118 20M 9-56 (8929) FORM 125
R820
N517i
vol. 4
cop. 1
Hum shelf
The Chicago Public Library
HUMANITIES DEPARTMENT
Received 6-12-1878
DISCARD

R00832 70600

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/illustrationsofl0004john

ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

LITERARY HISTORY

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

CONSISTING OF

Authentic Memoirs and Original Letters

OF

EMINENT PERSONS;

AND INTENDED AS A SEQUEL TO

The Literary Anecdotes,

By JOHN NICHOLS, F. S. A.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
JUN 12 1878
CHICAGO.

VOLUME IV.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,
BY JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, AT CICERO'S HEAD,
25, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.
1822.

DISCARD

R820
N517i
v.4 cop.1

2 u 7 u 9

832 70600

Printed by J. Nichols and Son,
25, Parliament-street, Westminster.

TO THE MUCH-RESPECTED MEMORY OF

JAMES BINDLEY, Esq. F. S. A.

UNDER WHOSE FOSTERING AUSPICES

THE PRECEDING VOLUMES

WERE USHERED INTO PUBLIC NOTICE,

THIS PORTION OF THE WORK IS GRATEFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

JOHN NICHOLS.

PREFACE.

With mingled emotions of gratitude, apprehension, and confidence, I deliver to the Publick a Fourth Volume of "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century;"—of gratitude for the unparalleled indulgence I have received on various similar occasions for *sixty years*—of apprehension, lest I should, in this, probably my concluding Volume, be trespassing on that indulgence—yet confidently hoping that my intentions will be favourably received, and my imperfections, if not wholly overlooked, kindly forgiven.

This Volume consists almost entirely of the Epistolary Correspondence of Men distinguished by their Literary Talents in almost every department of Science, and principally of those who are more or less connected with the subjects before noticed in the "Literary Anecdotes." They are in general on interesting subjects; though in the immense number here presented some exceptions may appear.

If I now retire, it will not be from want of materials—for I have many Hundred (I might say Thousand) Letters well worthy of publication; but that I feel scarcely equal (as I fear will be too readily perceived) to pursue an investigation attended with no small degree of labour, as those accustomed to search for *dates* will best appreciate.

It would, however, be unpardonable, were I not to return my sincere acknowledgments to the Friends who have continued to afford me their assistance in the present Volume; and amongst those I must par-

ticularly mention the Rev. WILLIAM LAYTON, and ALEXANDER CHALMERS, Esq. To many other Gentlemen I have made acknowledgments under the articles they have kindly contributed. But the rich stores of Dean Moss, Dr. ZACHARY GREY, Dr. DUCAREL, Mr. GOUGH, and Mr. DA COSTA, have been the grand sources of information. The Biographical notices, though numerous, are not, generally speaking, very long; many of them being little more than a connecting link to Characters introduced in the preceding Volumes.

Even since the above paragraph was written, and whilst the present sheet was passing through the press, I have had the most liberal offers of future communications, which, if not used by myself, may probably form a future Volume under the more active superintendence of my Son.

Of my venerable Friend the Rev. Dr. SAMUEL PEGGE, a good Portrait cannot but be acceptable to the possessors of the "Literary Anecdotes," in which the good Doctor and his only Son make a considerable figure. And such a Portrait I am enabled to give, by favour of the Doctor's Grandson, Sir CHRISTOPHER PEGGE, M. D. and Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford; with whom I have had the happiness of long continuing that friendly intercourse to which I had an hereditary claim of more than half a century—commencing with the good old Vicar of Whittington, and continued with his Son, one of the Esquires of the Royal Household.

It is much to be regretted that I cannot give, as an appropriate counterpart, a Portrait of the modern CAMDEN—my Instructor and Guide in Topographical Antiquities—the Companion of many a delightful

ful Pilgrimage to Whittington and Mansfield-Woodhouse; and of several Antiquarian Excursions into distant Counties, particularly Leicestershire and Dorsetshire—for very many years my hearty and invariable Friend, which he finally confirmed in what has been emphatically styled "the last solemn act of a wise man's life."—But, though no good likeness of his animated countenance was ever taken, the memory of Mr. GOUGH will long survive, in his excellent Publications, and in a munificent bequest to the Bodleian Library.

I have been fortunate, however, in obtaining an accurate Portrait of the celebrated Dr. BUSBY; and also of the Reverend THOMAS WARTON.

To THOMAS MEGGISON, Esq. I am indebted for the Plate of his near Relation, my excellent old Friend and intelligent Correspondent JOHN THORPE, Esq.—To J. C. MICHELL, Esq. for that of his Father, the Rev. HENRY MICHELL, the much-respected Vicar of Brighthelmston.—And to Mrs. LINES, for that of the kind-hearted and intelligent Bibliographer, JAMES BINDLEY, Esq.

The Portrait of the much-lamented Dr. WHITAKER is copied, by permission of the Proprietors (Messrs. *Hurst*, *Robinson*, and Co.), from the fine one prefixed to his "Loidis and Elmete."

Four other Portraits have also been faithfully and neatly copied by the burin of Mr. *Audinet*—ANSTIS and LEWIS, the celebrated Bibliographical Antiquaries, who make a conspicuous figure in the present Volume; and Doctors ZACHARY GREY and BIRCH, from whose industry the "Literary Anecdotes" have repeatedly derived much useful information.

Highbury, May 24, 1822. *J. N.*

*** Since the article on the BATTELY Family (pp. 85—114) was printed, I have been favoured by the Very Reverend Dr. J. H. Monk, Dean of Peterborough, and Regius Professor of Divinity, with these Extracts from Trinity College, Cambridge:

April 3, 1662. "Johannes Battely, Subsizator. Tutore Magistro Pulleyn." This is all the notice taken of him in the Admission Book: the custom of giving a fuller entry did not begin till 1683. Sir Isaac Newton was admitted the year before under the same Tutor, Mr. Benjamin Pulleyn, who was afterwards Greek Professor. This *John Battely* took his degree of B. A. Jan. 1665-6. He was elected Fellow of Trinity College, Oct. 1, 1668, and became M. A. in 1669. He was for several years one of the Tutors of this College. The first pupil admitted under him was on April 5, 1673; the last was on Nov. 30, 1682.

"Admiss. March 30, 1665. Nicholas Battely, Pensionarius. Tut. Mr. Pulleyn."

"Maii 9° (1705), Admissus Joan. Batteley, Pens. ætatis suæ 17. Filius Nicholai Battely de Bearksbourne in Com. Cantii, Clerici defuncti; e Scholâ Regiâ Cantuariasi sub Præceptore Magro David Jones." Mro Cressat, Tut This gentleman became M. A. in the year 1708-9; M. A. in 1712. [He first alters the spelling of his sirname to Batteley.]

"Lately dyed Dr. *John Batley*, Archdeacon of Canterb. &c. Upon his death-bed he declared himself very uneasy upon account of his having Pluralities. He was a good scholar, and was serviceable formerly to Bp. Fell and others in collating MSS. &c. &c.; and the Bp. has mentioned him several times upon that account." Hearne's MS Papers, vol. xvii. p. 197—Oct. 16, 1708.

The Rev. Dr. Philip Bliss, of St. John's College, Oxford, has also kindly supplied the following dates from that University:

Samuel Battely, son of John Battely, of Horringer, in Suffolk, matriculated of Christ Church, Dec. 13, 1733, being then 17. He took the degree of B. A. Dec. 2, 1737, and probably soon after quitted the University, for I do not find that he proceeded to his M. A. though he *determined* (as it is technically called) the following Lent.

Charles Battely, son of John Battely, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, Clerk, was matriculated of University College, July 13, 1738, being then 17. He became B. A. July 10, 1742, and determined the same Lent, but never proceeded in his degrees.

CORRIGENDA.

P. 131, l. 3, for 1531 *read* 1513.

P. 233, note, l. 1, *read* Brander.

P. 261, line 10, *read* "Ruther*ford's* book."

P. 305. Dr. Richard Warren, the very eminent Physician, and an elder Brother of the Bishop, died July 23, 1797, æt. 66. See his Epitaph in Faulkner's Kensington, p. 208.

Ibid. Mr. Ambrose Dickens died August 25, 1747.

P. 871. Some additional traits in the character of Dr. Whitaker may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. XCII. i. p. 312.

CONTENTS

OF THE

FOURTH VOLUME.

Page.
Memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton..... 1
———— of the Rev. Benjamin Smith..... 32
Pedigree of the Newton Family..... 35
———— Smith Family..... 38
Miscellaneous Letters of Sir Isaac Newton 43
Letter from Sir William Dugdale to Mr. Reppes..... 62
Documents of the Norfolk Library given to the Royal Society 63
Sir Roger L'Estrange to the Rev. Dr. John Nalson [see p. 865.] with brief Memoirs of both..... 68
Sir William Twysden to his Son, with a brief Memoir..... 70
Letters to and from Sir Hans Sloane, Sir Godfrey Copley, T. Kirke, Esq. and Sir J. Wentworth; with Notes [see p. 886.] 72
Brief Memoirs of Cyril Arthington, Esq..... 74
Letters of Sir Philip Sydenham to the Rev. Mr. Banks..... 77
Pedigree and Memoir of the Sydenhams..... 78
Sir Henry Chauncy to Robert Dale, Esq. 79
Bishop Gibson to the Rev. Henry Worsley; with brief Notices 80
Rev. John Laughton to the Rev. Dr. Nalson..... 81
Sir Roger L'Estrange to ———..... 83
Bishop Kennett to the Rev. Andrew Allam..... 84
T. Wright, Esq. to Peter Le Neve, Esq..... *ibid.*
Sir Hans Sloane to Mr. Da Costa ..... *ibid.*
Memoirs of the Family of Battely; of Dr. Henry Maurice, the Rev. Henry Wharton, the Rev. John Lewis, Dean Lynch, the Rev. John Head, and James Burrough, Esq... 85
Letters to the Rev. Dr. John Battely [see p. viii.] :—
From Mr. H. Finch..... 95
—— Mr. John Philips..... 98
—— Rev. Michael Bull..... 99
—— Rev. Dr. William Wotton..... *ibid.*
—— Mr. Filmer Southouse; with a Memoir..... 100
—— Dr. John Woodward..... *ibid.*
Rev. Dr. Thomas Brett to Mr. Nicholas Battely..... 103
Letters to the Rev. Oliver Battely :—
From Dean Lynch..... 105
—— Rev. John Lewis..... 106
—— Rev. Sir John Head..... 109
—— James Burrough, Esq..... 111
Letter to Browne Willis, Esq. on a Rumour of the See of Landaff being about to be translated to Cardiff..... 113

Letter

Page.
Letter from Dr. T. Wood to Chief Justice Parker 117
Rev. Henry Dodwell to Rev. Francis Brokesby..... *ibid.*
Letter of Mr. Edward Walter..... 119
Rev. Francis Jessop to Archbishop Wake..... 120
Dr. William Sherard to Dr. Richardson..... 124
Letters of Philip Yorke, Jun. Esq. to David Papillon, Esq... 125
Bishop Gibson to Peter Le Neve, Esq. 128
———————— Dr. Stukeley ..... *ibid.*
John Warburton Esq. to Mr. Shaw Ward..... *ibid.*
John Anstis, Esq. to Archdeacon Denne..... 129
———————————— Algernon Earl of Hertford..... 130
———————————— the Rev. Dr. Waterland 140
———————————— the Rev. Mr. Lewis 143
Letters to and from Mr. Ames..... 152
Pedigree of Christopher Barker, Esq. the King's Printer.... 164
Letters of Mr. Ames and Mr. Lewis 165
Mr. Vertue to Mr. Ames..... 198
Mr. Ames to Mr. Vertue..... *ibid.*
Memoirs of the Rev. Dr. Sayer Rudd 199
Dr. Richard Rawlinson to Mr. Ames..... 201
Mr. George Ballard to the Rev. Francis Wise and Mr. Ames . 206
Dr. R. Mead to Dr. Edmund Waller 226
Letters to Mr. Joseph Ames:—
From Mr. Da Costa..... 227
—— Rev. John Hubbock, with a brief Memoir..... 229
—— Rev. Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Lyttelton..... 231
Letters between Rev. Dr. Charles Lyttelton and Mr. Da Costa 232
Mr. Ames to Mr. Ebenezer Mussel..... 234
Mr. Thomas Ruddiman to Mr. Ames..... 235
Rev. John Tanner to Mr. Ames 239
Rev. Richard Widmore to Mr. Ames 240
Letters to Dr. Zachary Grey:—
From Dr. F. Astry, with a brief Memoir. 241
—— Rev. Montagu Bacon, with Biographical Anecdotes. .. 242
—— Rev. William Baker..... 247
—— Rev. Hilkiah Bedford..... *ibid.*
—— John Bedford, M. D. and William Bedford, M. D..... 248
—— Mr. S. Belgrave, of Bromham 261
—— Henry-Bowes Howard, fourth Earl of Berkshire..... *ibid.*
—— Rev. Dr. Thomas Birch..... 262
—— Mr. John Brindley, Bookseller..... *ibid.*
—— Mr. Christopher Byron, with Biographical Anecdotes.. *ibid.*
—— Rev. Dr. John Chapman..... 264
—— Rev. John Church, with a brief Memoir [see p. 880].. 265
—— Rev. Dr. Timothy Cutler, Mr. John Checkley, Dean Moss, and Rev. Ebenezer Miller, on Church Affairs in New England; including Notices of the Rev. John Mickleborough, Bishop Gibson ["Codex"], and Dr. Cutler 268—305
—— Rev. Dr. Henry Dawson..... *ibid.*

Letters

Page.
Letters to Dr. Zachary Grey :—
From Ambrose Dickens, Esq. 305
—— Francis Dickens, Esq. with a brief Notice 308
—— Rev. Thomas Doughty, with a brief Memoir 309
—— Thomas Hay, Lord Viscount Dupplin 312
—— Charles Gray, Esq. M. P. for Colchester 313
—— George Grey, Esq. of Southwick, with a brief Memoir .. 314
—— Rev. Dr. Richard Grey 319
—— Dr. Z. Grey to Dr. Ducarel, with Biographical Anecdotes 322
—— Hon. and Rev. John Hay, with brief Notices 323
—— Rev. Dr. John Hildrop, with brief Notices ..... *ibid.*
—— Rev. Dr. James Husbands 324
—— Henry Duke of Kent, with brief Notices 325
—— Rev. Dr. Samuel Knight ..... *ibid.*
—— Rev. Egerton Leigh, with brief Notices 329
—— Rev. J. Levis ..... *ibid.*
—— Rev. Dr. Matthias Mawson, Bishop of Ely 330
—— Charles Lord Maynard 331
—— Rev. William Oates ..... *ibid.*
—— From John Orlebar, Esq. of Bedforshire 332
—— Thomas Potter, Esq. [see p. 888.] 333
—— Rev. Dr. George Reynols, with a brief Memoir 343
—— Rev. John Rigby, of Boston 348
—— Rev. Ezekiel Rouse ..... *ibid.*
—— Philip Lord Royston 349
—— John Lord St. John ..... *ibid.*
—— Rev. Dr. Robert St. John ..... *ibid.*
—— Rev. William Salisbury 350
—— Rev. Nathaniel Salmon ..... *ibid.*
—— Rev. Dr. John Savage 351
—— Rev. Dr. William Savage ..... *ibid.*
—— Rev. Dr. Thomas Sharp 352
—— Mr. John Shuckburgh 354
—— Rev. William Smith, with a Note [see p. 888.] ..... *ibid.*
—— Rev. Robert Smyth, of Woodston 355
—— Rev. Matthias Symson, with a Note 357
—— Rev. Cornewall Tathwell 363
—— Rev. John Towersey 365
—— Rev. Thomas Townsend 366
—— Thomas Lord Trevor, with Notes 367
—— Rev. James Tunstall 372
—— Rev. Leonard Twells 374
—— Rev. Dr. Thomas Tyrwhitt 375
—— Rev. Richard Venn, with Notes ..... *ibid.*
—— Rev. Dr. Richard Warren, with a brief Memoir 376
—— Dr. William Warren, with a brief Memoir 383
—— Rev. Dr. Daniel Waterland 386
—— Rev. George Wateson 392
—— Rev. Dr. William Webster ..... *ibid.*

Letters

Page.
Letters to Dr. Zachary Grey:—
—— Rev. Dr. John Wilcox. 393
—— Rev. John Wilkinson . . . . . *ibid.*
—— Right Hon. Sir John Willes 394
—— Rev. Dr. Philip Williams . . . . . *ibid.*
Letters to the Rev. Dr. Richard Busby:—
From Abraham Cowley. 395
—— Mr. J. Scudamore . . . . . *ibid.*
—— Rev. Dr. Humphrey Prideaux . . . . . *ibid.*
—— Rev. Dr. Ralph Bathurst. 396
—— John Dryden and Lady Elizabeth Dryden, with Notes 398
—— Mr. Stephen Zalori 400
—— Mrs. D. Toore, with Anecdotes of the Robinson Family 401
—— Rev. Richard Old 403
—— Lord Viscount Lanesborough, with a brief Memoir . . 404
—— Rev. Thomas Severne, with a brief Memoir. 406
Rev. Thomas Browne to Mr. Compton, with Note 407
Dr. James Keith to Rev. V. Nalson 408
Rev. J. Slater to Mrs. Williams. 411
———— the Rev. Philip Williams 412
Letters to Dr. Robert Moss, Dean of Ely:—
From the Rev. Dr. William Stanley, with a Note 413
—— Rev. Thomas Clayton, with a Note 414
—— Rev. Dr. Clement Tookie, with a Note. 416
—— Charles Clarke, Esq. 418
—— Rev. Joshua Smith, with a Note 419
—— Charles Moss, M. D. with a Note 422
Sir John Thorold, Bart. to Rev. John Jones. 426
Mr. G. Coningesby to Rev. Charles Godwin. 427
Rev. Dr. Knowler to Rev. John Lewis . . . . . *ibid.*
William Lauder to Dr. Mead, with Notes 428
A transcript of Lauder's original Proposals 430
Rev. Bryan Faussett to Ebenezer Mussell, Esq. with Notes . . 432
Letters of the Rev. Francis Wise:—
To Samuel Gale, Esq. 433
— Dr. Ducarel 434
— Mr. Joseph Ames. 438
— Dr. Ducarel 439
Dr. Ducarel to Rev. Francis Wise 449
Rev. Dr. Gilbert Parker to Edward Wise, Esq. 455
Letters to and from Rev. W. Huddesford, and Mr. Da Costa . 456
——— of Mr. Huddesford to Mr. Gough 476
———————— Dr. Ducarel, containing Memoirs of the Rev. Francis Wise. 479
Rev. William Cole to Mr. Ames 481
Roger Gale, Esq. to his Brother Samuel. 486
Extract from a curious MS. of Mr. R. Gale 487
Letter from Major Christopher Gale, with a Note 489
Mr. George Plaxton to Mr. Heneage Finch, with Notes 492

Samuel

Page.
Samuel Gale, Esq. to Dr. Stukeley, with Notes. 495
——————— Dr. Ducarel 501
Letters of Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Da Costa. 503
List of Original Drawings of Religious Antiquities, most of them before the Conquest, by Dr. Stukeley 507
Rev. Dr. Thomas Hunt to Mr. Ames 512
Letters of Rev. Thomas Hornsby, John Ibbetson, Esq. and Mr. Da Costa, with Notes. 516
Rev. Dr. Robert Holmes to Mr. Gough 519
Mr. Gough's answer . . . . . *ibid.*
Rev. John Micklebourgh to Dean Moss [see p. 232] 520
Rev. Ebenezer Miller to Dr. Z. Grey. . . . . *ibid.*
Governor Oglethorpe to George Scott, Esq. 522
Rev. Dr. William Dodd to Philip Thicknesse, Esq. with Remarks by Mr. Thicknesse 523
Letters of Daniel Wray, Esq. and Dr. Birch 524
Hon. John Yorke to Dr. Birch. 535
Mr. Wray to the Earl of Hardwicke. 536
——————— Mr. Gough 537
Lady Marchioness Grey to Dr. Birch. . . . . *ibid.*
Dr. Birch to Dr. Ducarel and Mr. Da Costa. 539
Letters of Dr. Priestley and Mr. Da Costa. 541
Dodington Egerton, Esq. to Mr. Edmondson, with Notes. . . 543
Alexander Dalrymple, Esq. to Mr. Herbert, with Notes 545
Letters of George Mason, Esq. to Mr. Herbert, with Notes. . 550
Letters of Mr. Mason and Samuel Pegge, Esq. 561
——————— Rev. John Chapman, Bp. Percy, Matthew Brickdale, Esq. and Mr. William Barrett, to Dr. Ducarel 571
Rev. Dr. Philip Barton to Dr. Ducarel. 585
Dr. Richard Burn to Mr. Gough and Dr. Ducarel. 586
Dr. John Burton to Dr. Ducarel and Mr. Gough. 589
Letters to Dr. Ducarel:—
From Rev. Samuel Bush, with Notes. 593
—— Mr. J. Camin of Leghorn 595
—— Mr. George Clarke of Chester. 596
—— Josiah Colebrooke, Esq. 598
—— Philip Crespigny, Esq. 599
Dr. Ducarel to the Antiquaries at Cortona. 600
Letters of Dr. Ducarel, Mr. James Ducarel, and Mr. Da Costa 601
Letters to and from Archdeacon Denne and Dr. Ducarel. . . . 610
Dr. Drake of York to Dr. Ducarel 618
Rev. William Drake to Mr. Nichols 620
James Ducarel, Esq. Gerard Ducarel, Esq. Gustavus Ducarel, Esq. and Miss M. Ducarel, to Dr. Ducarel. 621
Mr. Kelsall's Account of Pompeii. 628
Dr. Ducarel to Dr. Z. Grey. . . . . *ibid.*
Dr. William Warren to Dr. Z. Grey 629
Dr. Ducarel to Rev. John Nixon. . . . . *ibid.*
——————— Charles Frederick, Esq. 630

Dr.

Page.
Dr. Ducarel to Rev. John Hutchins, Wareham 631
——————— Dr. Matthew Maty 632
——————— M. Grente de Grecourt, in Rouen 633
——————— Richard Gough, Esq. ..... *ibid.*
——————— Lord George Cavendish 634
——————— John Palairet, Esq. ..... *ibid.*
——————— Mr. Schlagaer ..... *ibid.*
——————— Mr. Nichols 635
Letters of Martin Folkes, Esq. and Mr. Da Costa ..... *ibid.*
To Dr. Ducarel from Rev. John Foot 638
——————————— Mr. Froment ..... *ibid.*
Letters of Rev. William Gostling to Mr. Ames, Rev. John Lewis, and Mr. Da Costa 639
Edward Hasted Esq. to Dr. Ducarel, Mr. Da Costa, and Mr. Nichols 642
Dr. Christopher Hunter to Dr. Z. Grey 651
To Dr. Ducarel, from Edward Jacob, Esq 653
——————————— Walter Johnson, Esq. 655
——————————— Rev. Dr. Benjamin Kennicott 656
Letters of Sir George Lee and Dr. Ducarel, with brief Memoir of Sir George Lee. 657
Mr. William Massey to Dr. Ducarel 658
Origin of the Mock Election at Garratt 659
To Dr. Ducarel, from Sir C. Meighan 660
——————— William Morehead, Esq. 665
——————————— Mr. Joseph Nicolson, with Notices of Dean Waugh and Bp. Nicolson 666
——————————— Rev. Dr. Humphrey Owen ..... *ibid.*
——————————— Henry Rainsdon, Esq. Surgeon 667
——————————— Rev. Dr. William Richardson 668
——————————— Charles Rogers, Esq. ..... *ibid.*
Mr. N. Salmon to Rev. Francis Wise ..... *ibid.*
To Dr. Ducarel, from William Scott, Esq. (now Lord Stowell), with a Note 669
——————————— Hon. John Sherard, with a Note ..... *ibid.*
——————————— Edward Simpson, LL. D. with a Note .. 671
John Thorpe, Esq. to Dr. Ducarel and Mr. Nichols, with Notes 673
Professor J. Tomson, of Gottingen, to Dr. Ducarel 680
Dr. Ducarel and Sir Joshua Vanneck, with a Note 681
Thomas Walker, LL. D. to Dr. Ducarel 682
Professor Ward to Dr. Ducarel and Mr. Da Costa 683
To Dr. Ducarel from Rev. Dr. Wm. Warren 686
——————————— Rev. James Wilks ..... *ibid.*
Letters of Sir Joseph Banks to Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols .. 693
F. A. Barnard, Esq. to Dr. Ducarel 699
Rev. Dr. John Barnardiston to Mr. Gough 700
Memoirs of Dr. William Bennet, Bishop of Cloyne 703
Letters between Bishop Bennet, Mr. Gough, and Mr. Nichols 706

Letters

Letters to Mr. Gough:— Page.
From Trench Chiswell, Esq. 713
—— Dr. W. Colman ..... *ibid.*
—— Rev. Charles Cordiner 715
—— Sir John Hynde Cotton 717
—— Richard Geast, Esq. 718
—— Rev. James Granger ..... *ibid.*
—— Major Hayman Rooke 719
—— Rev. Frederick Keller 722
—— Francis Smyth, Esq. 723
—— Dr. William Thompson 724
—— Rev. Michael Tyson 728
Dean Swift to Ambrose Philips, Esq. 730
The Rector of Firsby to Mr. Nichols 731
Letter of Bishop Warburton to ——— 733
Mr. William Latton to Dean Moss 734
Dr. Charles Moss to Dr. Z. Grey 735
Henry Home Lord Kaimes to Mr. Creech ..... *ibid.*
Ralph Spearman Esq. to Mr. Hutchinson 736
Thomas Hollis, Esq. to Rev. John Hutchins ..... *ibid.*
Rev. Thomas Warton to Dr. Farmer, Mr. Gough, &c. 738
Rev. T. H. Hastings (eleventh Earl of Huntingdon) to Mr. Nichols 740
William Hayley, Esq. to Mr. Nichols 741
Rev. Henry Headley to Mr. Nichols 745
Letters to and from Mr. Da Costa:—
From Dr. Francis Drake 746
—— Mr. Thomas Knowlton 748
—— George Earl of Macclesfield 749
—— Rev. Philip Morant 751
—— Earl of Morton 753
—— Dr. Charles Morton 757
—— Mr. Charles Morris 760
To Dr. Frank Nicholls ..... *ibid.*
— Mr. James Parsons ..... *ibid.*
From Dr. Ralph Schomberg 762
—— George Scott, Esq. 769
—— Henry Seymer, Esq. 772
—— Dr. Robert Taylor 775
—— Mr. William Van Mildert, now Bishop of Landaff 787
To Philip Carteret Webb, Esq. 788
Letters to and from James West, Esq. 789
Mr. Da Costa to Hugh Lord Willoughby de Parham 794
Mr. George Edwards to Mr. Da Costa 798
Anecdotes of the Rev. Dr. John Calder 799
———— Dr. Calder and Chambers's Encyclopædia 800
Letters to and from Dr. Calder:
From Dr. James Beattie 819
—— Rev. Gus. Carmichael 821
—— Mr. Thomas Christie 822

Page.
From Sylvester Douglas, Esq. (afterwards Lord Glenbervie) . 824
—— Rev. Dr. Hugh Farmer..... *ibid.*
—— Admiral Forbes..... 826
—— Rev. Dr. James Fordyce..... 827
—— Dr. Benjamin Franklin..... *ibid.*
—— Dr. Alexander Johnson..... 830
—— Mrs. Mary Knowles, with a brief Memoir..... *ibid.*
—— John Lee, Esq. with a brief Memoir..... 832
—— Rev. Paul Henry Maty..... 833
—— Lieut.-Gen. Melville, with a brief Memoir..... *ibid.*
—— Rev. John Moore..... 834
—— Rev. Dr. John Ogilvie, with a brief Memoir..... 835
—— Rev. Dr. William Ogilvie..... 837
—— Thomas Pennant, Esq..... 838
—— Rev. Dr. Joseph Priestley..... *ibid.*
—— Rev. Dr. Humphrey Primatt, with a brief Memoir.... 839
—— Granville Sharp, Esq..... 845
—— Rev. Dr. Joshua Toulmin..... *ibid.*
—— Rev. David Williams..... 847
Dr. Calder to Mr. Nichols..... 848
Letters to Rev. William Green, with brief Notices:
From Rev. W. Warburton..... 849
—— Archbishop Newcome..... 852
—— Archbishop Secker..... *ibid.*
Bishop Potter to Frevile Lambton, Esq..... 853
Rev. John Whitaker to Dr. Ducarel..... 855
Memoirs of Professor White, with some of his Letters..... 858
Memoir of Rev. Henry Michell, Vicar of Brighton..... 866
———— Rev. Dr. Thomas Dunham Whitaker..... 872
———— James Edwards, Esq. of Harrow..... 881
The Wollastons of Suffolk and Leicestershire..... 884
Letter of the Earl of Harcourt to Mr. Gough..... 885
Epitaph on Rev. George Ashby..... 887
———— Rev. Balthazar Gardeman..... *ibid.*
Anecdotes of Thomas Potter, Esq..... 888
Epitaph on Rev. William Smith..... *ibid.*

DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE PORTRAITS.

James Bindley, Esq. F. S. A..... *To face the Title-page.*
John Anstis, Esq. and Rev. John Lewis..... 139
Rev. Dr. Zachary Grey, and Rev. Dr. Thomas Birch..... 241
Rev. Dr. Richard Busby..... 395
John Thorpe, Esq. F. S. A..... 673
Rev. Samuel Pegge, LL. D. F. S. A. Rector of Whittington.. 721
Rev. Thomas Warton, B. D. F. S. A..... 738
Rev. Henry Michell, Vicar of Brighthelmston..... 866
Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL. D. F. S. A..... 871

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LITERATURE OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
JUN 12 1878
CHICAGO

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

THE following Memoirs of this incomparable Philosopher, which were sent by Mr. Conduitt to Monsieur Fontenelle, and used by him in a manner very unsatisfactory to Mr. Conduitt *, are principally formed from a Topographical Publication †, which reflects equal honour on the talents and the munificence of its Author. The original MSS. were communicated by the Earl of Portsmouth ‡, into whose possession they came from his Lordship's grandmother, Catherine Viscountess Lymington, daughter and sole heir of John Conduitt, esq. by Catherine Barton, niece of Sir Isaac Newton §.

* The Biographers of Newton, however, seem to have had no better information than they could collect from Fontenelle.

† "Collections for the History of the Town and Soke of Grantham; containing authentic Memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton. By Edmund Turnor, F.R.S. F.S.A. 1806." 4to.

‡ By whose Noble Father they had in 1777 been communicated to Bp. Horsley. See the Literary Anecdotes, vol. IV. p. 767.

§ The MSS. at Hurstbourn park are various. The biographical part consists chiefly of pocket-books and memorandums in Sir Isaac's hand-writing, and the information obtained by

Sir Isaac Newton was born on Christmas-day, 1642, O. S. at Woolsthorpe, in the parish of Colsterworth, in the county of Lincoln, near three months after the death of his father, who was descended from the eldest branch of the family of Sir John Newton, bart. and was lord of the manor of Woolsthorpe. The family came thither from Westby, in the same county; but originally from Newtown in Lancashire, from whence they probably took their name. His mother was Hannah Ayscough*, of an ancient and honourable family in the county of Lincoln. She was married† a second time to the Rev. Barnabas Smith, rector of North Witham, and had by him a son and two daughters; from whom are descended the four nephews and nieces, who inherit Sir Isaac's personal estate‡.

Sir Isaac went to two little day-schools at Skillington and Stoke, till he was twelve years old, and then was sent to the great school at Grantham, under Mr. Stokes, who had the character of being a very good schoolmaster, where he shewed a strong disposition towards mechanicks, and gave early tokens of an uncommon genius§. After he had been there

Mr. Conduitt for the purpose of writing his life. For the judgment in selecting, and perseverance in transcribing, the papers respecting this great man, Mr. Turnor was obliged to the Rev. John Garnett, prebendary of Winchester and rector of Wallop, whose unremitting kindness on this occasion cannot be sufficiently acknowledged.

* Daughter of James Ayscough, of Market Overton, gent. by Margaret daughter of —— Blythe of Stroxton, an ancient family also.

† Barnabas Smith, rector, and Hannah Newton, were married January 27, 1645. Their issue, Benjamin, Mary, and Hannah Smith, were born at Witham. Barnabas Smith died about 1656, the register of North Witham being that year signed by Dr. Cotton. *Parish Register.*

‡ Sir Isaac Newton came into possession of the family estate at Woolsthorpe and at Sewstern in 1663; for in 1650 James Ayscough, gent. is stated to be guardian to Isaac Newton, lord of the manor, under age.

§ Sir Isaac used to relate, that he was very negligent at school, and very low in it, till the boy above him gave him a kick on the

some years, his mother took him home, intending he should apply himself to the management of his own estate; but his genius could not brook such an employment; and the strong inclination which he shewed for reading, and inattention to every thing else, induced his mother to send him to Grantham school again for nine months, and then to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was admitted the 5th June, 1660.

He always informed himself beforehand of the books his tutor intended to read; and when he came to the lectures, found he knew more of them than his tutor. The first books he read for that purpose were Saunderson's Logic and Kepelr's Optics.

A desire to know whether there was any thing in Judicial Astrology first put him upon studying mathematicks. He discovered the emptiness of that study as soon as he erected a figure, for which purpose he made use of two or three problems in Euclid, which he turned to by means of an index, and did not then read the rest, looking upon it as a book containing only plain and obvious things. He went at once upon Descartes's Geometry, and made himself master of it, by dint of genius and application, without going through the usual steps, or having the assistance of any other person.

In 1664 he bought a prism*, to try some experiments upon Descartes's doctrine of colours, and soon found out his own theory, and the erroneousness of Descartes's hypothesis. About this time he began to have the first hint of his method of Fluxions; and in the year 1665, when he retired to his own

the belly, which put him to a great deal of pain. Not content with having thrashed his adversary, Sir Isaac could not rest till he had got before him in the school, and from that time he continued rising till he was the head boy. *MSS. Conduitt.*

* This appears by some of his accounts of expenses at Cambridge. *Ibid.*

estate* on account of the plague, he first thought of his System of Gravity, which he hit upon by observing an apple fall from his tree.

He laid the foundation of all his discoveries before he was twenty-four years old, and communicated most of them in loose tracts and letters to the Royal Society, of which an ample account is given in the "Commercium Epistolicum †." And now I am on that subject, give me leave, Sir, to observe to you, that since many new lights have appeared relating to that dispute, it is expected from your candour and justice, that you will, in some measure, recall several passages in your works, printed before those discoveries were made. In your Eloge upon the Marquis de L'Hopital, you say, "Le calcul différentiel inventé par Monsieur Leibnitz, et *en mémetems* par Monsieur Newton." I am confident that you are persuaded (as I am credibly informed the Germans now are) not only that Sir Isaac invented the method of Fluxions many years before Mr. Leibnitz knew any thing of it, but that Mr. Leibnitz took it from him. If the chain of circumstances, and the clear evidence which has been laid before the world, were not sufficient, Mr. Leibnitz's manner of defending himself would convince every body of what I have advanced.

Mr. Leibnitz lived many years after the "Commercium Epistolicum" was published; and, instead of answering matter of fact, had recourse to little chicane and philosophical problems, that were nothing

* At Woolsthorpe, where his mother lived. The apple-tree is now remaining, and is shewed to strangers. In 1666 Sir Isaac was here, for in that year he attended the Heralds' Visitation at Grantham, and entered three descents of his family, styling himself "of Woolsthorpe, æt. 23, anno 1666." *Visit. in Coll. Arms.* Whilst he was here, probably his half-sister, Hannah Smith, was married to Mr. Pilkington. *See Register of Colsterworth.*

† "Commercium Epistolicum D. Johannis Collins, et aliorum, de Analysi promota: jussu Societatis Regiæ in lucem editum, 4to. Londini, 1712."

to

to the purpose, and never offered one proof in his own justification: the "Commercium Epistolicum," promised by *him* in his life-time, and by his friends after his death, has never yet appeared, nor I believe ever will. I have seen a letter wherein Mr. Bernouilli absolutely denies, in the strongest terms, that he was the author of the "Charta Volans," fathered upon him by Mr. Leibnitz, which is a farther reason to suspect that he himself was the author of that libel, and that his cause was so bad as to oblige him to have recourse to shifts and practices very unworthy of so great a man. In your Eloge of Monsieur Leibnitz, you say, "Ce que Mr. Newton appelloit Fluxions, Mons. Leibnitz l'appelloit Différences; et le caractère par lequel Mr. Leibnitz marquoit l'infiniment petit, étoit beaucoup plus commode, et d'un plus grand usage que celui de Mr. Newton." As this passage leaves an opinion, at least with cursory readers, that Mr. Leibnitz was the first inventor, I flatter myself you will do Sir Isaac the justice to mention to the world, that, though Mr. Leibnitz pretended to be the first inventor of the method of fluxions, he not only was not an inventor, but never understood it enough to apply it to the system of the universe; which was the great and glorious use Sir Isaac made of it: and I appeal to your own knowledge, whether that great man, the Marquis de L'Hopital, did not own that he was convinced of this before his death.

You are so well acquainted with the books Sir Isaac published, that I need not say any thing to you on that subject: but I must not omit telling you, that Sir Isaac received the famous problem*, which was intended to puzzle all the mathematicians in Europe, at four o'clock in the afternoon, when he was very much tired with the business of the Mint, where he had been employed all day, and yet solved it before he went to bed that night.

* Sent by Bernouilli in 1697.

In

In 1667 he was elected fellow of Trinity college in Cambridge; and in 1669 Dr. Barrow resigned the Mathematical Professorship to him.

In 1671 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society.

In 1675 he had a dispensation from King Charles II. to continue Fellow of Trinity college without taking orders *.

In 1687 he was chosen one of the delegates to represent the University of Cambridge before the High Commission Court, to answer for their refusing to admit Father Francis master of arts upon the King's mandamus, without his taking the oaths prescribed by the statutes; and he was a great instrument in persuading his colleagues to persist in the maintenance of their rights and privileges.

In 1688 † he was chosen by the University of Cambridge member of the Convention Parliament, and sat in it till its dissolution.

In 1696 the late Earl of Halifax, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, that great patron of the learned, writ him a letter to Cambridge, acquainting him he had prevailed with the King to make him Warden of the Mint ‡, in which post he did signal service in the great re-coinage at that time.

* Mr. Newton and Mr. Robert Uvedale, both of Trinity, being candidates for the Law fellowship of that college, Dr. Barrow, the master, finding them, at that time, equal in literary attainments, gave the fellowship to Mr. Uvedale, as the senior. *Hutchins's Dorsetshire*, II. 504, 2d edit.—In 1680, Mr. George Markham (of Sedgbrooke) was admitted fellow-commoner under Mr. Newton. *MS. Conduitt.*

† In 1688 the numbers on the poll were, Sir Robert Sawyer 125, Mr. Newton 122, Mr. Finch 117.—In 1701, Mr. Henry Boyle 180, Mr. Newton 161, Mr. Hammond 64.—In 1705, the Hon. Arthur Annesley 182, Hon. Dixie Windsor 170, Mr. Godolphin 162, Sir Isaac Newton 117. *MS. Conduitt; confirmed by the Rev. G. Borlase, Registrar.*

‡ *Letter from Mr. Montagu (afterwards Earl of Halifax) to Mr. Newton, dated 19th March*, 1695: "Sir, I am very glad that, at last, I can give you a good proof of my friendship, and the esteem the King has of your merits. Mr. Overton, the Warden of the Mint, is made one of the Commissioners of the Customs; and the King has promised me to make Mr. Newton Warden of the

In 1699 he was made Master and Worker of the Mint*, in which he continued till his death, and behaved himself with an universal character of integrity and disinterestedness.

He had frequent opportunities of employing his skill in mathematicks and chemistry, particularly in his table of assays of foreign coins, which is printed at the end of Dr. Arbuthnot's book of Coins.

In 1701 he made Mr. Whiston his Deputy Professor of Mathematicks at Cambridge, and gave him all the salary from that time, though he did not absolutely resign the professorship till 1703.

Upon the choice of a new Parliament in 1701 he was re-elected member for the University of Cambridge.

In 1703 he was elected President of the Royal Society, and continued so above twenty-three years to his death, being the first who was President so long, and was never discontinued.

In 1705 he was knighted by Queen Anne at Cambridge.

At the University he spent the greatest part of his time in his closet†; and when he was tired with his

the Mint. The office is the most proper for you, 'tis the chief office in the Mint, 'tis worth five or six hundred pounds per annum, and has not too much business to require more attendance than you may spare. I desire that you will come up as soon as you can, and I will take care of your warrant in the mean time. Let me see you as soon as you come to town, that I may carry you to kiss the King's hand. I believe you may have a lodging near me. I am, &c. CHARLES MONTAGU."

* *Masters of the Mint.* Henry Slingsby, esq. 1662, Thomas Neal, esq. 1670, Isaac Newton, esq. 1699, John Conduitt, esq. 1728, Richard Arundel, esq. 1737, Hon. William Chetwynd, 1745, Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan 1769, Earl of Effingham 1784, Earl of Chesterfield 1789, Earl of Leicester 1790, Sir George Yonge, bart. 1794, Lord Hawkesbury 1799, Lord Arden 1801, Right Hon. John Smythe 1802, Earl Bathurst 1804, Right Hon. William Wellesley Pole 1814.

† In the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXII. p. 316, is an engraving of a curious Pint Flaggon, given by Sir Isaac Newton when at Trinity College, to a contemporary Friend.

severer

severer studies of Philosophy, his relief and amusement was going to some other study, as History, Chronology, Divinity, and Chemistry, all which he examined and searched thoroughly, as appears by the many papers he has left on those subjects*. After his coming to London, all the time he had to spare from his business and the civilities of life, in which he was scrupulously exact and complaisant, was employed in the same way; and he was hardly ever alone without a pen in his hand and a book before him; and in all the studies he undertook he had a perseverance and patience equal to his sagacity and invention.

You know already how the abstract of his Chronology came to be printed in France, and what passed upon it, which determined him to print the work from whence the abstract was made as privately as possible, and keep the copies in his own possession. It is now in the press, and will, I hope, be out before the 12th of November. I will do myself the honour to send you one, as soon as it is printed.

Having been apprehensive that the manner in which Père Sonciet attacked the abstract of his Chronology might affect Sir Isaac more than the arguments themselves, I prevailed upon a friend to give an abstract of all the real objections, stript of the extraordinary ornaments with which they are cloathed; and I had the pleasure of finding the only effect they had upon him was to convince him of the ignorance of the Author. He read afterwards the whole book, without altering his opinion; and Dr. Halley has lately laid before the Royal Society a little tract in answer to the astronomical part of Père Sonciet's treatise, without ever having seen the proofs and authorities used by Sir Isaac in his larger work.

* In the British Museum are preserved several Letters between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Flamstead, containing Astronomical Remarks from February 1680 to January 1698; also two letters from Sir Isaac Newton to Mr. Briggs, on Vision; and several others to Mr. Oldenburgh, Dr. Halley, and others. Some of these are printed in the "Biographia Britannica."

Sir

Sir Isaac lived in London ever since the year 1696, when he was made Warden of the Mint; nobody ever lived with him but my wife, who was with him near twenty years, before and after her marriage. He always lived in a very handsome generous manner, though without ostentation or vanity; always hospitable, and upon proper occasions gave splendid entertainments. He was generous and charitable without bounds; he used to say, that they who gave away nothing till they died never gave; which, perhaps, was one reason why he did not make a will. I believe no man of his circumstances ever gave away so much during his life-time in alms, in encouraging ingenuity and learning, and to his relations, nor upon all occasions shewed a greater contempt of his own money, or a more scrupulous frugality of that which belonged to the publick, or to any society he was entrusted for. He refused pensions and additional employments that were offered him; and was highly honoured and respected in all reigns, and under all administrations, even by those he opposed; for in every station he shewed an inflexible attachment to the cause of Liberty, and our present happy Establishment. Their present Majesties always shewed him very particular marks of their favour and esteem, and often did him the honour to admit him to their Royal presence for hours together. The Queen, who shews so much favour and countenance to all learned men, and entertains herself often with hearing arguments concerning matters of Philosophy and Divinity, frequently desired to see him, and always expressed great satisfaction in his conversation; she was graciously pleased to take part in the disputes he was engaged in during his life, and expressed a great regard for every thing that concerned his honour and memory after his death. I must not omit telling you, that I have often had the honour to hear her Majesty say, before the whole circle, "that she kept the

the abstract of Chronology Sir Isaac gave her, written in his own hand, among her choicest treasures, and that she thought it a happiness to have lived at the same time, and to have known so great a man." I conjure you, Sir, to insert this in the Eloge, because I am persuaded you can say nothing that will do him more honour than such a commendation from a Queen who is the Minerva of her age.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary honours that were paid him, he had so humble an opinion of himself, that he had no relish of the applause which was so deservedly paid him; and he was so little vain and desirous of glory from any of his works, that he, as it is well known, would have let others run away with the glory of those inventions which have done so much honour to human nature, if his friends and countrymen * had not been more jealous than he of his and their glory. He was exceedingly courteous and affable, even to the lowest, and never despised any man for want of capacity, but always expressed freely his resentment against any immorality or impiety. He not only shewed a great and constant regard to Religion in general, as well by an exemplary course of life as in all his writings; but was also a firm believer of Revealed Religion, which appears by the many papers he has left on that subject; but his notion of the Christian Religion was not founded on a narrow bottom, nor his charity and morality so scanty, as to shew a coldness to those who thought otherwise than he did in matters indifferent; much less to admit of persecution, of which he always expressed the strongest abhorrence and detestation. He had such a meekness and sweetness of temper, that a melancholy story would often draw tears from him; and he was exceedingly shocked at any act of cruelty to man or beast; mercy to both being the topick he loved to dwell upon.

* Particularly the Royal Society. See hereafter in p. 19.

An

An innate modesty and simplicity shewed itself in all his actions and expressions. His whole life was one continued series of labour, patience, charity, generosity, temperance, piety, goodness, and all other virtues, without a mixture of any vice whatsoever.

He was never married; he was very temperate in his diet, but never observed any regimen. He was blessed with a very happy and vigorous constitution; he was of a middle stature, and plump in his latter years; he had a very lively and piercing eye, a comely and gracious aspect, and a fine head of hair, as white as silver, without any baldness, and, when his peruke was off, was a venerable sight. And to his last illness he had the bloom and colour of a young man; and never wore spectacles, nor lost more than one tooth to the day of his death.

About five years before he died, he was troubled with an incontinence of urine, and sometimes with a *stillicidium*, both which continued upon him more or less, according to the motion he used. Upon which account he put down his chariot, and went always in a chair, and left off dining abroad, or with much company at home. He eat little flesh, and lived chiefly upon broth, vegetables, and fruit, of which he always eat very heartily. In August 1724, he voided, without any pain, a stone about the bigness of a pea, which came away in two pieces; one at some days distance from the other.

In January, 1724-5, he had a violent cough and inflammation of the lungs, upon which he was, with much ado, persuaded to take a house at Kensington, where he had, in his eighty-fourth year, a fit of the gout for the second time, having had a slight attack of it a few years before; after which, he was visibly better than he had been some years. The benefit he found from the air at Kensington induced him to keep the house till he died.

In the Winter of 1725 he was very desirous to resign to me his employment of Master of the Mint, his

his indisposition disabling him from officiating himself, and his old deputy being confined by a dropsy. I being satisfied how unwilling he would be to venture a trust of that consequence and nicety with any stranger, and how prejudicial all motion was to him, offered to transact the whole business for him; and for above a year before he died, I made him so easy on that subject, that he hardly ever went to the Mint. But, though he found the greatest benefit from rest and the air at Kensington, and was always the worse for leaving it, no methods that were used could keep him from coming sometimes to town.

On Tuesday, the last day of February, 1726-7, he came to town, in order to go to a meeting at the Royal Society. The next day I was with him, and thought I had not seen him better for many years; and he was sensible of it himself, and told me, smiling, that he had slept the Sunday before, from eleven at night to eight in the morning, without waking; but his great fatigue in going to the Society, and making and receiving visits, brought his old complaint violently upon him. He returned to Kensington on the Saturday following. As soon as I heard of his illness, I carried Dr. Mead and Mr. Cheselden to him, who immediately said it was the stone in the bladder, and gave no hopes of his recovery. The stone was probably moved from the place where it lay quiet, by the great motion and fatigue of his last journey to London, from which time he had violent fits of pain, with very short intermissions; and though the drops of sweat ran down from his face with anguish, he never complained, or cried out, or shewed the least signs of peevishness or impatience, and during the short intervals from that violent torture, would smile, and talk with his usual cheerfulness. On Wednesday, the 15th of March, he seemed a little better, and we conceived some hopes of his recovery, but without grounds. On Saturday morning, the 18th, he read the newspapers,

papers, and held a pretty long discourse with Dr. Mead, and had all his senses perfect; but that evening at six, and all Sunday, he was insensible, and died on Monday the 20th of March, between one and two o'clock in the morning. He seemed to have *stamina vitæ* (except the accidental disorder of the stone) to have carried him to a much longer age. To the last he had all his senses and faculties strong, vigorous, and lively; and he continued writing and studying many hours every day to the time of his last illness.

I here inclose the account given in the Gazette of his Funeral; which pray insert in your Eloge; and shall only add, that the relations who inherit his personal estate have agreed to lay out five hundred pounds in a monument, and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster have permitted a tomb to be erected in the most conspicuous part of the Abbey; a place which they had often refused the greatest nobleman. He died worth about 32,000*l.* personal estate, which is divided between his four nephews, and four nieces of the half-blood. The land which he had from his father and mother to his heir of the whole blood, John Newton*, whose great grandfather was Sir Isaac's uncle. A little before he died he gave away an estate in Berkshire† to the sons and daughter of my wife's brother, who, by their father's dying before Sir Isaac, had no share of the personal estate; and an estate he bought at Kensington, of about the same value, to my daughter‡.

* Who sold the manor and estates at Woolsthorpe and Sewstern in 1732, to Edmund Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, esq.

† Sir Isaac Newton 26 and 27 Sept. 1720, purchased from Paul Calton, sen. of Milton, co. Berks, gent. and Paul Calton, his son, a capital estate, principally lands, at Baden, Wilts, for 3993*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; which, in 1726, 14 and 15 March, he settled on Newton Barton, Cath. Barton, and Robert Barton, his nephew and nieces. His hand-writing in 1726 was become extremely tremulous.

‡ Afterwards Lady Lymington; and the estate at Kensington descended to the second Earl of Portsmouth, who sold it.

Sir

Sir Isaac's Funeral; from Gazette, April 4, 1727.

"On the 28th past, the corpse of Sir Isaac Newton lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, and was buried from thence in Westminster Abbey, near the entry into the choir. The pall was supported by the Lord High Chancellor, the Dukes of Montrose and Roxborough, and the Earls of Pembroke, Sussex, and Macclesfield, being Fellows of the Royal Society. The Hon. Sir Michael Newton, Knight of the Bath, was chief mourner, and was followed by some other relations, and several eminent persons, intimately acquainted with the deceased. The office was performed by the Bishop of Rochester, attended by the Prebendaries and Choir.

"His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant the employment of Master and Worker of the Mint, which he enjoyed above twenty-seven years, to his nephew, John Conduitt, Esq."

Thus far from the interesting "Collections" of Mr. Turnor; who subjoins the following remarkable conversation between Sir Isaac and Mr. Conduitt:

"I was on Sunday night, the 7th of March, 1724-5, at Kensington with Sir Isaac Newton, in his lodgings, just after he was come out of a fit of the gout, which he had in both his feet, for the first time, in the eighty-third year of his age; he was better after it, and his head clearer, and memory stronger than I had known them for some time. He then repeated to me, by way of discourse, very distinctly, though rather in answer to my queries than in one continued narration, what he had often hinted to me before; *viz.* that it was his conjecture (he would affirm nothing) that there was a sort of revolution in the heavenly bodies; that the vapours and light emitted by the Sun, which had their sediment as water and other matter, had gathered themselves by degrees into a body, and attracted more matter from the planets; and at last made a secondary planet (*viz.* one of those that go round another planet);

planet); and then, by gathering to them and attracting more matter, became a primary planet; and then, by increasing still, became a comet, which, after certain revolutions, by coming nearer and nearer to the Sun, had all its volatile parts condensed, and became a matter fit to recruit and replenish the Sun (which must waste by the constant heat and light it emitted), as a faggot would this fire, if put into it (we were sitting by a wood fire); and that that would probably be the effect of the comet of 1680, sooner or later; for, by the observations made upon it, it appeared, before it came near the Sun, with a tail only two or three degrees long; but by the heat it contracted in going so near the Sun, it seemed to have a tail of thirty or forty degrees, when it went from it; that he could not say when this comet would drop into the Sun; it might perhaps have five or six revolutions more first; but, whenever it did, it would so much increase the heat of the Sun, that this earth would be burnt, and no animals in it could live. That he took the three phænomena seen by Hipparchus, Tycho Brahe, and Kepler's disciples, to have been of this kind; for he could not otherwise account for an extraordinary light as those were, appearing all at once among the fixed stars (all which he took to be Suns enlightening other planets, as our Sun does ours) as big as Mercury or Venus seems to us; and gradually diminishing for sixteen months, and then sinking into nothing. He seemed to doubt whether there were not intelligent beings superior to us, who superintended these revolutions of the heavenly bodies, by the direction of the Supreme Being. He appeared also to be very clearly of opinion, that the inhabitants of this world were of a short date, and alledged as one reason for that opinion, that all arts, as letters, ships, printing, needle, &c. were discovered within the memory of history, which could not have happened if the world had been eternal; and that there were visible marks

of

of ruin upon it, which could not be effected by a flood only. When I asked him how this earth could have been re-peopled if ever it had undergone the same fate it was threatened with hereafter by the comet of 1680; he answered, That required the power of a Creator. He said, he took all the planets to be composed of the same matter with this earth, *viz.* earth, water, stones, &c. but variously concocted. I asked him why he would not publish his conjectures, as conjectures, and instanced that Kepler had communicated his; and though he had not gone near so far as Kepler, yet Kepler's guesses were so just and happy, that they had been proved and demonstrated by him. His answer was, I do not deal in conjectures. But upon my talking to him about the four observations that had been made of the comet of 1680, at 574 years distance, and asking him the particular times; he opened his *Principia*, which laid on the table, and shewed me there the particular periods, *viz.* 1st, the Julium Sidus—in the time of Justinian—in 1106—in 1680.

"And I observing, that he said there of that comet, 'incidet in corpus solis,' and in the next paragraph adds, 'stellae fixae refici possunt,' told him I thought he owned there what we had been talking about, *viz.* that the comet would drop into the Sun, and that fixed stars were recruited and replenished by comets, when they dropt into them; and consequently that the Sun would be recruited too*; and asked him why he would not own as freely what he thought of the sun, as well as what he thought of the fixed stars. He said, that concerned us more; and laughing, added, that he had said enough for people to know his meaning†."

* See the queries subjoined to Newton's Optics.

† Sir Isaac said a little before his death, "I do not know what I may appear to the world; but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy, playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself, in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me." *MSS. Conduitt.*

We

The following inscription has been placed by Mr. Turnor on a stone tablet in Colsterworth church:

"Sir Isaac Newton,
who first demonstrated the laws by which
the Almighty made and governs the Universe,
was born at Woolsthorpe, in this parish,
on Christmas-day 1642,
and was buried in Westminster Abbey * 1727.
Three generations of the Newtons,
lords of the manor of Woolsthorpe,
are buried near this place."

The manor-house of Woolsthorpe is engraved, in Mr. Turnor's "Collections." It was repaired in 1798; and a marble tablet fixed in the room where Sir Isaac was born, inscribed with these lines:

"Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night †;
God said, Let Newton be!—and all was light."

His study, several dials made by him on the wall, and the apple-tree, the falling of whose fruit suggested his System of Gravity, are still remaining.

Sir Isaac Newton at a late period of his life (Oct. 22, 1724) was elected a member of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding; and occasionally suggested to them some useful advice‡.

* See his epitaph there in p. 39.

† In the Minutes of the Spalding Society Mr. Pope's Epitaph is entered as originally written:

"Isaacus Newton hic jacet,
Quem immortalem cœli, natura, tempus, ostendunt.
Mortalem hoc marmor fatetur.

Nature and all her works lay hid in night;
God said, Let Newton be, and all was light."

‡ Extract from the Minutes of the Society:

"The character of Sir Issac Newton, late an honoured member and patron of this Society, written, as is supposed, by the reverend and learned Dr. Francis Lockier, dean of Peterborough, and communicated by the reverend and learned Mr. Neve, from him, January 7, 1728; reduced into an epitaph, and transmitted to Roger Gale, esq. by the Secretary, 1730; and afterwards given to the Hon. Sir Richard Ellys, bart. a member, and an acquaintance of Mr. Conduitt:

" M. S.
Incomparabilis viri Domini Isaaci Newtoni, Equitis Aurati,
sui sæculi Philosophorum facilè principis;
qui summam propter probitatem morum et egregia merita
per plures annos Regiæ fuit rei monetariæ Britan. præfectus;
ob sophiam Soc. Regiæ Londini Præsidens;
ob amorem in natale solum Lindi Colinense
Soc. Generosæ Spaldingiis socius;
Philosophiam Naturalem,
fabellis verborumque portentis deformatam,
veris clarisque idæis instruxit;
per orbes inextricabiles vorticesque insanos errantem
in finibus certis conclusit;
vacillantem et pedem figere nesciam
in firmissimo experimentorum fundamento constituit,
et in æternum stabilivit;
eam denique Theologiæ ancillantem et de Atheismo triumphantem
orbi exhibuit.
Humanæ scientiæ limites novit
quousque progredi datum sit,
et, quod magis, ubi sistendum.
Hinc uti se scire non superbiit,
ita nescire non erubuit.
Nullius opinioni mancipatus,
minimè omnium suæ;
Veri indagator et arbiter;
Falsi nihil aut intellectui ejus fraudem
aut voluntati vim facere potuit;
adeo illum mens solers animusque integer
undique tutum præstitere.
Post longam annorum seriem
in doctrinæ studiis promovendis
erroribusque detegendis
feliciter exactam,
placidè tandem emigravit
ad veri rectique originem
fontemque perennem, A. S. H. 1727."

Another, here preserved, was ascribed to Beaupré Bell; who transferred it to his ingenious friend, John Jortin, M. A.

" Marmor hoc æternum stet
sacrum honori Magnæ Britanniæ
quæ Isaacum Newtonum (Lincolniensem) hic sepultum
orbi dedisse gloriatur."

Another, on the same, by Dr. Bentley:

" Hic quiescunt ossa et pulvis
Isaaci Newtoni.
Si quæris, quis et qualis ille fuerit,
abi:
sin ex ipso nomine reliqua novisti,
siste paulisper,
et mortale illud Philosophiæ numen
gratâ mente venerare." *Extracts*

Extracts from the Journal Books of the Royal Society, relating to Sir ISAAC NEWTON*.

1671. Dec. 23. The Lord Bishop of Sarum proposed for candidate Mr. Isaac Newton, Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge.

January 11. Mr. Isaac Newton was elected. At that meeting mention was made of his improvement of telescopes, by contracting them, and that that, which himself had sent thither to be examined†, had been seen by the King, and considered also by the President, Sir Robert Murray, Sir Paul Neile, Dr. Christopher Wren, and Mr. Hook, at Whitehall; and that they had so good an opinion of it, as that they concluded a description and scheme of it should be sent by the Secretary, in a letter on purpose, to Mr. Huggins at Paris, thereby to secure this contrivance to the author, who had also written a letter to Mr. Oldenburgh from Cambridge (Jan 6, 1671), altering and enlarging the description of his instrument, which had been sent from hence for his review, before it should go abroad. This description was read, and ordered to be entered in the register-book, together with the scheme. (See Phil. Trans. No. 80—83.)

The Curator said, he did endeavour to make such a telescope himself, and to find out a metal not obnoxious to tarnishing. It was ordered that a letter should be wrote by the Secretary to Mr. Newton, to signify to him his election; and also to thank him for the communication of his telescope, and to assure him, that the Society would take care that all right should be done him in the matter of this invention.

Jan. 18. Mr. Newton's new telescope was examined and applauded.

January 25. Mr. Oldenburgh read a letter of Mr. Newton's, written to him from Cambridge, January 18, concerning an intimation, 1st, Of a way for preparing a fit metalline matter for reflecting concaves; 2dly, Of a considerable philosophical discovery he intends to send to this Society, to be considered and examined.

February 1. There was again produced the four-foot telescope of Mr. Newton's, which was now better than the last time.

February 8. The third letter from Mr. Newton from Cambridge, of Feb. 6, about his discovery of the nature of light, refractions, and colours; importing that light (and colours) was not a similar, but heterogenous thing, consisting of difform rays, which had essentially different refractions, abstracted from bodies they pass through: and that colours are produced from such and such rays, whereof some in their own nature are disposed to be red, others blue, others purple, &c. and that whiteness is nothing

* "These extracts contain minutes relating to Newton's discoveries, which have not been printed; also the Report of the Committee to enquire into the controversy between Leibnitz and Keill, concerning the invention of the method of fluxions, previous to the publication of the *Commercium Epistolicum*. They were extracted by Dr. Rutty, for Mr. Conduitt, in 1728."

† This telescope still remains in the apartments of the Royal Society, and has this inscription upon it: "Invented by Sir Isaac Newton, and made with his own hands, 1671."

else but a mixture of all sorts of colours, or that it is produced by all sorts of colours blended together. (See Phil. Trans. No. LXXX.)

Ordered, that the author be solemnly thanked, in the name of the Society, for this very ingenious discourse, and be made acquainted that the Society think very fit, if he consents, to have it forthwith printed, as well for the greater conveniency of having it well considered by philosophers, as for securing the considerable notices thereof to the author against the arrogations of others. Ordered also, that the discourse be entered in the register-book; and that the Bishop of Salisbury, Mr. Boyle, and Mr. Hooke, be desired to peruse and consider it, and bring in a report of it to the Society.

1672. March 28. There was read a letter of Mr. Newton's, written to Mr. Oldenburg from Cambridge (March 26), containing some more particulars relating to his new telescope, especially the proportions of the apertures, and changes for several lengths of that sort of telescope. (Phil. Trans. No. LXXXII.)

April 4. The Secretary read a letter of Mr. Newton's, written by him from Cambridge, March 30, concerning his answers to the difficulties objected by Mons. ———, about his reflecting telescope, as also to the queries of Mons. Dengs concerning the same; together with his proposal of a way of using, instead of a little oval metal in that telescope, a crystal figured like a triangular prism. (Phil. Trans. No. LXXXII.)

Ordered, that the Curator take care to make such a crystalline prism for the design mentioned, and to try the same.

May 15. Mr. Hook made some experiments relating to Mr. Newton's theory of light and colours, which he was desired to bring in writing to be registered.

May 22. Mr. Hook made some more experiments with two prisms, confirming what Mr. Newton had written in his discourse about light and colours, *viz.* that the rays of light being separated by one prism into distinct colours, the refractions made by another prism doth not alter these colours. (Phil. Trans. No. LXXXIII.)

1675. Nov. 18. Mr. Newton offering to send to the Society, in a letter dated November 13, a discourse of his about colours, when it shall be thought convenient; the Society ordered the Secretary to thank him for his offer, and to desire him to send that discourse as soon as he pleased.

December 9. There was produced a manuscript of Mr. Newton's, touching his theory of light and colours, containing partly an hypothesis to explain the properties of light, by him discoursed of in his former papers, and partly the principal phænomena of the various colours, exhibited by thin plates or bubbles, esteemed by him to be of a more difficult consideration, yet to depend also on the said properties of light. Of the hypothesis only the first part was read, giving an account of the refraction, reflexion, transparency, and opacity: the second part, explaining colours, was referred to the next meeting.

December

December 16. The sequel of his hypothesis, which was began to be read the last day, was read to the end. To which Mr. Hooke said, that the main of it was contained in his Micrography, which Mr. Newton, in some particulars, had only carried further.

January 20. Read a letter of Mr. Newton's, written to Mr. Oldenburgh, December 21, 1675, stating the difference betwixt his hypothesis and that of Mr. Hooke, in his Micrography; the result of which is, that he (Mr. Newton) hath nothing in common with Mr. Hooke; but a supposition that Ether is a medium susceptible of vibrations; of which supposition Mr. Newton saith he makes a quite different use; Mr. Hooke supposing it light itself, which Mr. Newton does not: besides that he explains very differently from Mr. Hooke the manner of refraction and reflexion, and the nature and production of colours in all cases, and even in the colours of transparent substances. Mr. Newton says, he explains every thing in a way so differing from Mr. Hooke; that the experiments he grounds his discourse upon, destroy all Mr. Hooke saith about them; and that the two main experiments, without which the manner of production of those colours is not to be found out, were not only unknown to Mr. Hooke when he wrote his Micrography; but even last spring, as he understood by mentioning them to the said Mr. Hooke.

Read the beginning of Mr. Newton's discourse, containing such observations as conduce to further discoveries, for compleating his theory of light and colours, especially as to the constitution of natural bodies, on which their colour and transparency depend; in which discourse he first describes the principal of his observations, and then considers, and makes use of them.

January 20. At this time were read the first 15 observations, which did so well please the company, that they ordered the Secretary to desire the author would permit them to be published; together with the rest, which they presumed did correspond to those that had now been read to them.

January 27. Mr. Newton's letter of January 5 was read, wherein he acknowledges the favour of the Society, in their kind acceptance of his late papers, and declares that he knows not how to deny any thing which they desire should be done; only he desires, that the printing his observations upon colours may be suspended a while, because he has some thoughts of writing another set of observations, for determining the manner of production of colours by the prism; which observations, he says, ought to precede those now in our hands, and will do best to be joined with them.

February 3. The reading Mr. Newton's discourse was continued, *viz.* that part wherein he explains the simplest of colours by the more compounded.

February 10. There was read the last part of Mr. Newton's discourse, wherein is considered, in nine propositions, how the phænomena of thin transparent plates stand related to those of all natural bodies, in which he enquires after their constitutions, whereby they reflect some rays more copiously than others.

1684. December 10. Mr. Halley gave an account that he had lately seen Mr. Newton at Cambridge, and that he had shewed him a curious treatise *de Motu Corporum;* which, upon his desire, he said, was promised to be sent to the Society, to be entered upon their register. Mr. Halley was desired to put Mr Newton in mind of his promise, for securing his invention to himself, till such time as he can be at leisure to publish it. Mr. Paget was desired to join with Mr. Halley.

February 25. A letter was read from Mr. Newton concerning his willingness to promote a philosophical meeting at Cambridge, the entering in our register his notions about motion, and his intentions to fit them suddenly for the press.

1686. April 28. Dr. Vincent presented the Society with a MS. treatise, called *Philosophiæ naturalis Principia mathematica,* and dedicated to the Society by Mr. Is. Newton; wherein he gives a mathematical demonstration of the Copernican hypothesis, as proposed by Kepler, and makes out all the phænomena of the celestial motions, by the only supposition of a gravitation towards the centre of the sun, decreasing as the squares of the distances therefrom reciprocally.

May 19. Ordered, that Mr. Newton's book be printed forthwith, in a 4to. of a fair letter; and that a letter be written to him, to signify the Society's resolution, and to desire his opinion as to the print, volume, cuts, &c.

June 2. Ordered, that Mr. Newton's book be printed, and that Mr. Edmund Halley shall undertake the business of looking after it, and printing it at his own charge; which he engaged to do. (See the Journal of Council.)

January 26. Ordered, that Mr. Newton be consulted, whether he designs to treat of the opposition of the medium to bodies moving in it, in his treatise *de Motu Corporum* now in the press.

1692. February 1. There was produced Mr. Newton's and Dr. Gregory's quadrature of curve lines; both which will be printed in Dr. Wallis's Latin edition of his Algebra. It was chiefly a proposition sent to Dr. Gregory from Mr. Newton, much about the time, Dr. Gregory says, he discovered it himself; being a method of squaring all curved lines, that are expressible in any binomial. Mr. Newton has subjoined a like rule, when it cannot be expressed under a trinomial; and mentioned that his process will go on *ad infinitum;* and square the curve, when the ordinate cannot be expressed without an infinite series.

1694. July 4. Ordered, that a letter be written to Mr. Newton, praying that he will please to communicate to the Society, in order to be printed, his treatise of Light and Colours; and what other mathematical or physical treatises he has ready by him.

October 31. Dr. Halley said that Mr. Newton had lately told him, that there was reason to conclude, that the bulk of the Earth did grow and increase in magnitude, by the perpetual accession of new particles attracted out of the ether, by its gravitating power: and he supposed, and proposed to the Society, that this increase of the moles of the Earth would occasion an acceleration

acceleration of the Moon's motion, she being, at this time, attracted by a stronger *vis centrip.* than in remote ages.

A letter from Mr. Leibnitz to Mr. Bridges was read, wherein he recommends to the Society to use their endeavours to induce Mr. Newton to publish his farther thoughts and improvements on the subject of his late book, *Principia Philosophiæ mathematicæ*, and his other physical and mathematical discoveries; lest by his death they should happen to be lost.

1703. November 3. Sir Isaac Newton chosen of the Council, and President the same day.

February 16. The President presented his book of Opticks to the Society; Dr. Halley was desired to peruse it, and to give an abstract of it; and the Society gave the President thanks for the book, and for being pleased to publish it.

1711. April 5. Mr. Keill observed, that in the Lipswick *Acta Eruditorum* for the year 1705, there is an unfair account given of Sir Isaac Newton's Discourse of Quadratures, asserting the method of demonstration by him there made use of, to Mr. Leibnitz, &c. Upon which the President gave a short account of that matter, with the particular time of his first mentioning or discovering his invention, referring to some letters published by Dr. Wallis; upon which Mr. Keill was desired to draw up an account of the matter in dispute, and set it in a just light.

May 24. A letter from Mr. John Keill to Dr. Sloane was produced and read, relating to the dispute concerning the priority of invention of the arithmetick of fluxions, between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Leibnitz, wherein Mr. Keill asserts the President's claim, &c. A copy of this letter was ordered to be sent to Mr. Leibnitz; and Dr. Sloane was desired to draw up a letter to accompany it, before it was made public in the Transactions, which should not be till after the receipt of Mr. Leibnitz's answer.

1711. January 31. A letter from Mons. Leibnitz to Dr. Sloane was read, in which he complains of Mr. Keill's unfair dealing with him in his last letter, relating to the dispute between him and Sir Isaac Newton; the letter was delivered to the President to consider the contents thereof.

March 11. Upon account of Mons. Leibnitz's letter to Dr. Sloane, concerning the disputes formerly mentioned, a Committee was appointed by the Society, to inspect the letters and papers relating thereto, *viz.* Dr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Hill, Dr. Halley, Mr. Jones, Mr. Machin, and Mr. Burnet, who were to make their report to the Society.

1712. April 24. The Committee, appointed to inspect the papers, letters, and books of the Society, on account of the dispute between Mr. Leibnitz and Mr. Keill, delivered in their report, which was read as follows:

"We have consulted the letters and letter-books in the custody of the Royal Society, and those found amongst the papers of Mr. John Collins, dated between the years 1669 and 1677 inclusive, and shewed them to such as knew and avowed the hands of

of Mr. Barrow, Mr. Collins, Mr. Oldenburg, and Mr. Leibnitz; and compared those of Mr. Gregory with one another, and with copies of some of them taken in the hand of Mr. Collins; and have extracted from them what relates to the matter referred to us, all which extracts herewith delivered to you, we believe to be genuine and authentic; and by these letters and papers we find, 1st, That Mr. Leibnitz was in London in the beginning of the year 1673, and went thence in or about March, to Paris, where he kept a correspondence with Mr. Collins, by means of Mr. Oldenburg, till about September 1676, and then returned by London and Amsterdam to Hanover, and that Mr. Collins was very free in communicating to able mathematicians what he had received from Mr. Newton and Mr. Gregory. 2dly, That when Mr. Leibnitz was the first time in London, he contended for the invention of another differential method, properly so called; and notwithstanding that he was shewn by Dr. Pell, that it was Newton's method, he persisted in maintaining it to be his own invention, by reason that he found it by himself, without knowing what Newton had done before, and had much improved it; and we find no mention of his having any other differential method than Newton's, before his letter of June 21, 1677, which was a year after a copy of Mr. Newton's letter of December 10, 1672, had been sent to Paris, to be communicated to him, and above four years after Mr. Collins began to communicate that letter to his correspondents; in which letter the method of fluxions was sufficiently described to any intelligent person. 3dly, That by Mr. Newton's letter of June 13, 1676, it appears that he had the method of fluxions above five years before the writing of that letter; and by his *Analysis per Operationes numero terminorum infinitas*, communicated by Dr. Barrow to Mr. Collins in July 1669, we find that he had invented the method before that time. 4thly, That the differential method is one and the same with the method of fluxions, excepting the name and mode of notation, Mr. Leibnitz calling these quantities *differences*, which Mr. Newton calls *moments*, or *fluxions*, and marking them with the letter *d*, a mark not used by Mr. Newton. We therefore take the proper question to be, not who invented this or that method, but who was the first inventor of the method; and we believe that those who have reputed Mr. Leibnitz the first inventor, know little or nothing of his correspondence with Mr. Collins and Mr. Oldenburg, long before, nor of Mr. Newton's having that method above fifteen years before Mr. Leibnitz began to publish it in the *Acta Eruditorum* of Leipswick.

"For which reasons we reckon Mr. Newton the first inventor, and are of opinion that Mr. Keil, in asserting the same, has been no ways injurious to Mr. Leibnitz; and we submit to the judgment of the Society, whether the extract of the letters and papers, now presented, together with what is extant to the same purpose in Dr. Wallis's third volume, may not deserve to be made public."—To which Report the Society agreed *nem. con.* and

and ordered that the whole matter from the beginning, with the extracts of all the letters relating thereto, and Mr. Keill and Mr Leibnitz's letters, be published with all convenient speed that may be, together with the report of the said Committee.—Ordered, that Dr. Halley, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Machin, be desired to take care of the said impression (which they promised); and Mr. Jones to make an estimate of the charges, against the next meeting.

1713. January 8. Some copies of the book intituled *Commercium Epistolicum, &c.* printed by the Society's order, being brought, the President ordered one to be delivered to each person of the Committee, appointed for that purpose, to examine it before its publication.

The steady and uniform support given to Newton by the Royal Society appears from the foregoing extracts. The value which He set upon their assistance is thus expressed in his correspondence with Mr. Oldenburg: "I do not only esteem it a duty to concur with the Society in the promotion of real knowledge; but a great privilege, that instead of exposing discourses to a prejudiced and censorious multitude, (by which means many truths have been baffled and lost), I may with freedom apply myself to so judicious and impartial an assembly." In a letter to Dr. Halley, he says, "The third book of the *Principia* I now design to suppress. Philosophy is such an impertinently litigious lady, that a man had as good be engaged in law-suits, as have to do with her."—His friends, however, of the Royal Society, most fortunately prevailed upon him to alter that resolution.

*** Excellent and authentic as are the preceding Memoirs, they do not preclude the insertion of the following Letter of Dr. Stukeley; the greater part of which is here printed from the Original, communicated to me, in the year 1782, by Mr. Gough.

To Dr. Mead.

Honoured and dear Sir, *Grantham, June 16, 1727.*

I send you, according to my promise, some memoirs of the life of our great friend, Sir Isaac Newton, such as I could pick up here at Grantham, and Colsterworth, where he was born, among antient people, from their own knowledge or unquestionable tradition. Some are alive that were his schoolfellows; several are but lately dead, from whom, I apprehend, a larger information might have been expected; but I omitted no opportunity left to contribute what I can, in doing justice to the memory and history of so illustrious a person, the ornament of his country, or rather of human nature; and if it chance that I should be any way serviceable therein, it will be a particular addition to the pleasure I have reaped in chusing this for the place of my abode, that gives me this opportunity; whilst it is not altogether too late, being the place where he spent the early part of his life, and near that of his nativity. You will observe that I have been very

very circumstantial, and perhaps now and then descended too low for the dignity of the subject, in the subsequent account; but I was willing that you might know the nature of the credit upon which I took it, nor would I omit any thing that was not absolutely improper. I have added a few things from my own knowledge, or what I have formerly heard. Mr. Conduitt, no doubt, will have many accounts from other hands; his judgment will direct him what to make use of, and comparing them together will clear up some circumstances, and perhaps overthrow others: for my part, I took what care I could to find out and relate the truth.

"April 2, 1726. I passed the whole day with Sir Isaac alone at his lodgings, Orbel's Buildings, Kensington: he told me then, that he was born on Christmas-day 1642. I have made enquiry at Colsterworth for the old registers, which have been very ill kept, the bare name of a person being commonly noted, without fathers or mothers, or such other marks as are necessary to ascertain descents and the like; but, what is worse, they are for the most part lost and destroyed, or obliterated through carelessness. Mr. Mason, the present minister, searching in the old town chests met with a few leaves, being the parish register from anno 1571 to 1642 inclusive, the very year Sir Isaac was born; but there is intermitted, not lost, from anno 1630 to 1640 inclusive, which is a space of time wherein his father's marriage happened, and probably other circumstances in his family or among his relations, which would have assisted us in the present affair. However, very luckily upon the last leaf, which has been miserably abused, is this memorable account, under the title, 'Baptized Anno 1642. *Isaac sonne of Isaac and Hanna Newton Jan.* 1.'

It is probable that the Civil Wars, then beginning, may be one reason why it ends here. From these leaves I have extracted an account of all the Newtons therein, which are numerous; but, for the reason before mentioned of their being generally bare names only, they are of no great service in drawing out his genealogy, as was my intention. Sir Isaac had been curious in this inquiry himself formerly; for at Colsterworth, in possession of John Newton his heir at law, I saw a half sheet of paper of Sir Isaac's own hand-writing, being a draught thereof, as far as he knew it, with orders for searching registers to make it more perfect; but I believe his request was never fully answered, and perhaps Sir Isaac never saw these leaves of the Register.

I here send you a copy of this writing*:

"Let the Registers of Westby and Bitchfield be searched from the beginning to the year 1650, and extracts be taken of whatever marriages, births, and burials have been in the family of the Newtons; and if the old register of Colsterworth can be found, let the like extract be taken out of that; and let the extracts be taken by copying out of the registers whatever can be

* This is now superseded by the Pedigree printed in p. 36.

met

met with, about the family of the Newtons in words at length, without omitting any of the words. Direct your letters to Sir Isaac Newton, at his house in Jermyn street, in St. James's parish, in Westminster, London."

When Sir Isaac was knighted, he made this inquiry, I suppose, and caused this entry following to be made in the books at the Heralds' Office; a copy of which my friend Mr. Le Neve, Norroy, sent me, at my request *.

It has been observed by some, that many considerable men were born about the same time as Sir Isaac, and it may be reckoned an æra fruitful of great geniuses. It is probable this family had its name from Newton, a borough town in Lancashire. I have set down in the genealogy one Isaac Newton born in 1573, from the Register, which does not particularize his father, but undoubtedly of this family, and seems to be great uncle to Sir Isaac, *i. e.* brother to his grandfather. I mention him as the first of the name of Isaac I can meet with. Another Isaac Newton died somewhat above 20 years ago at Colsterworth, whose line ended with a daughter. The Ayscoughs, whence Sir Isaac's mother, has been very considerable in this County; one of them built Great Paunton steeple, a curious fabrick, between Colsterworth and Grantham. Some of her family still remain at Catthorpe in this County; and I remember one James Ayscough †, a surgeon, who lived at my native place Holbech, who came from Sewstern near Colsterworth. Sir Michael Newton's family comes from the younger branch, and was first raised by the coheiress of Hickson, who was very rich. The other sister too raised the Welbys, an antient and wealthy family in our neighbourhood, of the same stem as the Welbys of Gedney, to which I am related.

Sir Isaac Newton was born at Woolsthorp, a hamlet of Colsterworth, 6 miles south of Grantham, in the great road from London into the North. Woolsthorp is a pleasant little hollow or convallis, on the west side the valley of the river Witham, which arises near there, one spring thereof in this hamlet; it has a good prospect Eastward toward Colsterworth. The country hereabouts is thought to be the Montpelier of England; the air is exceeding good, the sharpness of the Mediterranean being tempered by the softness of the low parts of Lincolnshire, which makes a fine medium agreeable to most constitutions. I have seen many parts of England, and think none of a pleasanter view than about Colsterworth, and nothing can be imagined sweeter than the ride between it and Grantham. The country consists much of open heath, overgrown with the fragrant *serpyllum*, much like the downs in Wiltshire, differing chiefly in this, that our soil lies upon a white lime stone good for building, that upon chalk. The valleys are gravelly, very delightful; woods plentiful; springs and rivulets of the purest water abound.

Such is the place that produced the greatest genius of the human race. He was born in the manor house, which was the family

* See the Pedigree printed in p. 36. † Cousin to Sir Isaac's mother.

estate,

estate, where they hold a court leet and court baron. The old copies and records of the court are lost, but they say it has been in the Newton family ever since Queen Elizabeth's time; that it was bought of the Cecils, to whom Queen Elizabeth gave it, among other lands hereabouts that fell to the crown when the Lord Rochford was beheaded by Henry VIII. and that he is buried at Stoke Rochford hard by. This manor, which is Sir Isaac's paternal estate, is about 30*l. per annum;* but he has another estate at Sewstern adjacent, which came by his mother; so that the whole was near 80*l. per annum,* and descends to his next heir, John Newton, who is derived from his father's second brother. I visited this place 13 October, 1721, and took a prospect of the church of Colsterworth, and of his house at Woolsthorp. It is built of stone, as is the way of the country hereabouts, and a reasonably good one. They led me up stairs, and showed me Sir Isaac's study, where, I suppose, he studied when in the country in his younger days, as perhaps when he visited his mother from the University. I observed the shelves were of his own making, being pieces of deal boxes, which probably he sent his books and clothes down in upon these occasions. There were some years ago 2 or 300 books in it of his father-in-law Mr. Smith's, which Sir Isaac gave to Mr. Newton of this town.

Sir Isaac was a posthumous and only child. His mother was married again to a neighbouring clergyman, Mr. Barnabas Smith, minister of North Witham, near Colsterworth, Jan. 27, 1645. She had three children by him; the descendants of these came in for a share of Sir Isaac's personal estate. He was sent at a proper age to Grantham school, which was founded and well endowed by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, born at Ropesly near here. The same person founded Corpus Christi College in Oxford. The people of Grantham have a common opinion, that Mr. Walker, the author of the book of 'Particles,' was his master, and they led me into that mistake in my Itinerary, page 49; but since, upon enquiry, I find Mr. Stokes was schoolmaster at that time, who was succeeded by Mr. Sisson, and he by Mr. Walker. Mr. Walker was an intimate acquaintance of Sir Issac's, being minister of Colsterworth, where he died in 1684. Mr. Stokes was reputed a very good scholar and an excellent schoolmaster.

Sir Isaac, whilst he went to this school, boarded at Mr. Clark's house, an apothecary, grandfather to Mr. Clarke, now an apothecary here. It was the next house to the George Inn Northward in High-street, which was rebuilt about 16 years ago. Dr. Clarke, M. D. brother to Mr. Clarke, was usher at that time. He was a pupil to the famous Henry Moor of Christ's College, born in Mr. Bellamy's house, over against me. Dr. Clarke left the school, and practised physic in this town with success and emolument. Every one that knew Sir Isaac, or have heard speak of him here, recount the pregnancy of his parts when a boy, his strange inventions, and extraordinary inclination for mechanics; that

that instead of playing among the other boys when from school, he always busied himself in making knicknacks and models of wood in many kinds, for which purpose he had got little saws, hatchets, hammers, and a whole shop * of tools, which he would use with great dexterity. In particular they speak of his making a wooden clock. About this time, a new windmill was set up near Grantham, in the way to Gunnerby, which is now demolished, this country chiefly using water mills. Our lad's imitating spirit was soon excited, and by frequently prying into the fabric of it, as they were making it, he became master enough to make a very perfect model thereof, and it was said to be as clean and curious a piece of workmanship as the original. This sometimes he would set upon the house-top, where he lodged, and clothing it with sail-cloth, the wind would readily turn it; but what was most extraordinary in its composition was, that he put a mouse into it, which he called the miller, and that the mouse made the mill turn round when he pleased; and he would joke too upon the miller eating the corn that was put in. Some say that he tied a string to the mouse's tail, which was put into a wheel, like that of turn-spit dogs, so that pulling the string, made the mouse go forward by way of resistance, and this turned the mill. Others suppose there was some corn placed above the wheel, this the mouse endeavouring to get to, made it turn. Moreover, Sir Isaac's water clock is much talked of. This he made out of a box he begged of Mr. Clark's (his landlord) wife's brother. As described to me, it resembled pretty much our common clocks and clock-cases, but less; for it was not above four feet in height, and of a proportionable breadth. There was a dial plate at top with figures of the hours. The index was turned by a piece of wood, which either fell or rose by water dropping. This stood in the room where he lay, and he took care every morning to supply it with its proper quantity of water; and the family upon occasion would go to see what was the hour by it. It was left in the house long after he went away to the University.—I remember once, when I was Deputy to Dr. Halley, Secretary at the Royal Society, Sir Isaac talked of these kind of instruments,—that he observed the chief inconvenience in them was, that the hole through which the water is transmitted, being necessarily very small, was subject to be furred up by impurities in the water, as those made with sand will wear bigger, which at length causes an inequality in time.

These fancies sometimes engrossed so much of his thoughts, that he was apt to neglect his book, and dull boys were now and then put over him in form. But this made him redouble his pains to overtake them; and such was his capacity, that he could soon do it, and out-strip them when he pleased; and it was taken notice of by his master. Still nothing could induce him to lay by his mechanical experiments: but all holidays, and what time the boys had allowed to play, he spent entirely in knocking

* Here my MS. ends; and the remainder is copied from Mr. Turnor's book.

and

and hammering in his lodging room, pursuing that strong bent of his inclination not only in things serious, but ludicrous too, and what would please his school-fellows, as well as himself; yet it was in order to bring them off from trifling sports, and teach them, as we may call it, to play philosophically, and in which he might willingly bear a part, and he was particularly ingenious at inventing diversions for them, above the vulgar kind. As for instance, in making paper kites, which he first introduced here. He took pains, they say, in finding out their proportions and figures, and whereabouts the string should be fastened to the greatest advantage, and in how many places. Likewise he first made lanterns of paper crimpled, which he used to go to school by, in winter mornings, with a candle, and tied them to the tails of the kites in a dark night, which at first affrighted the country people exceedingly, thinking they were comets. It is thought that he first invented this method; I can't tell how true. They tell us too how diligent he was in observing the motion of the sun, especially in the yard of the house where he lived, against the walls and roofs, wherein he would drive pegs, to mark the hours and half hours made by the shade*, which by degrees from some years observations, he had made very exact, and any body knew what o'clock it was by Isaac's dial, as they ordinarily called it; thus in his youngest years did that immense genius discover his sublime imagination, that since has filled, or rather comprehended the world. The lad was not only very expert with his mechanical tools, but he was equally so with his pen. For he busied himself very much in drawing, which I suppose he learnt from his own inclination, and observation of nature. By inquiry, I was informed that one old Barley (as he was called) was his writing master, who lived where now is the Millstone alehouse, in Castle Street; but they don't remember that he (Barley) had any knack in drawing. However, by this means Sir Isaac furnished his whole room with pictures of his own making, which probably he copied from prints, as well as from life. They mention several of the king's heads, Dr. Donne, and likewise his master Stokes. Under the picture of King Charles I. he wrote these verses, which I had from Mrs. Vincent by memory, who fancies he made them; if that be true, it is most probable he designed the print too, which is common to this day:

"A secret art my soul requires to try,
If prayers can give me, what the wars deny.
Three crowns distinguish'd here in order do
Present their objects to my knowing view.
Earth's crown, thus at my feet, I can disdain,
Which heavy is, and, at the best, but vain.
But now a crown of thorns I gladly greet,
Sharp is this crown, but not so sharp as sweet:
The crown of glory that I yonder see
Is full of bliss and of eternity."

* Several of these dials are to be seen on the wall of the manor-house. These

These pictures he made frames to himself, and coloured them over in a workmanlike manner.

Mrs. Vincent is a widow gentlewoman living here, aged 82. Her maiden name was Storey, sister to Dr. Storey, a physician of Buckminster, near Colsterworth. Her mother, who was a handsome woman, was second wife to Mr. Clarke, the apothecary where Sir Isaac lodged; so that she lived with him in the same house all the time of his being at Grantham, which was about seven years. Her mother and Sir Isaac's mother were intimately acquainted, which was the reason of his lodging at Mr. Clarke's. She gave me much of the foregoing account. She says that Sir Isaac was always a sober, silent, thinking lad, and was never known scarce to play with the boys abroad, at their silly amusements; but would rather choose to be at home, even among the girls, and would frequently make little tables, cupboards, and other utensils for her and her playfellows, to set their babys and trinkets on. She mentions likewise a cart he made with four wheels, wherein he would sit, and by turning a windlass about, he could make it carry him around the house where he pleased. Sir Isaac and she being thus brought up together, 'tis said that he entertained a love for her; nor does she deny it: but her portion being not considerable, and he being a fellow of a college, it was incompatible with his fortunes to marry; perhaps his studies too. It is certain he always had a kindness for her, visited her whenever in the country, in both her husbands' days, and gave her forty shillings, upon a time, whenever it was of service to her. She is a little woman, but we may with ease discern that she has been very handsome.

Mr. Clarke tells me that the room where Sir Isaac lodged, was his lodging room too when a lad, and that the whole wall was still full of the drawings he had made upon it with charcoal, and so remained till pulled down about sixteen years ago, as I said before. There were birds, beasts, men, ships, and mathematical schemes, and very well designed.

We must understand all this while that his mother had left Wolsthorp, and lived with her second husband at North Witham*. But upon his death, after she had three children by him, she returned to her own house, which likewise, it ought to be remembered, was rebuilt by him. She upon this was for saving expences as much as she could, and recalled her son Isaac from school, intending to make him serviceable in managing of the

* North Witham is about a mile South of Woolsthorpe. From the year 1645 to 1656 Sir Isaac's mother lived with her second husband, at the rectory-house at North Witham; Sir Isaac remaining with his grandmother Ayscough at Woolsthorpe, till he was eleven years old. In 1656 Sir Isaac's mother returned to Woolsthorpe, where her son Isaac came to her, during the vacations, both from school and Cambridge. Her brother, the Rev. William Ayscough, who was rector of Burton Coggles, an adjoining parish, is said to have insisted on his sister's completing her son's education at the University, having found him in a hay-loft at Grantham, working on a mathematical problem. He recommended Trinity College to his nephew Isaac, having been of that Society himself, where he proceeded A. M. in 1637.

farm

farm and country business at Wolsthorp, and I doubt not but she thought it would turn more to his own account, than being a scholar. Accordingly we must suppose him attending the tillage, grazing, and the like. And they tell us that he frequently came on Saturdays to Grantham market, with corn and other commodities to sell, and to carry home what necessaries were proper to be bought at a market town for a family; but being young, his mother usually sent a trusty old servant along with him, to put him into the way of business. Their inn was the Saracen's Head in Westgate, where as soon as they had set up their horses, Isaac generally left the man to manage the marketings, and retired instantly to Mr. Clarke's garret, where he used to lodge, near where lay a parcel of old books of Mr. Clarke's, which he entertained himself with, whilst it was time to go home again; or else he would stop by the way between home and Grantham, and lye under a hedge studying, whilst the man went to town and did the business, and called upon him in his return. No doubt the man made remonstrances of this to his mother. Likewise when at home, if his mother ordered him into the fields, to look after the sheep, the corn, or upon any other rural employment, it went on very heavily through his manage. His chief delight was to sit under a tree, with a book in his hands, or to busy himself with his knife in cutting wood for models of somewhat or other that struck his fancy: or he would get to a stream and make mill wheels. W. Stukeley."

*** The following anecdotes were communicated to Dr. Whitaker, the elegant Historian of Craven, by a respectable and learned Friend*, who was personally acquainted with him.

"Benjamin Smith B. D. Rector of one of the Medieties of Linton in Craven from 1733 to 1776, was nephew, by the half-blood, to Sir Isaac Newton.—Isaac Newton, of Colsterworth, father of that great man, died two months before the birth of his son; Mrs. Newton then married the Rev. Barnabas Smith, Rector of North Witham; and one of her sons, by her second husband, was father to the subject of this narrative.

"He was born at or near Stamford, about the year 1700. When about eighteen years old, his uncle sent for him, and at his house he chiefly resided till the death of Sir Isaac in 1727.

"In many conversations with him on the subject I could not learn much more than was known already with respect to Sir Isaac's habits, company, &c.; but he generally confirmed what had been told by others. He said that his uncle, when advanced in years, was rather corpulent, but not so much so as to diminish his activity; that he was in general silent and reserved; but when he gave his opinion on subjects of Literature, it was peremptory and decisive. He confirmed the account, that the Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline, when Sir Isaac,

* The Rev. William Sheepshanks, A. M. Prebendary of Carlisle.

from

from his age and infirmities, could not wait upon her, frequently visited him: that Dr. Samuel Clarke, whom he called his Chaplain, dined at his table very often; and that of all his uncle's intimate friends he should say he (Sir Isaac) had the greatest regard for Dr. Clarke. Mr. Smith himself always mentioned Dr. Clarke's mild accommodating manners and lively conversation, and particularly his condescending attentions to himself, with much respect and gratitude.

"He said that Dr. Bentley was, when in town, frequently at Sir Isaac's table; and that his behaviour was singularly haughty and inattentive to every one but Newton himself: that he had heard his uncle mention Roger Cotes with much regret, and Dr. Halley with disapprobation, on account of his infidelity and licentious conduct.

"A little before his uncle's death Mr. Smith was admitted Fellow Commoner at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge; and went to reside there for a short time.

"Sir Isaac left him about 500*l. per annum;* consisting, so far as I understood him, of estates in Nottingham and Rutlandshire.

"Soon after the death of his great relative, he left England, and resided at Paris about two years*; there he became acquainted with Mr. Philip Yorke, afterwards Earl of Hardwicke and Lord Chancellor. He then went to Rome, where he staid about three years more.

"About the year 1732 he returned to England, having greatly diminished his fortune, and sold whatever interest remained in his estates to Sir Robert Clifton, a Nottinghamshire Baronet, for an annuity of 200*l. per annum,* for their joint lives—a bargain which might have left him without bread to eat.

"As another resource to increase his scanty income, he took orders†; and having in his possession the MS. of Newton's 'Commentary on Daniel‡,' he was advised by his friends to publish and inscribe it to the Lord Chancellor, assured that the dedication of any work written by an Author so illustrious would procure for him some good preferment in the Church.

"Soon after the publication, Lord King, the Chancellor, sent for him, and addressed him as follows: 'A mediety of the Rectory of Linton in Yorkshire, stated to me as worth 100*l. per annum,*

* "Voltaire, in a small treatise on the character of Newton, ascribes his promotion in the Mint to an improper attachment of lord Halifax to Mrs. Conduitt. In order to investigate this point, I asked Mr. Smith what was the age of his cousin, Miss Smith, afterwards Mrs. Conduitt. He answered, she was born in the same year with himself.—He always declined to tell his age; but allowed me to conclude that he was born within two or three years of 1700; and, upon being told of Voltaire's calumny, said, that, when his uncle was made Warden of the Mint by King William, Mrs. Conduitt was not born; and when he succeeded to the office of Master, she was only a child." W. S.—Mr. Smith, however, either mistook his cousin's age, as appears by her epitaph in p. 39; or chose to conceal his own.

† See the Letters of Warburton to Stukeley, in vol. I. pp. 20—23.

‡ On this head also see Warburton's Frank Opinion, ibid. p. 21.

is now vacant: will you accept it?' Mr. Smith remained silent some minutes. The Chancellor repeated exactly the same words in a stronger tone of voice. He now saw this was the only thing he should ever have offered, and that, from the look and tone of his Patron, he had nothing farther to expect.

"He, therefore, accepted the living; but always mentioned the interview and the offer as a cruel mockery, having fixed his own expectations upon 500*l.* at least, and that in a situation more fitted to what he thought of his own taste and manners.

"In 1742*, compelled by necessity, he came to reside at Linton, and, after boarding in his own house three or four years, he took it into his own possession, and, fitting up a chamber for a study, with a bed-room adjoining, and a closet contiguous to it, for a man-servant, continued to live in it, with little variation, for the remainder of his life.

"He always kept an attendant, who could read to him Greek and Latin. When he could not sleep, he rung his bell; his reader then arose, procured a light, and read to him two or three hours, till he found himself disposed to sleep. This was his custom five or six nights a week for many years.

"Circumstances now fell out, which drove him to the necessity of a long course of law to recover his annuity; and, during seven years of poverty and distress, he frequently applied to the Lord Chancellor, then Lord Hardwicke, for additional preferment; but always met with a refusal. These repulses he never mentioned but with great asperity and indignation†.

"It seems probable that Lord Hardwicke disapproved of his conduct and character in early life.—In no part of his life, so far as I know, had his conduct been so regular as that a Patron, who was acquainted with it, could find any satisfaction in promoting him.

"His temper was very unamiable: he always considered his situation at Linton as a species of banishment. He despised his parishioners, and took no pains to conceal his contempt for them. Their habits, their general poverty, and, above all, their dialect, were the perpetual objects of his derision. He called them 'baptized brutes;' and they, in return, regarded him with dislike, and treated him with disrespect.

"Among Mr. Smith's papers were several letters from Sir Isaac Newton. In these he addressed his nephew by the familiar name of Ben, and pressed him to chuse a profession. There was some vulgar phraseology in them, which induced me to burn them, when I arranged his papers after his death." He died in January 1776, and was buried in the chancel of his own church‡.

* In 1746 he took the degree of B. D. at Cambridge, under the Statute "De his qui majores 24 annis, &c."

† As Lord Hardwicke is known to have been an excellent Patron, there is reason to believe that Mr. Smith over-stated his former intimacy with him, in his conversations on the subject with a person to whom he was desirous of magnifying his own importance.

‡ Dr. Whitaker's History of Craven, second edition, 1812, p. 462.

PEDIGREE of NEWTON, of WESTBY and GUNNERBY. (Continued from the Visitation of 1634.)

John Newton, of Westby, co. Lincoln. = ...

1. John Newton, great grandfather of Sir Isaac (see p. 36.)

2. Thomas; of whom nothing is known.

3. Richard; of whom nothing is known.

4. William Newton, baptized at Westby Aug. 30, 1541. = Anne Kelham, of Ropesby.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Parker, of Kibworth, co. Leic. first wife*. = Thomas Newton, of Gunneby, Esq. buried April 23, 1640. = Elizabeth †, dau. and coheir of Richard ‡ Hickson, Esq. of Gunnerby, second wife; no issue.

Sir John Newton, born June 9, 1626; married in 1644; succeeded to a baronetcy, and to the estate of Great Bam, in Gloucestershire, in 1666; died May 31, 1699, æt. 73. = Mary, daughter of Sir Gervase Eyre, of Rampton, Notts; died Nov. 5, 1702, æt. 83.

2. Thomas, buried in 1630.

Abigail, daughter of William Hevingham, Esq. of Hevingham, Suffolk; died May 11, 1686, æt. 26; first wife. = 1. Sir John Newton, Bart. of Thorp, in Hather, co. Lincoln, died Feb 12, 1733-4, æt. 83. = Susanna, sister of Sir Michael Warton, of Beverley, Yorkshire, died April 19, 1737, æt. 86; second wife.

4. Gervase, died s. p. Two other sons, and Thirteen daughters.

1. John Newton, died July 18, 1684, æt. 4.

Carey, married to Edward Coke, of Holkham, Esq.

Michael Newton, Esq. heir to his uncle Sir Michael Warton, created K.B. 1725; mar. April 16, 1730; became a bart. in 1733-4; died Apr. 7, 1743. = Margaret Conings-by, (in her own right) Countess Coningsby.

Susanna Newton, sister and heiress to her Brother and her Nephew. = William Archer, Esq. of Welford, co. Berks.

John Newton, Viscount Coningsby, born Oct. 16, 1732; died Jan. 30, 1732-3.

1. John Archer, married Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, daughter of John second Earl Fitzwilliam of Ireland.

2. Michael Archer, took the surname of Newton, having the estates of Sir Michael Newton in Lincolnshire and elsewhere. He was twice married, and left issue.

* This appears by the Visitation of 1634.

† And this by Inq. 11 Aug. 16 Car. I. on the death of John Newton.

‡ Richard Hickson, who died Jan. 14, 1640-1, gave his estates at Hather to his nephew John Newton; and 43*l.* a year to his cousins Richard Welby and John Newton, in trust, to build and endow six almshouses at Belton for poor widows.

PEDIGREE of NEWTON, of Wolsthorpe,

as entered in the College of Arms, 1705.

John Newton, of Westby, in the county of Lincoln, in Basingthorp parish, descended from the Newtons of Leicestershire, ... first mentioned in the Visitation of Lincoln in the year 1634.

1. John Newton, of Westby aforesaid, by deed, dated 19 Dec. 1562, ... buried in Westby church 22 Dec. 1563, as appears by the Register of that church, son and heir of John aforesaid, and who purchased an estate at Wolstrope, in Colsterworth parish, in the same county.

2 Thomas; 3. Richard; of neither of whom, or of their descendants, is any thing known.

4. William, baptized at Westby Aug. 30, 1541, of whom see a separate pedigree, p. 35.

1. Richard Newton, of Wolstrope aforesaid, by the deed above cited, and a ..... terrier dated 1569, and another deed dated 30 Dec. 15 Car. I.; inherited the said purchase, and was buried at Colsterworth 20 April 1588, as appears by the register of that church.

2. George; 3. Robert; 4. Simon; 5. William; All mentioned in Deed of Trust 1562.

1. Robert Newton, of Wolsthorpe aforesaid, inherited .... the same purchase after the death of his father Richard Newton, as is mentioned in the aforesaid deed, 15 Car. I.; by which deed he settled also the manor of Woolstrope, purchased by him, upon his eldest son Isaac Newton.

See p. 37.

2. *Isaac*, bapt. at Colsterworth, April* 30, 1573.

3. Richard, of Woolstrope, ... bapt. at Colsterworth, 1582.

1. William Newton. = Elinor, dau. of .....

2. Thomas Newton, bapt. at Colsterworth Aug. 3, 1617, bur. there Jan. 30, 1626.

3. John Newton, baptized at Colsterworth Dec. 2, 1621.

Dionysia, baptized 11 Sept. 1642, buried 1 Oct. 1642.

* This name was inserted by Dr. Stukeley from the Colsterworth Register.

PEDIGREE of NEWTON,

continued from p. 36.

Robert Newton [see p. 36] buried at Colsterworth 20 Sept. 1641. = ...

Isabel, bapt. Aug. 21, 1596, married John Cook, of Skillington, anno Jacobi 19, and by him had John Cook, of Easton in Lincolnshire.
Elizabeth, bapt. 20 Nov. 1598, mar. William Woodrough, of Skillington, anno Jacobi, and by him had Edw. Woodrough, of Corby.
Mary, baptized Sept. 6, 1612.
Anne, bapt. May 6, 1615, bur. July 13, 1616.

1. Isaac Newton, of Woolstrope, son and heir of Robert, baptized at Colsterworth 21 Sept. 1606, buried there 6 Oct. 1642, and mentioned in the deed last cited. = Hannah, daugh. of James Ayscough, of Mercate Overton, in Rutland, gent.; re-marr. to Barnabas Smith, of whom see a separate Pedigree, in p. 38.

2. Robert Newton, baptized at Colsterworth Sept. 27, 1607, lived after at Counthorp in the same county.

Alice, died in 1642.

3. Richard Newton, of Colsterworth, bapt. April 9, 1609. = ..

ISAAC NEWTON, only child of Isaac and Hannah, born 25 Dec. 1642, and baptized at Colsterworth 1 Jan. 1642-3, Lord of the manor of Woolstrope aforesaid, Master of Arts, late Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, Warden of the Mint, by patent, dated 13 April 1696, now Master and Worker of the Mint, by patent, dated 3 Feb. 1699, and President of the Royal Society, Knighted at Trinity College in Cambridge, 16 April 1705, by her present Majesty, Queen Anne, and living in St. James's parish, in Middlesex, this 20th day of November 1705.

Robert Newton. = John Newton, of Lincolnshire.

Anne, baptized 11 Sept. 1642.

1. Richard Newton, dead. = ... Robert; Richard; both of Colsterworth.

2. Robert Newton, dead.

Examined,
Peter Le Neve, Norroy.

The Pedigree above written I do aver to be true, to the best of my knowledge. Witness my hand,
ISAAC NEWTON.

PEDIGREE of SMITH, of NORTH WITHAM; and of CONDUITT and WALLOP.

Barnabas Smith, rector of North Witham, died about 1656. = Hannah, relict of Isaac Newton (see p. 37).

- Benjamin Smith, born 1650. = Sarah, daughter of .... Bishop, of Stickford.
  - Newton Smith, of Barrowby, Gent. married ..... Wimberley.
  - Benjamin Smith, B. D. 1746; rector of one mediety of Linton, Yorkshire, died in January 1776.
  - Hannah, married Carrier Thompson, of Stanground, Esq.
- Mary, born 1647, married Nov. 22, 1666. = Thomas Pilkington, Esq. of Belton, High Sheriff of Rutland, in 1671.
  - Thomas Pilkington.
  - George Pilkington.
  - Hannah, married J. Clarke.
- Hannah, born 1652. = Robert Barton *, of Brigstock, Northamptonshire, Gent.
  - Catherine, dau. and heir; died 20 Jan. 1739, æt. 59. = John Conduitt, Esq. of Cranberry Lodge, Southampton, died May 20, 1737, æt. 49.
    - Hon. John Wallop, who, in 1743, on his father's being created Earl of Portsmouth, became by courtesy Viscount Lymington; died in 1749. = Catherine Conduitt, daughter and heir, mar. July 5, 1740; died April 5, 1750.
      - John, on the death of his grandfather in 1762, succeeded as second Earl of Portsmouth, died May 16, 1797. = Ursula, daughter of Coulson Fellowes, Esq. [of whom see Literary Anecdotes, vol. I. p. 589.]
        - 1. John-Charles, the third and present Earl of Portsmouth; born Dec. 15, 1767; married, Nov. 19, 1799, Hon. Grace Norton, sister to William Lord Grantley.
        - 2. Newton Wallop, born June 26, 1772; had licence in 1794 to assume the arms and name of Fellowes, on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, Henry Arthur Fellowes, Esq.
        - Two daughters.
      - Three other sons.
  - Colonel Robert Barton. †
  - Margaret, mar. John Warren.
  - Hannah, bapt. Nov. 26, 1676.

* There are monuments for several of this family in Brigstock Church.

Epitaphs in Westminster Abbey.

The tomb of Sir Isaac Newton * represents him leaning and reposing at full length, with four books under his arm, in an antique robe, upon a sarcophagus. Near him are two winged boys, with a label, who appear to be speaking. Half buried in a dark pyramid behind hangs a celestial globe, on which is a golden line with "Dec. 24, 1680." On the globe is an exceedingly *sleepy* figure of Astronomy leaning on a book; and the tablet of the sarcophagus contains a bas relief of infants making philosophical experiments. It is the joint production of *Kent* and *Rysbrack*, and does but little credit to their talents.

On the pedestal is inscribed,

"H. S. E. Isaacus Newton, Eques Auratus,
qui animi vi propè divinâ, planetarum motus, figuras,
cometarum semitas, Oceanique æstus,
suâ Mathesi facem præferente, primus demonstravit;
Radiorum lucis dissimilitudines,
Colorumque inde nascentium proprietates,
quas nemo anteà vel suspicatus erat, pervestigavit.
Naturæ, Antiquitatis, S. Scripturæ, sedulus, sagax, fidus interpres.
Dei O. M. Majestatem Philosophiâ asseruit,
Evangelii simplicitatem moribus expressit.
Sibi gratulentur mortales, tale tantumque extitisse
HUMANI GENERIS DECUS.
Nat. 25 Dec. A. D. 1642. Obiit 20 Mar. 1726."

Directly before the tomb, on a blue stone, is,

"Hic depositum est quod mortale fuit Isaaci Newtoni."

On the right side of the great West door is a pedestal and sarcophagus, with boys of bronze hanging a medallion on a pyramid, by *Cheere*; the inscription as follows:

"Johannes Conduitt, Rei Monet. Præf."
"Exadversus hunc locum, juxta magni Newtoni cineres,
affinitatis illi vinculo conjunctus,
suas deponi voluit reliquias Johannes Conduitt, arm.
Vir, propter oris suavitatem,
pectoris candorem, ingenii comitatem,
quæque inter alias virtutes præcipuè eminebat φιλανθρωπων,
amicorum ut nuper deliciæ,
ita gravisimus jam luctus et desiderium.
Uxorem duxit Catharinam Barton, fœminam lectissimam,
ex quâ unicam suscepit Filiam, conjugis cognominem.
Monumentum hoc,
quod Marito dilectissimo mœstissima destinaverat Vidua,
amborum parentum, optimè de se meritorum memoriæ,
sacrari jussit superstes Filia honorabilis Johannis Wallop,
honoratissimi Johannis Vicecomitis de Lymington
Filii natu maximi Uxor.
Obierunt; ille 23 Maii, 1737, annos natus 49:
illa 20 Januarii, 1739, annum agens 59."

* See Gent. Mag. 1734, pp. 64, 159; 1740, p. 594.

In

Epitaphs in the Church of Bitton in Gloucestershire.

Arms of *Newton:* Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, on a chevron Azure, three Garbs Or; 2. and 3. Argent, two thigh-bones in saltire Sable.

"Here lyeth the Body of
Sir John Newton, Bart.
Thrice Burgess of Parliament;
a most loving Husband,
careful Father, and faithful Friend,
pious, just, prudent,
charitable, valiant, and beloved of all.
He was born June 9, A. D. 1626,
being the Son of Thomas Newton,
of Gunwarby in the County
of Lincoln, Esq.
and died May 31, A. D. 1699.
He married Mary, the daughter of
Sir Gervase Eyre,
of Rampton, in the County of
Nottingham, Knight.
They lived happily all their Time
together, which was 55 Years;
by whom he had Issue
Four Sons and Thirteen Daughters.
This Monument was erected
at the Charge of his youngest Son,
Gervase Newton, Esq."

"Here lyeth the Body of Dame Mary Newton,
Widow and Relict of Sir John Newton, late of Barr's Court, Bart.
by whom he had Four Sons and Thirteen Daughters.
She died Nov. 23, 1712, in the 85th Year of her Age."

Epitaphs in a Chapel on the North side of Hather Church co. Lincoln, the burial-place of the Newtons of Thorpe in this Parish.

Against the North wall, a monument of grey marble, being an half oval between two Ionic pilasters: at top Death's head and urn; and below a cherub's head:

"Here lies, in hopes of
a glorious Resurrection,
Abigail,
the wife of John Newton, of Thorpe in the county of Lincoln, Esq. daughter of Wm. Heveningham, of Heveningham, Suffolk, Esq. and Mary daughter and heiress of John Earl of Dover.

"She lived so as if she meant to die young. Even her youth was pious and exemplary; in which she diligently hearkened to the law of God and her Mother; and by the same steps with a gentle hand, she led into the way of virtue her own offspring.

"John

"JOHN, her eldest, she prepared betimes for Heaven; and for grief almost followed, and now lies buried by her.

"She left a daughter CAREY, about six years of age, in whom it appeared, what the prudence of a mother, neither fond nor severe, could affect even in so tender years. By a peculiar art her children both stood in awe and loved her.

"After a tedious sickness she died big with child; and was to the last more desirous that should live, than she. She deserved a longer life here, but more an eternal one.

"She died May 11, in the year of our Lord 1686, of her age 26."

On the floor, under this, on a free stone:

"JOHN, son and heir of John Newton, Esq.
born 26 Oct. 1677, ob. July 18, 1681."

On another free stone:

"Here lieth buried the body of Dame Elizabeth Eyre,
wife to Sir Gervase Eyre,
of Rampton, in the county of Nottingham."

Against the West wall, a monument of grey marble, with pediment and urn; and at top, over a cone:

"Here lies the Body
of Sir JOHN NEWTON, Baronet,

who departed this life February the 12th, 1733-4, aged 83. By his first wife ABIGAIL, daughter of WILLIAM HEVENINGHAM, Esq. he had issue one daughter named CARY, married to EDWARD COKE, Esq. of Holcomb in Norfolk. And by his second wife, daughter and coheir of MICHAEL WARTON, Esq. of Beverley in the county of York, and widow of Sir JOHN BRIGHT of Badsworth, in the same county, he had issue one son, named MICHAEL, married to MARGARET Countess of Conengsby; and one daughter, named SUSANNA, married to WILLIAM ARCHER, Esq. of Welford in Berkshire.

"This monument was erected in memory of the deceased by the Lady NEWTON, his widow."

Arms of *Newton*, quarterly, as at *Bitton;* with an inescutcheon, Or, on a chevron Azure, a martlet, between two pheons of the first, *Warton.*

On the same wall is a very neat monument of grey marble. Between two figures in a mourning posture, on an altar tomb of black marble veined, is the bust of a lady on a pedestal; at her back is raised a canopy, with urns at top.

In front of the tomb below:

"Near this place lies the Body of
SUSANNA Lady NEWTON,

who was daughter of MICHAEL WARTON, of Beverley in the county of York, Esq. and sister and coheiress to Sir MICHAEL WARTON, of the same place, Knt.

"She married, first, Sir JOHN BRIGHT, of Badsworth in the County of York, Baronet, by whom she had no issue.

"And

"And, after, Sir JOHN NEWTON, of Barr's Court in the county of Gloucester, Bart. by whom she had one son, the honourable Sir MICHAEL NEWTON, Bart. Knight of the Bath, married to the Right Honourable the Countess of Conengesby; and one daughter, SUSANNA, married to WILLIAM ARCHER, of Welford, in the county of Berks, Esq. She departed this life April the 19th, 1737, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

"Having ordered by her will a monument; this was, in obedience to her command, erected by her daughter and executrix, SUSANNA ARCHER, in the year of our Lord 1737."

Against the same wall, a fine monument of grey marble. On an altar tomb a large urn between two figures, sitting on stones, as big as the life, in a mourning posture; that on the left having her right hand on her breast, and her left holding a book; the other reclining her head on her right hand, bent backward, and holding a circular snake in her left. Above is a large piece of marble, with pediments, bases, cherub, &c.

In front of the altar tomb:

"Near this place is interred the Body of
Sir MICHAEL NEWTON, Bart.

Knight of the most honourable Order of the Bath. He was the son of Sir JOHN NEWTON, of BARR'S COURT, in the county of GLOCESTER, by Dame SUSAN, the widow of Sir JOHN BRIGHT of BADSWORTH in the County of YORK, and sister and coheiress of Sir MICHAEL WARTON of BEVERLEY in the said county. He married in the year 1730, MARGARET, Countess of Conengesby, daughter and coheiress of THOMAS, Earl of Conengesby, by his wife FRANCES daughter of RICHARD, Earl of Ranelegh, who dyed Jan. 4, 1732-3, as the stone below. He had issue one son, JOHN, Viscount Conengesbey, who died an infant in the year 1733, aged above two months. He represented the Boroughs of BEVERLEY and GRANTHAM in four different Parliaments, and discharged the trust reposed in him by his constituents with a steady and uniform regard to the real interests of his country. Nor did the example of a corrupt and venal age, enslaved to ministerial influence, mislead his judgment: nor did the offer of an honorable employment divert his resolute attachment from the pursuit of PATRIOTISM.

"He died April 6th, 1743.
This monument was erected in the year 1746,
by his sister and heiress, SUSANNA ARCHER,
of WELFORD, in the county of BERKS."

*** Mrs. Sarah Brown (widow of Mr. Benjamin Brown, of Ouston in Leicestershire), who was someway related to the *Smiths*, had, about the year 1786, a fine original Portrait of Sir ISAAC NEWTON, which was purchased by the late Duke of Rutland, and placed in Belvoir Castle.

Mis-

Miscellaneous Letters of Sir Isaac Newton.

To Francis Aston, Esq.*

"Sir, *Trinity College, Cambridge, May* 18, 1669.

"Since in your letter you give me so much liberty of spending my judgment about what may be to your advantage in travelling, I shall do it more freely than perhaps otherwise would have been decent. First, then, I will lay down some general rules, most of which, I believe, you have considered already; but if any of them be new to you they may excuse the rest; if none at all, yet is my punishment more in writing than yours in reading.

"When you come into any fresh company, 1. Observe their humours. 2. Suit your own carriage thereto, by which insinuation you will make their converse more free and open. 3. Let your discourse be more in queries and doubtings, than peremptory assertions, or disputings, it being the design of travellers to learn, not to teach. Besides, it will persuade your acquaintance that you have the greater esteem of them, and so make them more ready to communicate what they know to you; whereas nothing sooner occasions disrespect and quarrels than peremptoriness. You will find little or no advantage in seeming wiser, or much more ignorant, than your company. 4. Seldom discommend any thing, though never so bad, or do it but moderately, unless you be unexpectedly forced to an unhandsome retraction. It is safer to commend any thing more than it deserves, than to discommend a thing so much as it deserves; for commendations meet not so often with oppositions, or at least are not usually so ill resented by men that think otherwise, as discommendations. And you will insinuate into men's favour by nothing sooner than seeming to approve and commend what they like; but beware of doing it by a comparison. 5. If you be affronted, it is better in a foreign country to pass it by in silence and with a jest, though with some dishonour, than to endeavour revenge; for in the first case your credit's ne'er the worse: when you return into England, or come into other company, they have not heard of the quarrel. But in the second case, you may bear the marks of the quarrel while you live, if you outlive it at all. But if you find yourself unavoidably engaged, it is best, I think, if you can command your passion and language, to keep them pretty evenly, at some certain moderate pitch, not much heightening them to exasperate your adversary, or provoke his friends, nor letting them grow overmuch dejected to make him insult. In a word, if you can keep reason above passion, that and watchfulness will be your best defendants. To which purpose you may consider, that though such excuses as this, *he provoked me so much I could not forbear,* may pass among friends, yet

* This Letter, written when he was 27 years of age, to a young gentleman then entering upon his travels, whilst it gave rules for his friend's conduct, in some measure described his own.

amongst

amongst strangers they are insignificant, and only argue a traveller's weakness.

"To these I may add some general heads for inquiries or observations, such as at present I can think on. As 1. To observe the policies, wealth, and state-affairs of Nations, so far as a solitary traveller may conveniently do. 2. Their impositions upon all sorts of people, trades, or commodities, that are remarkable. 3. Their laws and customs, how far they differ from ours. 4. Their trades and arts, wherein they excel, or come short of us in England. 5. Such fortifications as you shall meet with, their fashion, strength, and advantages for defence, and other such military affairs as are considerable. 6. The power and respect belonging to their degrees of nobility, or magistracy. 7. It will not be time mis-spent to make a catalogue of the names and excellencies of those men that are most wise, learned, or esteemed in any nation. 8. Observe the mechanism and manner of guiding ships. 9. Observe the products of nature in several places, especially in mines, with the circumstances of mining, and of extracting metals, or minerals, out of their ore, and of refining them; and if you meet with any transmutations out of their own species into another (as out of iron into copper, out of any metal into quicksilver, out of one salt into another, or into an insipid body, &c.); those, above all, will be worth your noting, being the most luciferous, and many times lucriferous experiments too in Philosophy. 10. The prices of diet and other things. 11. And the staple commodities of places.

"These generals (such as at present I could think of), if they will serve for nothing else, yet they may assist you in drawing up a model to regulate your travels by. As for particulars, these that follow are all that I can now think of; *viz.* Whether at Schemnitium in Hungary (where there are mines of gold, copper, iron, vitriol, antimony, &c.) they change iron into copper by dissolving it in a vitriolate water, which they find in cavities of rocks in the mines, and then melting the slimy solution in a strong fire, which in the cooling proves copper. The like is said to be done in other places, which I cannot now remember: perhaps too it may be done in Italy; for about twenty or thirty years ago there was a certain vitriol came from thence (called Roman Vitriol), but of a nobler virtue than that which is now called by that name; which vitriol is not now to be gotten, because, perhaps, they make a greater gain by some such trick as turning iron into copper with it, than by selling it. 2. Whether in Hungary, Sclavonia, Bohemia, near the town Eila, or at the mountains of Bohemia near Silesia, there be rivers whose waters are impregnated with gold; perhaps, the gold being dissolved by some corrosive waters, like aqua regis, and the solution carried along with the stream that runs through the mines. And whether the practice of laying mercury in the rivers till it be tinged with gold, and then straining the mercury through leather that the gold may stay behind, be a secret yet, or openly practised. 3. There

3. There is newly contrived in Holland a mill to grind glasses plane withal, and I think polishing them too; perhaps it will be worth the while to see it. 4. There is in Holland one ——— Borry, who some years since was imprisoned by the Pope, to have extorted from him secrets (as I am told) of great worth, both as to medicine and profit; but he escaped into Holland, where they have granted him a guard. I think he usually goes cloathed in green. Pray enquire what you can of him, and whether his ingenuity be any profit to the Dutch. You may inform yourself whether the Dutch have any tricks to keep their ships from being all worm-eaten in their voyages to the Indies; whether pendulum clocks do any service in finding out the longitude, &c.

"I am very weary, and shall not stay to part with a long compliment; only I wish you a good journey, and God be with you. Is. Newton.

"Pray let us hear from you in your travels. I have given your two books to Dr. Arrowsmith."

To Mr. Oldenburg.

"Sir, *Trinity College, Feb.* 10, 1671-2.

"It was an esteem of the Royal Society, for most candid and able judges in philosophical matters encouraged me to present them with that discourse of Light and Colours; which since they have so favourably accepted of, I do earnestly desire you to return them my cordial thanks. I before thought it a great favour to be made a Member of that honourable Body; but I am now more sensible of the advantage: for believe me, Sir, I do not only esteem it a duty to concur with them in the promotion of real knowledge, but a great privilege, that, instead of exposing discourses to a prejudiced and censorious multitude (by which means many truths have been baffled and lost) I may with freedom apply myself to so judicious and impartial an assembly.

"As to the printing of that Letter, I am satisfied in their judgment, or else I should have thought it too straight and narrow for public view. I designed it only to those that know how to improve upon hints of things; and therefore, to shun tediousness, omitted many such remarks and experiments as might be collected, by considering the assigned laws of refractions; some of which, I believe, with the generality of men, yet would be almost as taking as any I described. But yet, since the Royal Society have thought it fit to appear publicly, I leave it to their pleasure: and perhaps, to supply the aforesaid defects, I may send you some more of the experiments to second it (if it be so thought fit) in the ensuing Transactions.

"I have no more, but to offer my acknowledgments of your kindnesses in particular, and my thanks for the pains you are pleased to undertake in printing that Letter.

"Sir, I am your faithful servant, I. Newton."

To

To Mr. John Collins.

"Sir, *Cambridge, May* 25, 1672.

"Your kindness to me in proffering to promote the edition of my Lectures, which Dr. Barrow told you of, I reckon among the greatest, considering the multitude of business in which you are involved. But I have now determined otherwise of them, finding already by that little use I have made of the press, that I shall not enjoy my former serene liberty 'till I have done with it; which I hope will be so soon as I have made good what is already extant on my account. Yet I may possibly complete the discourse of resolving problems by infinite series, *of which I wrote the better half the last Christmas*, with intention that it should accompany my lectures; but it proves larger than I expected, and is not yet finished."

In another Letter to the same gentleman, dated *Stoake, July* 13, 1672, Sir Isaac Newton says, "I think I told you that I had altered my resolution of printing my Dioptric Lectures. And for the exercise about Infinite Series I am not yet resolved, not knowing when I shall proceed to finish it.

"This day fortnight I received your Letter, accompanied with part of the remains of Mr. Horrox's two tracts of Honorato Fabri, and four or five copies of a Synopsis of Mr. Kersey's Algebra. For these, and Dr. Wallis's Mechanics, together with many other civilities, I must acknowledge your obligingness and affection to me, and shall be ever ready to testify as much. Nor is your mathematical intelligence less grateful; for I am very glad that Dr. Barrow's book is abroad; and that the world will enjoy the writings of the excellent astronomers Mr. Horrox and Hevelius, and those complete mathematicians Monsieur Huygens and Slusius.—*The book here in the press is Varenius's Geography, for which I have described schemes; and I suppose it will be finished about six weeks hence. The additions to Kinckhuysen's Algebra, I have long since augmented with what I intended, and particularly with a discourse concerning Invention, or the way of bringing Problems to an Equation: and these are at your command. If you have not determined any thing about them, I may possibly hereafter review them, and print them with the discourse concerning Infinite Series.*—The copies of the Synopsis of Mr. Kersie's Algebra, I have communicated to our Mathematicians, but meet not with any subscriptions. However, to encourage the undertaking, I shall subscribe for one, and hope ere long to send you another or two.—For my tardiness in returning you this answer, I have no excuse, but that I staid four or five days in hopes to send you some of those subscriptions; and being intent upon the duty of this Term, the time slipped on faster than I was aware of. But I promise myself by your so much testified friendship, that you will pardon it, and believe that I think myself really,

"Your most obliged debtor, I. Newton.

"There are three more of Kersie's books of Algebra desired in Cambridge; for which, at present, you may subscribe my name."

To

To Mr. Oldenburg.

"Sir, *Cambridge, Feb.* 15, 1675-6.

"I thank you for giving me notice of the objection which some have made. If I understand it right, they mean, that colour may proceed from the different pulses or rays of light may have as they come immediately from the Sun. But, if this be their meaning, they propound not an objection, but an hypothesis, to explain my theory. For the better understanding of this, I shall desire you to consider, that I put not the different refrangibility of rays to the internal or essential cause of colours, but only the means whereby rays of different colours are separated. Neither do I say what is that cause, either of colour or of different refrangibility, but leave these to be explained by hypotheses, and only say, that rays which differ in colour, differ also in refrangibility, and that different refrangibility conduces to the production of colour no other way than by causing a different refraction, and thereby a separation of those rays which had different colours before, but could not appear in their own colours till they were separated. Suppose red and blue powders, as minium and bise, were equally mixed, the compound would be neither a good red, nor a good blue, but a middling dirty colour. Suppose further, this mixture was put into water, and after the water had been well stirred, the powders left to subside; if the red was much more ponderous than the blue, it would subside fastest, and leave most of the blue to subside after it, and by consequence, the heap would appear red at bottom, and blue at top, and of intermediate colours between. Here then are various colours produced out of a dirty colour, by means of different gravity, and yet that different gravity not the internal cause of those colours, but only the cause of the separation of the particles of several colours. And so it is in the production of colours by the prism; the different refrangibility of rays is no otherwise the cause of colours in this case, than the different gravity of the powders was in the other; it only causes a divers refraction of the rays, originally qualified, to exhibit divers colours, and by that divers refraction they are separated, and when separated they must needs exhibit each their own colours, which they could not do while mixed. Had I supposed different refrangibility the internal cause of colours, it would have been strangely precarious, and scarcely intelligible, but to make it only the cause of the separation of rays endowed with different colours, is nothing but experiment, and all that I have asserted in my writings. In like manner, where I make different reflexibility the cause of colours (as in the use of thin transparent plates), I say not that it is their internal cause, but only the means of their separation; for I apprehend that all the phænomena of colours in the world result from nothing but separations, or mixtures of different rays, and that different refrangibility and reflexibility, are only the means by which these separations or mixtures are made. This being apprehended, I presume you will easily see that you have not

not sent me an objection, but only an hypothesis, to explain my theory by.

"I thank you for your account of Mr. Berkhenshaw's scale of musick, though I have not so much skill in that science as to understand it well. I remain, Sir,

"Your most humble servant, Is. Newton."

To Mr. John Collins.

"Sir, *Cambridge, Sept.* 5, 1676.

"I received the packet you sent, and return the manuscript papers with my thanks for them, and for Mr. Freuill's book.

"In your paper about Mr. Gregory, I have presumed to rase out two things, as you will perceive; the first, because, though *about five years ago I wrote a discourse, in which I explained the doctrine of Infinite Equations, yet I have not hitherto read it, but keep it by me;* the last, because in my general method, mentioned in your fourth section, I have occasion to make use of no other way of extracting the roots of affected Equations, than you are already acquainted with.

"If you should have occasion to see Dr. Pell, or (if he be not at London) to write to him at any time, pray present my service to him, and let him know, that I know not how far Mr. Gregory has improved the method of Infinite Series; yet so far as I know any thing of it, I account it of no great advantage for resolving affected Equations in numbers. Some use it may have sometimes this way, but I neither invented it, nor recommend it much for this end, but for extending Algebra to such sort of problems, as the common ways of computing extend not to. And therefore his method of resolving Equations interfering so little with mine, I could wish (even though they interfered much more) that he would not stay the publishing of mine, as I perceive by one of the papers you sent me he does, for I would not be an instrument of hindering the publick so long, from enjoying a thing so valuable.

"As for the paper I sent about Infinite Series, I know not whether it will be proper to print it; I leave it to your discretion. In my apprehension it may do as well to suppress it; but, if you think otherwise, I desire you to give me notice before it go to the press, because of altering an expression or two. Mr. Baker's patience, as well as his skill, I admire; his method, I see, is to find first, X, the sum of the four quantities, and then the quantities severally, which I think is the method you were suggesting to me at London. The other problem, I think, I told you required no art, but much calculation to resolve it, and therefore I have never thought of it since I saw you. There is nothing requisite to the solution but this; to find two equations expressing the nature of the two curve lines, supposing their bases coincident, and their ordinates parallel; and putting the same letter, suppose X, for the bases in both equations, and another letter, suppose Y, for the ordinates to exterminate one of those letters

letters; for the resulting equation will give you the resulting valor of the other letter; which valors limit all the intersection points of the two curves.

"I doubt I shall put you to too much trouble to transcribe Mr. Leibnitz's letter, if it be so long; and therefore I shall desire you only to send me a general account of it, with such passages as you think may concern me, if there be any thing that concerns me. Sir, I am

"Your humble servant, Is. NEWTON."

To Mr. JOHN AUBREY.

"SIR, *Trinity College, Dec.* 22, 1683.

"I acquainted our College with the contents of your Letter; but the charge of building disables us from buying books at present. Then I went to the Vice-chancellor; and he desires to know whereabouts the price will be for the whole, and afterwards to have a catalogue. We know not yet whether the University will purchase them, their chest being at present very low; but intend to submit it to the Heads of Colleges the next opportunity. With my thanks for your letter, I remain

"Your affectionate friend and humble servant, Is. NEWTON."

To Mr. FLAMSTEAD.

"SIR, *Trinity College, Oct.* 14, 1685.

"I have your two Letters, and return you my hearty thanks. Your observations of the comet being so exact, will save me a great deal of pains. I shall have no need to give you farther trouble at present; but after a while, I believe I may have occasion to beg your farther assistance. My question about the flux and reflux of the sea, was concerning the quantity, not the time; *viz.* how much the afflux or perpendicular ascent of the water is greater at the new and full moon than at the quarters, about the time of the solstices, when the spring-tides are least; and also how much the one is greater than the other, about the time of the equinoxes, when the spring tides are greatest. But, I fear this being no part of your design, you have not observed it. Sir, I am

"Your most obliged and humble servant, Is. NEWTON."

Testimonial of Sir ISAAC NEWTON in favour of Dr. GREGORY, dated *London, July* 1691.

"Being desired by Mr. David Gregorie, Mathematick Professor of the Colledge in Edinburgh, to testifie my knowledge of him, and having known him by his printed Mathematical Performances, and by discoursing with travellers from Scotland, and of late by conversing with him; I do account him one of the most able and judicious Mathematicians of his age now living. He is very well skilled in Analysis and Geometry, both new and old. He has been conversant in the best writers about Astronomy, and understands that science very well. He is not only acquainted with books, but his invention in Mathematical things is also

good. He has performed his duty at Edinburgh with credit, as I hear, and advanced the mathematicks. He is reputed the greatest Mathematician in Scotland, and that deservedly, so far as my knowledge reaches, for I esteem him an ornament to his country, and upon these accounts do recommend him to the Electors of the Astronomy Professor into the place in Oxford, now vacant.

"*Sic subscribitur,* Is. NEWTON, Math. Prof. Cantab."

To the Rev. Dr. RICHARD BENTLEY, at the Bishop of Worcester's House, in Park Street, Westminster.

"SIR, *Cambridge, Dec.* 10, 1692.

"When I wrote my Treatise about our System *, I had an eye upon such principles as might work with considering men for the belief of a Deity, and nothing can rejoice me more than to find it useful for that purpose. But, if I have done the publick any service this way, it is due to nothing but industry and patient thought.

"As to your first query, it seems to me, that if the matter of our Sun and Planets, and all the matter of the Universe were evenly scattered throughout all the Heavens, and every particle had an innate gravity towards all the rest, and the whole space, throughout which this matter was scattered was but finite, the matter on the outside of this space would, by its gravity, tend towards all the matter on the inside, and by consequence fall down into the middle of the whole space and there compose one great spherical mass. But if the matter was evenly disposed throughout an infinite space, it would never convene into one mass, but some of it convene into one mass, and some into another, so as to make an infinite number of great masses, scattered at great distances from one to another throughout all that infinite space. And thus might the Sun and fixed stars be formed, supposing the matter were of a lucid nature. But how the matter should divide itself into two sorts, and that part of it which is fit to compose a shining body, should fall down into one mass and make a sun, and the rest which is fit to compose an opaque

* Dr. Bentley had been appointed to preach the first course of Sermons of Mr. Boyle's Lecture; and being intent to make the best figure he could on that occasion, he applied to Mr. Newton for the solution of a difficulty which he had met with, in an argument urged by Lucretius, to prove the eternity of the world from an hypothesis of deriving the frame of it by mechanical principles, from matter endued with an innate principle of gravity, evenly spread through the heavens. The hypothesis being inconsistent with Sir Isaac's system of the world, as laid down and demonstrated in the *Principia*, had been very little considered by him before this application. However, he easily satisfied all the Doctor's queries upon the subject with great clearness; and it may be observed, that, as Dr. Bentley established his fame by these Sermons at Boyle's lecture, so that happiness was entirely owing to the assistance, public and private, which he received from Mr. Newton.

body

body should coalesce, not into one great body, like the shining matter, but into many little ones; or if the Sun was at first an opaque body like the planets, or the planets lucid bodies like the sun, how he alone should be changed into a shining body, whilst all they continue opaque, or all they be changed into opaque ones whilst he remains unchanged, I do not think explicable by mere natural causes, but am forced to ascribe it to the counsel and contrivance of a voluntary agent.

"The same power, whether natural or supernatural, which placed the Sun in the center of the six primary planets, placed Saturn in the center of the orbs of his five secondary planets, and Jupiter in the center of his four secondary planets, and the Earth in the center of the Moon's orb; and therefore had this cause been a blind one, without contrivance or design, the Sun would have been a body of the same kind with Saturn, Jupiter, and the Earth, that is, without light and heat. Why there is one body in our system, qualified to give light and heat to all the rest, I know no reason, but because the author of the system thought it convenient; and why there is but one body of this kind I know no reason, but because one was sufficient to warm and enlighten all the rest: for the Cartesian hypothesis of Suns losing their light, and then turning into comets, and comets into planets, can have no place in my System, and is plainly erroneous; because it is certain that as often as they appear to us, they descend into the system of our planets, lower than the orb of Jupiter, and sometimes lower than the orbs of Venus and Mercury, and yet never stay here, but always return from the Sun with the same degrees of motion by which they approached him.

"To your second query, I answer, that the motions which the planets now have could not spring from any natural cause alone, but were impressed by an intelligent agent: for, since comets descend into the region of our planets, and here move all manner of ways, going sometimes the same way with the planets, sometimes the contrary way, and sometimes in cross ways, in planes inclined to the plane of the Ecliptick, and at all kinds of angles, 'tis plain that there is no natural cause which could determine all the planets, both primary and secondary, to move the same way and in the same plane, without any considerable variation: this must have been the effect of counsel. Nor is there any natural cause which could give the planets those just degrees of velocity, in proportion to their distances from the Sun and other central bodies, which were requisite to make them move in such concentrick orbs about those bodies. Had the planets been as swift as comets in proportion to their distances from the Sun (as they would have been, had their motion been caused by their gravity, whereby the matter, at the first formation of the planets, might fall from the remotest regions towards the Sun) they would not move in concentrick orbs, but in such eccentrick ones as the comets move in. Were all the planets as swift

as Mercury, or as slow as Saturn or his satellites; or were their several velocities otherwise much greater or less than they are, as they might have been had they arisen from any other cause than their gravities; or had the distances from the centers about which they move been greater or less than they are with the same velocities; or had the quantity of matter in the Sun, or in Saturn, Jupiter and the Earth, and by consequence their gravitating power, been greater or less than it is; the primary planets could not have revolved about the Sun, nor the secondary ones about Saturn, Jupiter, and the Earth in concentrick circles, as they do, but would have moved in hyperbolas or parabolas, or in ellipses very eccentrick. To make this system, therefore, with all its motions, required a cause which understood and compared together the quantities of matter in the several bodies of the Sun and planets, and the gravitating powers resulting from thence, the several distances of the primary planets from the Sun, and of the secondary ones from Saturn, Jupiter, and the Earth; and the velocities with which these planets could revolve about those quantities of matter in the central bodies; and to compare and adjust all these things together, in so great a variety of bodies, argues that cause to be not blind and fortuitous, but very well skilled in mechanicks and geometry.

"To your third query, I answer, that it may be represented that the Sun may, by heating those planets most which are nearest to him, cause them to be better concocted and more condensed by concoction. But when I consider that our Earth is much more heated in its bowels below the upper crust, by subterraneous fermentations of mineral bodies, than by the Sun, I see not why the interior parts of Jupiter and Saturn might not be as much heated, concocted, and coagulated by those fermentations as our Earth is; and therefore this various density should have some other cause than the various distances of the planets from the Sun. And I am confirmed in this opinion by considering that the planets of Jupiter and Saturn, as they are rarer than the rest, so they are vastly greater, and contain a far greater quantity of matter; and have many satellites about them, which qualifications surely arose not from their being placed at so great a distance from the Sun, but were rather the cause why the Creator placed them at a great distance: for by their gravitating powers they disturb one another's motions very sensibly, as I find by some late observations of Mr. Flamstead; and had they been placed much nearer to the Sun and to one another, they would by the same powers have caused a considerable disturbance in the whole System.

"To your fourth query, I answer, that in the hypothesis of vortices, the inclination of the axis of the Earth might in my opinion be ascribed to the situation of the Earth's vortex before it was absorbed by the neighbouring vortices, and the Earth turned from a Sun to a comet; but this inclination ought to decrease constantly in compliance with the motion of the Earth's vortex,

vortex, whose axis is much less inclined to the Ecliptick, as appears by the motion of the moon carried about therein. If the Sun, by his rays, could carry about the planets, yet I do not see how he could thereby effect their diurnal motions.

"Lastly, I see nothing extraordinary in the inclination of the Earth's axis for proving a Deity, unless you will urge it as a contrivance for Winter and Summer, and for making the Earth habitable towards the Poles; and that the diurnal rotations of the Sun and planets, as they could hardly arise from any cause purely mechanical, so by being determined all the same way with the annual and menstrual motions, they seem to make up that harmony in the System, which, as I explained above, was the effect of choice rather than chance.

"There is yet another argument for a Deity, which I take to be a very strong one; but, till the principles on which it is grounded be better received, I think it more advisable to let it sleep. I am,

"Your most humble servant to command,

Is. Newton."

"To the Rev. Dr. Bentley, at the Palace at Worcester.

"Sir, *Trin. Coll. Jan.* 17, 1692-3.

"I agree with you that if matter evenly diffused through a finite space, not spherical, should fall into a solid mass, this mass would affect the figure of the whole space, provided it were not soft like the old chaos, but so hard and solid from the beginning, that the weight of its protuberant parts could not make it yield to their pressure. Yet by earthquakes loosening the parts of this solid, the protuberances might sometimes sink a little by their weight, and thereby the mass might by degrees approach a spherical figure.

"The reason why matter evenly scattered through a finite space would convene in the midst, you conceive the same with me; but that there should be a central particle, so accurately placed in the middle, as to be always equally attracted on all sides, and thereby continue without motion, seems to me a supposition fully as hard as to make the sharpest needle stand upright on its point upon a looking-glass; for if the very mathematical center of the central particle be not accurately in the very mathematical center of the attractive power of the whole mass, the particle will not be attracted equally on all sides. And much harder is it to suppose all the particles in an infinite space should be so accurately poised one among another as to stand still in a perfect equilibrium: for I reckon this as hard as to make not one needle only, but an infinite number of them (so many as there are particles in an infinite space) stand accurately poised upon their points. Yet I grant it possible, at least by a divine power; and if they were once to be placed, I agree with you that they would continue in that posture without motion for ever, unless put into new motion by

by the same power. When therefore I said that matter evenly spread through all spaces would convene by its gravity into one or more great masses, I understood it of matter not resting in an accurate poise.

" But you argue, in the next paragraph of your Letter, that every particle of matter in an infinite space has an infinite quantity of matter on all sides, and by consequence an infinite attraction every way, and therefore must rest in equilibrio, because all infinites are equal. Yet you suspect a paralogism in this argument, and I conceive the paralogism lies in the position that all infinites are equal. The generality of mankind consider infinites no other ways than indefinitely; and in this sense they say all infinites are equal; though they would speak more truly if they should say they are neither equal nor unequal, nor have any certain difference or proportion one to another. In this sense, therefore, no conclusions can be drawn from them about the equality, proportions, or differences of things; and they that attempt to do it, usually fall into paralogisms. So when men argue against the infinite divisibility of magnitude, by saying, that if an inch may be divided into an infinite number of parts, the sum of those parts will be an inch; and if a foot may be divided into an infinite number of parts, the sum of those parts must be a foot; and therefore, since all infinites are equal, those sums must be equal, that is, an inch equal to a foot.

" The falseness of the conclusion shews an error in the premises; and the error lies in the position that all infinites are equal. There is therefore another way of considering infinites, used by mathematicians; and that is under certain definite restrictions and limitations, whereby infinites are determined to have certain differences or proportions, to one another. Thus Dr. Wallis considers them in his ' Arithmetica Infinitorum,' where, by the various proportions of infinite sums, he gathers the various proportions of infinite magnitudes, which way of arguing is generally allowed by mathematicians, and yet would not be good were all infinites equal. According to the same way of considering infinites, a mathematician would tell you, that though there be an infinite number of infinitely little parts in an inch, yet there is twelve times that number of such parts in a foot; that is, the infinite number of those parts in a foot is not equal to, but twelve times bigger than the infinite number of them in an inch. And so a mathematician will tell you, that if a body stood in equilibrio between any two equal and contrary attracting infinite forces, and if to either of these forces you add any new finite attracting force, that new force, how little so ever, will destroy their equilibrium, and put the body into the same motion into which it would put it were those two contrary equal forces but finite or even none at all; so that in this case two equal infinites, by the addition of a finite to either of them, become unequal in our ways of reckoning; and after these ways we must reckon, if from the consideration of infinites we would always draw true conclusions.

" To

" To the last part of your letter, I answer, first, that if the Earth (without the Moon) were placed any where with its center in the orbis magnus, and stood still there without any gravitation or projection, and then at once were infused into it, both a gravitating energy towards the Sun and a transverse impulse of a just quantity moving it directly in a tangent to the orbis magnus; the compounds of this attraction and projection would, according to my notion, cause a circular revolution of the Earth about the Sun. But the transverse impulse must be of a just quantity; for, if it be too big or too little, it will cause the Earth to move in some other line. Secondly, I do not know any power in nature which would cause this transverse motion without the divine arm. Blondel tells us somewhere, in his Book of Bombs, that Plato affirms, that the motion of the planets is such as if they had all of them been created by God in some Region very remote from our System, and let fall from thence towards the Sun, and, so soon as they arrived at their several orbs, their motion of falling turned aside into a transverse one; and this is true, supposing the gravitating power of the Sun was double at that moment of time in which they all arrive at their several orbs; but then the divine power is here required in a double respect, namely, to turn the descending motion of the falling planets into a side motion, and at the same time to double the attractive power of the Sun. So then gravity may put the planets into motion, but without the divine power it could never put them into a circulating motion as they have about the Sun; and therefore, for this, as well as other reasons, I am compelled to ascribe the frame of this System to an Intelligent Agent.

" You sometimes speak of gravity as essential and inherent to matter. Pray do not ascribe that notion to me; for the cause of gravity is what I do not pretend to know, and therefore would take more time to consider of it.

" I fear what I have said of infinites will seem obscure to you; but it is enough if you understand that infinites, when considered absolutely without any restriction or limitation, are neither equal nor unequal, nor have any certain proportion one to another, and therefore the principle that all infinites are equal is a precarious one. Sir, I am your most humble servant, Is. Newton."

" For the Rev. Dr. Bentley, at the Palace at Worcester.

" Sir, *Cambridge, Feb.* 25, 1692-3.

" Because you desire speed, I will answer your Letter with what brevity I can. In the six positions you lay down in the beginning of your Letter, I agree with you. Your assuming the Orbis Magnus 7000 diameters of the Earth wide, implies the Sun's horizontal parallax to be half a minute. Flamstead and Cassini have of late observed it to be about 10″, and thus the Orbis Magnus must be 21,000, or in a rounder number 20,000 diameters of the Earth wide. Either computation, I think, will do well; and I think it not worth the while to alter your numbers.

" In

"In the next part of your Letter you lay down four other positions founded upon the six first. The first of these four seems very evident, supposing you take attraction so generally as by it to understand any force by which distant bodies endeavour to come together without mechanical impulse. The second seems not so clear; for it may be said that there might be other systems of worlds before the present ones, and others before those, and so on to all past eternity; and by consequence that gravity may be co-eternal to matter, and have the same effect from all eternity as at present, unless you have somewhere proved that old systems cannot gradually waste and pass into new ones, or that this system had not its original from the exhaling matter of former decaying systems, but from a chaos of matter, evenly dispersed throughout all space; for something of this kind, I think, you say was the subject of your sixth Sermon; and the growth of new systems out of old ones, without the mediation of a divine power, seems to me apparently absurd.

"The last clause of the second position I like very well. It is inconceivable that inanimate brute matter should, without the mediation of something else, which is not material, operate upon and affect other matter without mutual contact, as it must be, if gravitation, in the sense of Epicurus, be essential and inherent in it. And this is one reason why I desired you would not ascribe innate gravity to me. That gravity should be innate, inherent, and essential to matter, so that one body may act upon another at a distance through a vacuum without the mediation of any thing else, by and through which their action and force may be conveyed from one to another, is to me so great an absurdity, that I believe no man who has in philosophical matters a competent faculty of thinking can ever fall into it. Gravity must be caused by an agent acting constantly according to certain laws; but whether this agent be material or immaterial, I have left to the consideration of my readers.

"Your fourth assertion, that the world could not be formed by innate gravity alone, you confirm by three arguments. But in your first argument you seem to make a *Petitio Principii;* for whereas many ancient Philosophers and others, as well Theists as Atheists, have allowed that there may be worlds and parcels of matter innumerable or infinite, you deny this by representing it as absurd as that there should be positively an infinite arithmetical sum or number, which is a contradiction *in terminis;* but you do not prove it as absurd. Neither do you prove that what men mean by an infinite sum or number is a contradiction in nature; for a contradiction in terminis implies no more than an impropriety of speech. Those things which men understand by improper and contradictious phrases may be sometimes really in nature without any contradiction at all. A silver ink-horn, a paper lanthorn, an iron whetstone, are absurd phrases; yet the things signified thereby are really in nature. If any man should say, that a number and a sum, to speak properly, is that which may

may be numbered and summed, but things infinite are numberless, or, as we usually speak, innumerable and sumless or insummable, and therefore ought not to be called a number or sum, he will speak properly enough, and your argument against him will, I fear, lose its force. And yet, if any man shall take the words *number* and *sum*, in a larger sense, so as to understand thereby things which in the proper way of speaking are numberless and sumless (as you seem to do when you allow an infinite number of points in a line) I could readily allow him the use of the contradictious phrases of an innumerable number or sumless sum, without inferring from thence any absurdity in the thing he means by those phrases. However, if by this, or any other argument, you have proved the finiteness of the Universe, it follows that all matter would fall down from the outsides, and convene in the middle. Yet the matter in falling might concrete into many round masses, like the bodies of the planets; and these, by attracting one another, might acquire an obliquity of descent, by means of which they might fall, not upon the great central body, but upon one side of it, and fetch a compass about, and then ascend again by the same steps and degrees of motion and velocity with which they descended before, much after the manner that the comets revolve about the Sun; but a circular motion in concentric orbs about the Sun they could never acquire by gravity alone.

"And though all the matter were divided at first into several systems, and every system by a divine power constituted like ours; yet would the outside systems descend towards the middlemost, so that this frame of things could not always subsist without a divine power to conserve it, which is the second argument, and to your third I fully assent.

"As for the passage of Plato, there is no common place from whence all the planets being let fall, and descending with uniform and equal gravities (as Galileo supposes) would at their arrival to their several orbs acquire their several velocities, with which they now revolve in them. If we suppose the gravity of all the planets towards the Sun to be of such a quantity as it really is, and that the motions of the planets are turned upwards, every planet will ascend to twice its height from the sun. Saturn will ascend till he is twice as high from the Sun as he is at present, and no higher. Jupiter will ascend as high again as at present, that is, a little above the orb of Saturn. Mercury will ascend to twice his present height, that is, to the orb of Venus; and so of the rest; and then by falling down again from the places to which they ascended, they will arrive again at their several orbs with the same velocities they had at first, and with which they now revolve.

"But if, so soon as their motions by which they revolve are turned upwards, the gravitating power of the Sun, by which their ascent is perpetually retarded, be diminished by one half, they will now ascend perpetually, and all of them at all equal distances from the sun will be equally swift. Mercury, when he arrives to the orb of Venus, will be swift as Venus; and he and Venus,

Venus, when they arrive at the orb of the Earth, will be as swift as the Earth; and so of the rest. If they begin all of them to ascend at once, and ascend in the same line, they will constantly in ascending become nearer and nearer together; and their motions will constantly approach to an equality, and become at length slower than any motion assignable. Suppose, therefore, that they ascended till they were almost contiguous, and their motions inconsiderably little, and that all their motions were at the same moment of time turned back again; or, which comes almost to the same thing, that they were only deprived of their motions and let fall at that time, they would all at once arrive at their several orbs, each with the velocity it had at first; and if their motions were then turned sideways, and at the same time the gravitating power of the sun doubled, that it might be strong enough to retain them in their orbs, they would revolve in them as before their ascent. But, if the gravitating power of the Sun were not doubled, they would go away from their orbs into the highest heavens in parabolical lines. These things follow from my Princ. Math. Lib. I. Prop. 33, 34, 36, 37.

"I thank you very kindly for your designed present; and rest,

"Your most humble servant, to command, Is. Newton.

To Mr. Fatio.

"Sir, *Cambridge, March* 14, 1692–3.

"I have now received the box of rulers, with your receipt of 14*l.* I sent you that money because I thought it was just; and, therefore you compliment me if you reckon it an obligation. The chamber next me is disposed of: but that which I was contriving was, that since your want of health would not give you leave to undertake your design for a subsistence at London, to make you such an allowance as might make your subsistence here easy to you. And, if your affairs in Switzerland be not so pressing but that without damage to them you may stay still some time in England (as your last letter gives me hopes), you will much oblige me by returning hither. I hope you will have good advice before you venture upon the operation you speak of. I am, Sir,

"Your most affectionate friend and humble servant,

"Is. Newton."

"To the Rev. Dr. Bentley, at the Palace at Worcester.

"Sir, *Cambridge, Feb.* 11, 1693-4.

"The hypothesis of deriving the frame of the world by mechanical principles from matter evenly spread through the heavens, being inconsistent with my system, I had considered it very little before your letters put me upon it, and therefore trouble you with a line or two more about it, if this comes not too late for your use.

"In my former I represented that the diurnal rotations of the planets could not be derived from gravity, but required a divine power to impress them. And though gravity might give the planets

planets a motion of descent towards the Sun, either directly or with some little obliquity, yet the transverse motions by which they revolve in their several orbs, required the divine arm to impress them according to the tangents of their orbs. I would now add, that the hypothesis of matters being at first evenly spread through the heavens, is, in my opinion, inconsistent with the hypothesis of innate gravity, without a supernatural power to reconcile them, and therefore it infers a Deity: for if there be innate gravity, it is impossible now for the matter of the Earth and all the planets and stars to fly up from them, and become evenly spread throughout all the heavens without a supernatural power; and certainly that which can never be hereafter without a supernatural power, could never be heretofore without the same power.

"You queried whether matter evenly spread throughout a finite space, of some other figure than spherical, would not in falling down towards a central body, cause that body to be of the same figure with the whole space, and I answered, yes. But in my answer it is to be supposed that the matter descends directly downwards to that body, and that that body has no diurnal rotation.

"This, Sir, is all I would add to my former Letters.

"I am your most humble servant, Is. Newton.

To Sir Hans Sloane.

"Dear Sir, *Jermin Street, Sept.* 14, 1705.

"I beg the favour of you to get Mr. Hawksbee to bring his air-pump to my house, and then I can get some philosophical persons to see his experiments, who will otherwise be difficultly got together. But first know when Lord Pembroke can be at leisure, and let me know the time, and let Mr. Hawksbee bring his pump that evening by a porter, and I will give him two guineas for his pains. I am your most humble servant, Is. Newton."

"Sir, *Jermin Street, Monday, Sept.* 17, 1705.

"My Lord Halifax, the Archbishop of Dublin, and Mr. Roberts, are out of town; and therefore I desire that Mr. Hawksbee's shewing his experiments here may be put off for a while.

"I am your most humble servant, Is. Newton."

"Sir, *Tuesday Night.*

"My Lord Pembroke has appointed Thursday a little before six in the afternoon, to introduce us to the Prince. And therefore I beg the favour that you would be in the ante-chamber on the Prince's side about a quarter before six, where you will meet me and others of the Society.

"I am your most humble servant, Is. Newton."

"Sir,

"I thank you for giving me timely notice of the caveat, and think we should stick at no charge for defending the legacy. What money shall be wanting for this purpose I'll advance till the Council shall be called. If you see Dr. Harwood before me, pray desire him to have an eye upon this matter. I do not know

the

the method of proceeding in these cases; but he can tell us. I will take the first opportunity to inform myself of what is to be done.

"I am your most humble obedient servant, Is. Newton."

"*Tuesday Night.*

"Lady Betty Gayer being engaged for to-morrow, and at liberty on Monday or Tuesday, I beg the favour we may wait on you on either of those days at three o'clock, and that you will let us know which of those two days you are most at leisure.

"I am your most humble servant, Is. Newton."

"*Wednesday Noon.*

"I am glad Sir Christopher and Mr. Wren like the house*, and hope they like the price also. I have inclosed a note to Mr. Hunt, to call a Council on Saturday next at twelve o'clock, and beg the favour that you would send to him by the porter who brings you this. I am your most humble servant, Is. Newton."

To Mr. Percival.

"Sir, *London, May* 12, 1725.

"I desire you to acquaint John Groves, and the rest of the neighbours in the parish of Colsterworth and Wolsthorpe, that I agree to the design proposed to me, of bringing their commons to a rule; suppose, by allowing eighty sheep-commons to a farm, and ten to an ancient cottage, and settling the beast commons according to ancient right, to be set down in a list of them; and where any dispute arises, the commons may be proportioned to the annual value of the farm or cottage. And I should be glad to see the settlement finished. There are one hundred and twenty sheep commons due to me by ancient right, on account of the royalty. I am, &c. Isaac Newton."

To the Rev. Mr. Thomas Mason †.

"Reverend Sir,

"A bad state of health makes me averse from minding business. I think I told Mr. Robert Newton I would give twelve pounds towards the charge of erecting a gallery in your church, and desired him to pay at next Lady-day, in part thereof, the year's rent of a close which he holds of me in Buckminster at 6*l. per annum*, the year then expiring. And I have desired John Newton, of Wolsthorpe, to pay to you towards the same charge, the rent which will be due to me at Lady-day next, for a close of 9*l. per annum*, in the fields of Colsterworth, next Easton. Taxes must be deducted. And when you have received these two sums, pray let me know what they amount unto. I am,

"Your most humble and obedient servant, Isaac Newton."

* The house purchased for the Royal Society in Crane Court, Fleet-street.

† Thomas Mason, B. D. was presented to the Rectory of Colsterworth in 1720; and is thus briefly recorded on a tomb in the church-yard:

"Depositum Thomæ Mason, hujus Ecclesiæ pastoris,
obiit Sep. 17, 1753, ætatis 71."

"Sir,

"SIR, *London, May* 12, 1725.

"I am very glad to understand that the gallery in your church is finished to your mind. And as for the 1*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* which remains in your hands over and above the 12*l.* which I gave towards it, you may apply it to the use of the young people of the parish that are learning to sing Psalms, as you desire. I have herein sent you an acquittance, which I desire you to deliver to my cousin Robert Newton, for his year's rent. I am your most humble and your most obedient servant, ISAAC NEWTON."

"REV. SIR, *London, May* 10, 1726.

"I am indebted to you for your trouble in getting the floor of your church to be repaired; and have sent you a note, drawn upon my cousin Robert Newton, to pay you three pounds out of such money as he hath of mine in his hands, and to take your receipt in discharge for the same. I hope you have finished the floor according to your mind; and remain

"Your most humble and most obedient servant,

ISAAC NEWTON."

"SIR, *London, Feb.* 4, 1726-7.

"I have procured some assays to be made of the pieces of ore which your friend at Wolsthorpe left with me when you were last at London; and they hold no metal, but run into a black brittle substance, without one grain of malleable metal therein. You may please to acquaint the owner of those pieces of ore with the success of the assays which I have procured to be made*.

"I am, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,

"ISAAC NEWTON."

*** In 1754 were published "Two Letters of Sir Isaac Newton to Mr. Le Clerc, late Divinity Professor of the Remonstrants in Holland†;" the first of which is a Dissertation on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th verses of the first Epistle of St. John. Sir Isaac quotes innumerable passages from the ancient controversial writers, to prove that the text originally stood thus: "It is the Spirit that beareth witness, because the Spirit is truth, for there are three that bear record, the Spirit, the Water, and the Blood; and these three agree in one." He also affirms that this reading stands in the oldest and most authentic MSS. and endeavours to account for the interpolation.

The second is a Dissertation on the 16th verse of the 3d chapter of the 1st of Timothy: "And without controversy great is the mystery of godliness: GOD manifest in the flesh," &c.; in which he endeavours to prove that the text has been corrupted by the substitution of ΘC the abbreviation of Θεὸς for ὁ; he has also pointed out the time when, and the person by whom, the alteration was made, which, he says, renders a plain passage obscure.

* Sir Isaac Newton died in the month following, in his 85th year.

† The original MS. of these Letters is said to be still preserved in the Library of the Remonstrants in Holland, where it was lodged by M. Le Clerc, to whom it was sent by the great Mr. Locke, and is in his handwriting. See Gent. Mag. vol. XXIV. p. 143.

An

An Original Letter of Sir William Dugdale*.

"To my very worthy Friend Mr. John Reppes.

"Dear Sir, *Dec.* 10, 1654.

"I received yours (which came by this bearer); and account myselfe not a little obliged to you for taking the oportunity to let me hear from you soe soon again; for I thinke it is not much above a weeke since I received your last. As for the 'Monasticon,' as in my answere to your last I told you, it will not be ready before the next Terme, and then (God willing) shall I take care to send you one. Indeed you rightly apprehend the paynes I have taken to bring the worke to what it is, for it hath wholy rested on my shoulders; nay I can manifest it sufficiently, that at least a full third part of the collection is myne, what from the Tower Records, where I spent 4 months about it, and from Sir Tho. Cotton's Library, out of which all that it had was gathered by me, and from a multitude of other places; therefore Mr. Rushworth, who is a most ingenuous gentleman, and without whose helpe, I meane as to the money business, we should never in these times have got the worke to light, considering how great a share I had therein, would not by any means but that I should be named with Mr. Dodsworth in the title-page as a joynt collector of the materialls, which you will, I hope, see accordingly done. If this volume doe goe of well, then shall we (God giving me life and health) goe on with the second, towards which the substance of the materialls are already gathered, and in my hands; which will conteyne the Canons Regular of St. Augustine, Premonstratenses, Hospitalers, Templars, Gilbertines, and Trinitarians; and perhaps the Secular Canons; I meane those in the Cathedrall churches where monkes were not, and Collegiate.

"Before the end of January I shall begin to print my own worke, I hope; having at length dealt with a Printer myselfe at ..... the Stationers will not adventure on it for great risk ..... I wrote to you lately, by Sir Sp. Compton's servant, in the behalfe of a friend, to recomend him to some employment under the Duke of Yorke, or in some military way, wherein you will much oblige me. In a few days hence I am for the country for a month; soe that by the time I returne I hope to heare againe from you.

"I shall remember you to the old Poet when I see him.

"This day I saw your friend Mr. Peirce, who presents his service affectionately to you, but as yet would not have you write to him.

"Sir, I heartily wish you all happinesse; and rest

"Your most obliged servant, W. D."

* I am aware that this is travelling farther back than the *Eighteenth* Century; but the curiosity of the Letter is a sufficient apology.

Documents

Documents respecting the Gift of the Norfolk Library to the Royal Society*.

To Mr. Robert Hooke.

" Sir, *Heralds Office, 25° Junij*, 1678.

" Being yesterday with the Duke of Norfolk, and acquainting him that I had markt such bookes in the Catalogue as I thought most proper for our Office; and now understanding, by his Grace's servants, that they know not where his Catalogue is, if he have any; his Grace was pleased to appoint me to take a copie out of yours of all those bookes which I did marke; to the end he may see what he gives us, in case he continue his resolution. I pray you therefore either send your Catalogue to me by this bearer, and I will promise to returne it safe back some time this day; or send any one hither with it in this afternoone, betwixt foure of the clock and eight, and I will return it back by the messenger.

" So I rest your very humble servant,

Wm. Dugdale."

" *August the 29th*, 1678.

" His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, being present at this meeting, renewed the declaration of his gift formerly made to this Society of the Arundelian Library, and also gave his consent and direction for the removal thereof into the possession of the Society; and that the Society should have liberty to exchange those books whereof there were duplicates, for others proper for their use; declaring likewise that the books reserved formerly by his Grace, whereof he had made a promise to the Heralds, were those which concerned Heraldry, and no other. His Grace was pleased also to add further, that Sir William Dugdale had presented his Grace with a Catalogue of such books as he desired for that purpose; but, finding many of them to be such as did not so

* For the insertion of these genuine documents I must refer to the excuse given in p. 62.

properly

properly belong to the Office of Arms, his Grace was pleased to desire Sir Robert Redding and Mr. Evelyn to peruse the said Catalogue, and to judge what books therein mentioned were proper for their use, and to moderate in this affair.

"The Society did thereupon return his Grace their humble and hearty thanks for this noble present, by the mouth of their President; and did order Mr. Hooke to take care that the determination of this matter might be made with all convenient speed, and that the books should be thereupon forthwith removed to Gresham College. ROBERT HOOKE."

"At a Council at the President's, *Sept.* 5, 1678; present, the President, Sir Chr. Wren, Mr. Henshaw, Sir J. Louther, Mr. Hill, Dr. Grew, R. Hooke.

"Ordered, that an account be drawn up, of the charge and expence that Chelsea College hath cost this Society, and that the same be delivered to the President, in order to shew the same to his Majesty. That the Committee formerly appointed to consider of the present state of Chelsea College be desired to consider of what is reasonable to be given for recompense to the person that hath taken some care for preserving the materials of the same. And that Sir Christopher Wren and Mr. Hooke be desired to view the house of Chelsea College, and consider of what is best to be done to the same."

"*Sept. the* 11*th*, 1678.

"In regard that there are in the whole Library (if I be rightly informed) about two thousand books: and that I had encouraged for Wm. Dugdale to hope for such as he had already set apart (and possibly some few more), which in his list consisting of three volumes already named, amounted to 75 books: and that of the additional books which Sir H. P. Jorge desired, amounting to 45 (besides some small books not in the catalogue): it was consented, as it seems by the marks, to allow about twenty of them, which would in all make up but about near a hundred.

"I am

"I am therefore of opinion, with submission to Sir Joseph Williamson's better judgment, that if Sir H. P. Jorge will put out as many of the first Catalogue, as will in all swell the whole not to exceed one hundred, all which only to be picked out of the two abovesaid Catalogues desired by the Heralds, that this matter may be so concluded, and so all the rest be removed to Gresham College, except those books under the number of one hundred; of which I desire Sir H. P. Jorge immediately to make his choice, and wait upon Sir Joseph for his opinion and approbation, and then send me word of it.

"NORFOLK, and MARSHAL."

"I, Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and first Earl of England, out of my desire to advance learning, have given, bestowed, and entrusted, and by these presents do give, bestow, and entrust, to and on the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge, all and every the books, writings, and volumes, in the Catalogue hereunto annexed mentioned and comprised; to have, hold, and use, all and singular the said books and volumes, to the said President, Council, and Fellows, and their Successors, for so long as they are and shall be a Corporation, and are in a capacity and of ability to use and enjoy the same. Provided always, and I do require and expect, that neither the said President, Council, and Fellows, nor any of their Successors, ever alien, sell, or part with the said books, or any of them, unless it be in exchange for others of equal value.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 23d day of January, 1678.

"Sealed and delivered, and one of the said books given to the President of the said Society, in token of possession and seisin of all the rest.

NORFOLK, and MARSHAL."

"We, the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for improving natural knowledge, do thankfully accept the gift of the most noble Prince Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and first Earl of England; who has freely given unto us the books in the Catalogue hereunto annexed mentioned and specified, as by his Grace's deed of equal date with these presents, more fully appeareth; and we do, for ourselves and Successors, hereby covenant, promise, and grant, to and with his said Grace, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators; that we and our Successors will ever acknowledge his said bounty and noble favour, and will reckon and account him one of our greatest and first Benefactors; and will safely keep the said books and preserve them, and such as we shall receive in exchange for any of them, by and under the name of BIBLIOTHECA NORFOLCIANA; and will never alien or part with them, or any of them, unless it be in exchange for others to be appropriated to the foresaid Library, and marked with his Grace's arms and name, according to the liberty granted us in and by the said deed. In witness whereof, we have caused our common seal to be hereunto affixed, this twenty third day of January, in the 30th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, King of England, &c. anno Domini 1678."

To Dr. EDMUND HALLEY, from an unknown Correspondent.

"SIR,

"When I peruse the History of the Royal Society, and consider the zeal and vigour that animated the first beginners thereof to advance Experimental Philosophy, and the encouragment it gave others abroad to do the like, to the great advance of experimental learning, and that for some years successive, and the great decay therein of late years; I began in my thoughts to examine what might be the cause thereof, which I judged could not proceed for want of matter, as if Philosophic knowledge, especially Natural, had been so much drained, as little or nothing more remained for inquisitive search and consideration; but rather

rather that the former zeal and vigour of this Society is decayed, and the cause thereof I guessed to proceed from the absence of some few of those first Members, who, like the spring in a clock or watch, put all the other wheels in motion, and so continued them; who, being taken off by death, public affairs, or private concerns, hath caused this decay, and left the remainder as it were lifeless, and without motion; and the small remainder of life which is yet remaining hath been upheld by our weekly meetings, which also decayeth, so few appearing for want of matter worthy their time there spent, as hath by some been pretended. To supply this defect, and to keep up those weekly meetings, to keep this faint life of the Society yet in being, I could wish some Member of the Society, whose abilities can furnish them with fit matter, would at each meeting furnish us with a lecture on some Philosophical subject of Natural enquiry. This, it is hoped, would, like a ferment or spring, set others thereto able on work to further and prosecute it. I know of none more fit to perform this work than Mr. Robert Hooke, of whose abilities herein there are none of any standing in this Society (witness those many learned lectures by him read to this Society) are ignorant.—The cause of the stop thereof I will not now touch; only I wish the Society would anew desire him again to undertake the same task with the encouragement of renewing that annual allowance formerly given him by the Society, quarterly to be paid him, and to leave him free as to the subject he should read on; this, I suppose, would draw a greater number to meet, when they should be sure not to lose their labour. What I have here proposed concerning Mr. Hooke I do seriously declare to have done it altogether without his knowledge, or any discourse with him or any other Member concerning it; only I hope he may be prevailed with if anew desired, and that such agreement anew made by him and the Society be entered in their Journal.

"Another help to advance the Society's design would be the revival of our former Philosophic Correspondences abroad, which, it is hoped, would procure us more matter for our philosophic entertainment, which you seem willing to give over, and Mr. Hooke willing to undertake on reasonable conditions; *viz.* that postage of such letters as he should receive from such Correspondents abroad should be paid by the Society, conditionally that Mr. Hooke communicate the contents thereof to the Society; and he, keeping the said letters, do give or admit them the copies of such contents. This, being desired of Mr. Hooke, I hope he would undertake.

"Sir, I have thus communicated to you my thoughts and well-wishes of the Society's prosperity. I leave it to your discretion, either to communicate or stifle these proposals, as you shall judge meet. You need not enquire after the Writer; let it suffice that he is

"Your cordial Friend, and

"a hearty well-wisher to the prosperity of the Royal Society."

Letters of Sir Roger* L'Estrange.

To the Rev. Dr. Nalson†, Rector of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely.

"Sir, *London, Aug.* 23, 1677.

"Yours to me of the 20th has authorized mine to you of yesterday (though *ex post facto)*; and that itself was encouraged by a former of yours to Mr. Edwyn. You will find my freedom in it greater than my discretion; and in all things else, that I value myself more upon my honesty than upon my understanding. My opinion is the very same to-day that it was yesterday, for the contracting and sweetening of the reflections upon the Romish tyranny, and for one reason more than I gave you, which is, that the topick is worn threadbare already, and there is scarce any thing unsaid upon that subject. Shall I add another, and say, that perhaps the danger of Popery itself is not much greater than the danger of possessing the people with an apprehension that they are in danger of it: for it was under that pretence that they broke in upon the Government in the late Rebellion, and every man that was not a Schismatick was made a Papist.

"What my thoughts were upon the first taste of the style and spirit of this piece of yours, I told Mr. Edwyn; and I shall not need to tell you any more of it, than that you will do the publick and yourself great wrong if you do not accommodate it to the press; and for any service towards it in my power, you are sure of it.

"Upon your two papers of yesterday I am divided, as upon your book. They are judiciously and artificially touched, and I am absolutely for printing the Synopsis of Presbytery immediately upon a broadside, and for inserting it afterward into that book. The other I demur to.

"Your letter, Sir, is so kind and generous, that you have met my earnest wishes in the blessing of it, and improved a civility into a providence. I have nothing to return you but the simplicity of good intentions and grateful thoughts; and so far you shall ever find me, Sir,

"Your most faithful and humble servant, Roger L'Estrange."

* Sir Roger L'Estrange is well known as a Controversial Writer, and as a Licenser of the Press; but his confidential and familiar Letters, I believe, are not very common; and must be my apology for dwelling a little longer in the *Seventeenth* Century. I make the same apology for a very few of the subsequent Letters.—Sir Roger L'Estrange died Dec. 14, 1704, in his 88th year. A shrewd and probably a just character of him is given in John Dunton's "Life and Errors," ed. 1818, pp. 247, 265.

† John Nalson, LL.D. Author of the "Collections" which go under his name, and of several publications in favour of Church and State. He was collated to a Prebend at the Cathedral of Ely in 1684; and died March 24, 1685-6, aged 44. Bentham's Ely, p. 262, where see his epitaph.—The Letter dated in 1688, printed in Gutch's Collectanea, and in Stevenson's Appendix to Bentham, p. 131, was of course neither written by him, nor was it intended for Mrs Nalson; but for the family of Dr. Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely, then confined in the Tower, whose letters (for the reason mentioned by Mr. Stevenson) were so directed for the sake of secrecy.

"Sir,

"SIR, *London, Sept. 27, 1677.*

"That excellent discourse is now in the press, and I am confident you will not repent your second thoughts upon it. I have taken the freedom to add two lines to that paragraph, chap. 8, against Independency, in these words, 'but with this difference, in the truth of the case; that the *Presbyterians* murdered the *King*; the *Independents*, only the *Man*.'

"Your hand is heavy enough still in your 7th chapter, upon the Papacy; and you conclude it with a just and a severe reflection upon the dangerous consequences of it. There would I close up my displeasure against that party, and soften the severity of that passage which I do now presume to remit to you. It is not a quarter of an hour's work, and I persuade myself that it may be done without any blemish to the beauty of the piece, or any maim to the order of it. It strikes so universally, that every Papist in the Nation will feel the lash of it; and truly I am fearful that it may give offence. But the same bitterness restrained to the Presbyterians, I think, will do the work. I was once thinking to have done it myself, with some allowance to those Roman Catholics that spent their lives and fortunes in his Majesty's cause; whereas not so much as one Schismatick ever struck stroke in the King's quarrels through the whole Rebellion. But, upon second consideration, out of an honest sense of weakness and respect, I have rather chosen to give you the trouble of another review, than the shame of unequal thoughts. It is no compliment this ascription to the advantages both of the judgment and style; and no more is it my opinion that you do very highly oblige the publick, and that I hope they will be sensible of it. You will certainly do yourself right in owning both this and the Countermine * too, which is now upon the third impression. Will you now forgive me, Sir, if I offer to you a thought; —what if you should own the Countermine in a short Preface to this edition now in the press, and only permit your name to be printed to the other, as is usual in other cases?

"I have spent my time in what was necessary, and matter of duty, without one minute left for good-manners. What I owe you for the honours of your generosity, and of your letters, and your civilities, I must beg you to give me credit for. Sir, I am

"Your most faithful humble servant, ROGER L'ESTRANGE."

"SIR, *London, Oct. 4, 1677.*

"My morning is almost spent; and I must contract myself, yet not without some acknowledgments for the humanity and goodness of yours of the 1st current, just now come to my hand. Your purpose of sweetening the English Papists is much to my satisfaction, and you have yet time enough to run over the chapter at leisure, so that there will be no need of a proeme.

* "The Countermine; or, a short, but true Discovery of the dangerous Principles and secret Practices of the Dissenting Party, especially the Presbyterians; shewing their Religion pretended, was Rebellion intended, 1677," 8vo.

"The

"The Preface you had designed for the 'Countermine' will be inconvenient, for the supposed author of it is admitted upon the very naming of him, where I have waited now several months, without an opportunity of access. Upon second thoughts, I have adventured so far as only to cast this addition into the title-page, 'The Author, J. N.' and so to let it pass without any farther trouble, which perhaps may do as well as the formality of a Preface.

"Your title of *grand* interest I should approve, if the King had not declared himself against the word, upon my shewing him a pamphlet called 'The *Grand* Question.' If you think fit, I do persuade myself that 'The *Common* Interest of King and People' may do as well; but as you please*.

"Mr. Edwyn promises to bring me the revises, and I will do my best to serve you in the correction of them. The first sheet I have made bold with in two places. 1st, I have changed *was* for *gave* in the contents, it being Hobbes's own word. 2dly, I have struck out *of their Es.*...., p. 2; you will see it in the proof which Mr. Edwyn sends you. If I transgress, it is with good meaning, and you must resolve to pardon greater faults as you have further occasion to communicate with, Sir,

"Your affectionate friend and obedient servant,

ROGER L'ESTRANGE."

Sir WILLIAM TWYSDEN† to his Son‡.

"ROGER, *Sept.* 29, 1684.

"I am most extremely glad so able and so great a man as the Bishop§ is, hath in his thoughts the design of printing some more of those manuscripts as are obscurely buried and lost to public use in private libraries. As to those my father had an intent of publishing, before that by an apoplexy he was rendered unfit to pursue any such like undertaking. I send you in this a copy of a title-page containing the names of them, but for the manuscripts

* "The Common Interest of King and People; shewing the Original Antiquity, and Excellency of Monarchy, compared with Aristocracy and Democracy, and particularly of our English Monarchy; and that Absolute, Papal, and Presbyterian Supremacy, are utterly inconsistent with Prerogative, Property, and Liberty, 1678," 8vo.

† Eldest son of the famous Sir Roger Twysden, who wrote the "Vindication of the Church of England," as separated from the Roman, and, with Archbishop Usher, published the "Decem Scriptores." Sir William Twysden succeeded his father as Baronet in 1672. He was elected one of the Representatives in Parliament for Kent in 1685; and in 1695 was elected both for Appleby and New Romney, but preferred Appleby. Understanding several languages, he employed his vacant hours in the noble library his father and grandfather had furnished. He died in London, Nov. 27, 1697; and was buried at East Peckham with his ancestors.

‡ Roger Twysden, the eldest son, was born in 1666. He was a Student of Christ Church, Oxford; and died in 1686.

§ Dr. John Fell, the very learned Dean of Christ Church, and Bishop of Oxford; well-known by his numerous publications, and by his benefactions to the College over which he presided. He died in 1686.

themselves

themselves, he had no one of them of his own; he borrowed the most of those he used of Sir John Cotton, nor can I certainly tell where they are to be found. The 'Penitential of Theodore,' I remember, my father had a transcript of it; but who lent it him, I protest, I do not know; but it was (to the best of my remembrance), though in Latin, yet written in Saxon characters, as Asserius Menevensis at the end of Walsingham's History in the London edition; but the original of that Penitential is only in Bene't College library in Cambridge. Sir Henry Spelman would, I believe, have printed it in his first tome of Councels, could he have got a copy of it easily. Spelman, Concilia, t. II. p. 154. The Life of Andelmus is, I think, in Sir John Cotton's Library, and, if I mistake not, my cousin Marsham hath one of them. Livy of Henry V. is to be found both in Sir John Cotton's and in the Library belonging to the Heralds' office, where Sir William Dugdale shewed it me, as I think: but I have so ill a memory, that I dare not be positive in any of this, though I think I am right as to the places where these are: but of the rest I can say nothing. I suppose he will hardly think it worth the pains to print Thomas Becket's Epistles (of which there is an excellent copy in the Archbishop's library at Lambeth), since they were printed from the Vatican copy at Brussels the last year.

"I wish you could some time ask my Lord of Oxford whether, besides the 'Chronicle of Mailrosse,' which he hath lately caused to be printed*, there be not some other History of that name which treats of times nearer us than that doth. There is a pamphlet (said to be written by Mr. Pettyt) against the Bishops' right of voting in capital cases; the title of which is, 'A Discourse of the Peerage and Jurisdiction of the Lords Spiritual in Parliament,' &c. He doth there, in the 20th page, cite a passage of five or six lines concerning the eleventh of Richard II. from a History of *Mailrosse*, and saith that it treats largely of the Parliament of that year. Whether there be any such, I a little doubt: I never heard but of this, which, it is evident by the time, is that my father intended. I know not whether you can apprehend all that I have said; for, by reading it over, I find I have not explicated myself very clearly; but you may tell my Lord as much as you can of this, and that I am very sorry I can contribute nothing to the good work he is about; however, give him that paper. I doubt not but you have long before this presented to him my services and thanks for the book he was pleased to give me, though in your letters you have not told me so.

"I am your loving father, WILLIAM TWYSDEN."

* Pubished, by Dr. Gale, in the Scriptores Hist. Angl. 1684. It differs from the MSS. in Scotland; and is supposed to have been written by an Abbot of Dundrenan. The first part is certainly the work of an Englishman, and a continuation of Bede; the second, of a Scotchman, familiar and contemporary with the Stuarts.

Letters

Letters to and from Sir Hans Sloane, Sir Godfrey Copley, Mr. Kirke, and Sir John Wentworth.

To Sir Hans Sloane.

"Honoured Sir, *Cookridge, Dec.* 17, 1694.

"Upon consideration of the queries you sent me about the *nitre spring*, I concluded it best to go myself to see it, though it be almost 30 miles distant from me, which I did in company of my Chemist, who is very shy of showing it, or being seen near it (he living above 12 miles from it), having some hopes of making a profit of it. As to the situation of the spring, it is on the South side of a heathy mountain, about a quarter of a mile below the summit of the hill, but no marks of any town standing near it. Indeed there is a small ruinous chapel a little below it, and some poor cottages interspersed about it, but at considerable distance. As to causes, there are none near it that I know of.

"The owners of it have made a wall about it, intending to make a bathing-place of it, supposing it proper for that use, but as to the nitre quality, I believe few know of that in it. My Chemist says, it will not evaporate *ad cuticulam*, but may be done *ad siccitatem*. He never made any experiments of it in Winter, supposing it to yield but little then, and therefore thinks it not advisable to send you any now; but he intends to make more perfect experiments of it, and promises me an account of what he does. I took up two bottles of the water (which to the eye or taste is not distinguishable from any other water); and I boiled them almost *ad siccitatem*, but had no success; so that I know not what to say to my artist, as I remember he said the spring was not unlike one near the head of the Po, mentioned by Du Roche at the end of the 6th volume of the 'Theatrum Chemicum.' In short, I shall transmit to the Royal Society all such accounts as I shall receive from the Artist, and be ready to observe their further commands as they come to hand; for, through the indisposition of my only sister, I am detained longer in the country than I expected: yet I hope soon after Christmas to have the honour to wait on you myself at Gresham College, which is a happiness very much desired by your much obliged, &c. T. Kirke."

To Thomas Kirke, Esq. Cookridge, near Leeds.

"Sir, *London, Jan.* 19, 1694-5.

"I had yours of the 7th of this month, and was very sorry to see your stay in the country is like to be longer than you expected. I obeyed your commands in acquainting the Society with what you desired; they will very gladly hear any more particulars about the *nitrous spring;* but very much suspect some trick about it, and therefore pray your vigilance not to suffer any imposition by any whose gain may lead them to it.

"There was last Wednesday a *portable weather-glass* shown the Society by one *Quare, a Watchmaker.* It is done in the fashion of

of a pillar, and may be carried or shaken any way, and yet will immediately on being set perpendicular tell the weight, &c. of the incumbent air. Some discoveries are made by *Lewenhoek* about the circulation of the blood in cray-fish, and some queries about sturgeon. It were well to enquire in your parts about them, whether or no they are not in your rivers at some seasons.

" I am your most obedient servant, HANS SLOANE*."

Sir JOHN WENTWORTH † to Mr. KIRKE.

" SIR, *Bond Street, March* 4, 1700.

" *Sir Godfrey Copley* sent me yours, for which I return thanks, and have spoke to my *Lady Lonsdale*‡ about those Letters of *Mr. Latton's, about Spirits.* She saith that she hath not read any of my Lord's letters, but hath bundled them up all together, so cannot open them until she come into the country, which now will not be long before she doth. I am sure that copy of *my Father's letter* hath some things that I cannot answer by any shallow reason of mine, or what so thinking a gentleman as Mr. Latton can do to solve those objections; though my father, when he talks of *Mahomet's dove*, &c. might have found one instance in prophane writ, of the apparition of a spirit to *Brutus*, before the Battle of *Philippi*. I shall not detain you any longer, but to assure you that I am, with all imaginable esteem, Sir,

" Yours to command, J. WENTWORTH."

To RICHARD TOWNLEY, Esq.

" SIR, *Cookridge, Sept.* 14, 1704.

" According to my promise, I send you *Mr. Sharp's* paper concerning *Mr. Caswel's new Barroscope*, which I find is partly copied from Mr. Caswel's own account of it in Phil. Trans. No. 290, for March and April 1704, in a letter to Mr. Flamstead, where the whole may be found. I desire, when you have perused it at leisure, you will please to return it to me, since Mr. Sharp did only lend me it, and expects it again. This, with my service to your brother Mr. Townley, is all from

" Your most obliged humble servant, THOMAS KIRKE."

* This Letter, written 52 years later than the preceding one, shews the long continuance of the " ruling passion." Sir Hans Sloane died in 1752. See more of him in vol. I. p. 269; vol. II. p. 783.—In a valuable collection of " The Rawdon Papers," lately published by the Rev Edward Berwick, are some Letters of Sir Hans Sloane to Sir Arthur Rawdon, one of his early patrons; and by whom, at Sloane's recommendation, many valuable plants were introduced at his country residence, at Moira, in Ireland.

† Of North Emsoll, Yorkshire, created a Baronet in 1672. His first lady was Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas, the first Viscount Lonsdale. He afterwards married Elizabeth, daughter of the first Duke of Devonshire.

‡ This lady, the Dowager of John, the first Viscount Lowther, was Catherine Thynne, sister to Thomas first Viscount Weymouth; and she was the mother of Richard and Henry, the second and third Viscounts Lonsdale.

Letters

Letters of Sir Godfrey Copley*.

To Thomas Kirke †, Esq.

"Sir, *Burrowbridge, Thursday Morning, July* 21, 1698.

"I am going now to Thirsk, where we are not without contest. We suppose the precepts will speedily be delivered; but, however, we shall have four or five days' time to turn us in, and to give you notice whose company I must beg as being a boroughman, so that this is chiefly to give you some warning, and to know where you will be to be found. I am not yet certain till I am sure of the precepts, whether I shall stay at Thirsk or here till the Elections;—which is all at present from

"Your assured friend and servant, Godfrey Copley.

"Mr. Arthington‡ and Mr. Batty are both here; they give you their service, and would be glad to see you. If you can let Mr. Grover also know, and fix your time together, it may not be amiss."

"Sir, *March* 2, 1702-3.

"I am sensible how much I am in arrear in my correspondence with all my good friends, and particularly yourself, whose favourable interpretation of such a neglect I depend upon. You desire to know what great business our friend here in town hath in hand. He may be in love; for he hath opportunity enough of seeing all the fair ones in town; but yet he intends to come down next week with me, who am to spend five or six days at Sprotborough, and no more at this time. We often remember you at Pontack's. Dr. Hooke is very crazy; much concerned for fear he should outlive his estate. He hath starved one old woman already, and I believe he will endanger himself to save six-pence for any thing he wants.

"Dr. Sloane takes abundance of pains for the Society: he hath now one of, if not the finest collection of rarities in any private person's hands in Europe, by the addition of Mr. Charleton's to his own. I have laid out in prints, the best I could send for,

* Sir Godfrey Copley was a Representative in Parliament for Thirske in eight successive Parliaments, from 1695 till his death, April 8, 1709. See the first volume of these "Illustrations," p. 478.

† This respectable gentleman was elected F. R. S. in 1693; and afterwards communicated to the Royal Society, "An Account of a Lamb being sucked by a Weather Sheep for several months after the death of the Ewe." Phil. Trans. No. XVIII. 263. He died April 24, 1706, æt. 56. His son, Thomas Kirke, gent. died in January 1709.—"Both the Mr. Kirkes were great Virtuosos in all sorts of learning, and had a fine Library, and Museum of Curiosities; all sold by auction in 1710." Thoresby.

‡ Cyril Arthington, Esq. was elected F. R. S. in 1701. He was in the Commission of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York; and is represented by Thoresby, in 1712, as having then lately "erected a noble hall at Arthington, near Leeds; and furnished it with water, conveyed in pipes of lead from an engine by him contrived at his mill upon the river Wharf; being an ingenious gentleman, and well seen in hydrostatics." He also erected a stately monument in Addle church for his first cousin, Henry Arthington, Esq. who died in 1681, and to whose estates he succeeded as next heir. He died without issue in 1720. From a sister of his, Dr. Cyril Jackson, the celebrated Dean of Christ Church, and Dr. William Jackson, who in 1815 died Bishop of Oxford, were lineally descended.

near

near seven score pounds. I have had little time to look after any Mathematical Instruments, though I have attempted to get made a set of Napier's Bones, and am angry to see more skill in making a pair of Dice than they will shew in making the Bones.

"I will not say a word of State Affairs, nor the Public Accompts. You are better employed in Planting and Walling, and other country diversions, and you have all the little lampoons of the Golden Age, and the Golden Age reversed, &c.; and there is to come out in print, when the Lords please, a most severe something upon us poor Commissioners of Accompts. I am

"Your affectionate friend and servant, G. COPLEY."

To the same.

"SIR, *London, April* 29, 1703.

"I have little to write of our friends, whom I contrive, if possible, to see once a week, if it be but two hours. The *Society* have warning to remove. The *poor Corporation of London* stand in need to make some profit of the ground of *Gresham College*. I wonder old *Dr. Hooke* did not choose rather to leave his 12,000*l.* to continue what he had promoted and studied all the days of his life (I mean mathematical experiments), than to have it go to those whom he never saw or cared for. It is rare that *Virtuosos* die rich, and it is pity they should if they were like him. I know you are employed in your *Wood*, which now you have brought to perfection, but pray let me know how *Mr. Arthington* employs his time; he is as good a correspondent to me from the country as he was to you from London; and I am as bad as he. We drink your health at Pontack's. *Dr. Sloane* and *Mr. Halley* bade me remember their service to you.

"I am your affectionate friend, G. COPLEY."

To the same.

"SIR, *Sept.* 24, 1703.

"I lay at Chesterfied on Monday, and went over the Moors to Chatsworth. I spent near two hours in the gardens, where my Lord, I find, hath laid out a good deal since you and I were there. He hath pulled up the cascade, with design to make it much larger. If he would bring it down in broken water and froth from the top of the hills amongst those stones, and then let it turn into a smooth sheet when it comes into his garden, it would be very fine, and outdo Marli. He hath made on the back of the house a fine green-house, and square pond before it, with a sort of island and fountain in the middle. But his chief work hath been leveling a hill which faced the old front, by which he hath opened a distant prospect to the blue hills, and made on the same level with his house and garden a canal, something broader than my new river, but not quite so long. One side of this canal, which goes from the bowling-green, is supported by a tarras walk on the right hand; and the ground under on that side being very low and marsh-like, is intended to be cut into water, and islands, &c. for ducks. But one of my Lord's chief designs, as I am told, will

will be a great one; it is to take the current of the river Darwent half a mile above, and turn it into his great canal, which is below the house and hath a bridge over it, and then let it fall in a great cascade, and go again into its own course below the house.

"From hence I got, with much ado and the assistance of my needle, over the Moors, late to Nottingham; and with pretty good company in coach, hither on Friday, 17th. I have been very busy. Dr. Sloane is well, and I dine with the Gimcrack Merchants to-morrow. Pray give my service to Mr. Arthington: my wife sent me his letter, for which I thank him. G. Copley."

To the same.

"Sir, *Saturday, April* 29, 1704.

"I begin now to consider what I shall say to my good friend when I see him in the country, in excuse for writing so seldom. I doubt I shall be hard put to it; but I have yet a fortnight in town to consider of it. I have been enquiring about an *air-pump;* and it is not to be had under 7 or 8*l.* Your *loadstone* is mended, and I gave it Mr. Arthington, who mends apace, and goes abroad a little now. Pray let me hear from you speedily, if I can do any thing for you before I come down. I promise myself a good deal of pleasure this summer in the country, and to stay near half a year. I should be glad to hear how the *Register bill* goes on; and that you will give my service to that immortal uncle of yours; which is all from

"Your assured friend and servant, G. Copley."

To the same.

"Sir,

"I performed what you desired to *Mr. Arthington,* who lives a mile off, in Westminster, and it is something difficult to get a sight of him: he promised to observe your commands. I have not had time to go to any meeting of the *Royal Society* this good while, nor really to answer letters out of the country in relation to my own business. Two of our *Commissioners of Accounts* have failed us this Session, one having lost a wife, and the other a near relation; and our countryman *Colonel Byerley* hath been much taken up with my *Lord Wharton's* cause, so that a great share of business hath fallen upon the rest; and the House hath, for fear we should want employment, given us the examination of the whole account of the twelve Commissioners of the *Irish forfeitures,* which consists of abundance of volumes, and multitudes of vouchers; and we must report to the House how we find it.

"I desire you will let Mr. Thoresby know that I have now got from *Mr. Lowndes* an account of the ancient *standards of gold and silver,* and the dates of several indentures and establishments of the Mint, which I shall keep for him, unless you would have me send it down to you, who will take care he have it.—I thank you for yours of the 12th, and I hope to write oftener for the future, being your affectionate friend and servant, G. Copley."

Letters

Letters of Sir Philip Sydenham.

To the Rev. Mr. Banks, Hull.

"Rev. Sir, *Hackness, Oct.* 11, 1703.

"We are much concerned that we are deprived of your company, which we so earnestly expected, and much more for the occasion that detained you, which I hope will abate; so worthy and useful a person's health is a concern to all persons, especially to his friends, and among them none more than to me and Mr. Agate, who gives his service to you. I shall not subscribe for the works of the Author of the 'Snake in the Grass.' I believe Dr. Hall's industry proceeds from the author's being a Scot. Dr. Hudson did the Pliny and part of Dr. Gregory's Euclid. I am much concerned that the parliament will sit so soon, I having business here for all this winter, and but little in London. We every year see how little public good derives from the Parliament, and I believe as little designed now: but the Bill against Conformity, God grant good success, and convert the ungracious hearts of the Bishops. Pardon my hasty writing, for our Courts are now keeping, and which forces me to wish you the recovery of your health, and to subscribe myself

"Your assured friend and servant, P. Sydenham."

To the same.

"Rev. Sir, *Brympton, March* 17, 1703-4.

"It is a great satisfaction to me that you are pleased so readily to communicate to me Mr. Pryme's choice observations. I find one Dr. Thomas Alcock, L.L.D. 3d Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, 1503; Chancellor of the Church of Worcester, of which Church Bishop Alcock was first Bishop. What relation to the bishop I cannot find; without doubt very nigh.

"Bishop Skirlaw's building a college in Hull, I cannot find in Speed's Catalogue; but Mr. Tanner, in his 'Monastica Anglicana,' mentions it from Leland, who might more faithfully know it.

"For the epitaphs at York, I am much obliged to Mr. Pryme for his great civility in offering the transcribing of them on purpose. I have some of them; as Bishop Pier's, Toby Mathew's, Bishop Dolben's, Bishop Stern's, Bishop Lamplugh's, Mr. Swinburn's, who wrote the two learned books of Wills and Matrimonial Contracts. I desire only Bishop Hutton's, from whom your learned relation, Dr. Hutton of Aynhoe, is descended.

"Bishop Frewen's; the rest of the Bishops are buried in other places; as Bishop Harsnet in Essex; Bishop Sandys at Southwell, without an inscription; Bishop Williams in Wales; Bishop Mountain at Cawood, his birth-place, for which I should be mighty thankful; and for Dr. Wickham, who was certainly, by what I can gather, grandson to William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester: his father was Rector of Bedal and Percy Bolton, and Archdeacon. Of Archbishop Neil; I cannot find his burial-place. As for Lincoln epitaphs, I desire you will not put yourself to

to any inconvenience; for I find few of the Bishops are buried there, unless Bishop Haller, Bishop Barlow; Bishop Chaderton, I cannot yet discover where he was buried.

"I have not been at or heard from the Parliament since I left it, which was before February; and why that Bill for repairing Churches did not pass, I know not, unless that it would diminish the power of the Bishops' and Archdeacons' Courts. I hope by the creation of the new Lords (although one of them was ever a factious Whig), we shall obtain those Bills that were so much for the good of Church and State.

"Dr. Altham is made Hebrew Professor of Oxford; and Dr. Hickman an Irish Bishop; who goes over with abundance more of Oxford, with their Chancellor. My humble thanks to the worthy Mr. Pryme. I am, with all respect, Sir,

"Your very humble servant, PHILIP SYDENHAM."

[Sir PHILIP SYDENHAM, Bart. of Brympton in Somersetshire, and of Hackness in Yorkshire, being the youngest of two sons, was educated at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, with a view to the Church; and took the degree of M. A. (being then styled *Nepos Comitis Pembrokensis)* in 1696. His father died in that year, and the elder brother being then also dead, Sir Philip succeeded to the title, and to some considerable estates. In 1700 he was elected a Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Ilchester, and in 1701, and again in 1702 for the county of Somerset. He was much addicted to literary pursuits; had formed a considerable library; and in 1700 was also elected F. R. S.; but withdrew from the Society in 1707. He died unmarried, Oct. 10, 1739, when the title became extinct.

The following slight sketch of his genealogy and the epitaph which follows it are taken from his own memoranda.]

"Sir John Sydenham, knt. ob. 1625.=.....

John Sydenham, Esq. = Alice, daughter and heiress of William Hobby, of Hales, com. Gloucester (uncle to Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby the Benefactor, who was son to the Embassador). The Embassador's wife was one of the three learned daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, afterwards married to Lord Russell.

Sir John Sydenham, created a Baronet, July 28, 1641, heir of Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby; married 1638, ob. 1642. = Ann, daughter of Sir John Hare of Stow, com. Norfolk, ob. 1679.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Lord Paulet, first wife, ob. s. p. = Sir John Posthumus Sydenham, ob. 1696. = Lady Mary, dau. of Philip Earl of Pembroke, second wife.

John Sydenham, ob. vitâ patris. | 2. Sir Philip Sydenham, born 1676. | Mary, died unmarried.

"To

"To the memory of Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, purchaser and Lord of this Manor; and Sir John Sydenham, of Combe Sydenham and Brympton in the county of Somerset, Bart. son of John Sydenham, Esq. and Alice his wife (heir of William Hoby, Esq. of Hales in Glocestershire), heir to Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, under whom he was here educated, and at Emanuel College in Cambridge. He died and was buried at Stow in Norfolk, 1642, leaving Sir John Posthumus Sydenham, by Ann his wife, one of the daughters of Sir John Hare of Stow, aforesaid; who, after she had lived a single, religious, virtuous, and pious life, she resigned her peaceable soul to her Creator, 1679; and lies buried at Brympton church in a vault with her grandfather Sir John Sydenham, Knight, who died 1625."

A Letter of Sir Henry Chauncy.

To Robert Dale, Esq. Heralds' Office, near Doctors' Commons.

"Sir, *Ardeley, March* 20, 1711.

"I am in a great streight for that part of Domesday book which concernes Hertfordsheir that I lent you, and I shall own the kindnesse if you will adde a copy of the sheet that was wanting when I delivered it, which you said you would supply me with; for you know the engagement I lye under in my Preface to correct the errors which may be discovered in the Antiquities of Hertfordshire, a promise lately claimed from me by the gentlemen of that County at their last Sessions of the Peace; and, perusing the erratas, I find I cannot performe that taske without the view of those papers, which makes me earnestly desire you would send them to me by Brown, a higlar, whose horses stand at the Oxford Armes in Warwick lane, neare Newgate market, and comes out of town every Friday in the foornoone before twelve of the clock, and it will come safe to me at Ardeley; and if you shall please to let me know the health and welfare of your selfe, your lady, and family, and the chainges and alterations in your Office, it would be a great diversion to your old freind; and if you could at any time of leisure take a trip to Ardeley, and let me know it, horses should attend you at Ware or Broadwater, or such other place you shall like better; for nothing is more pleasant to me than the society of my old acquaintance, especially Mr. Dale. I am, with all respect, dear Sir,

"Your most humble servant, H. Chauncy."

Dr. Gibson*, Bishop of Lincoln, to the Hon. Henry Worsley†.

"Dear Sir, *Bugden, August* 7, 1717.

"I am much obliged to you for the many kind expressions in yours of the 3d of July, which was sent to me to this place, where

* This learned Prelate and eminent Antiquary was presented to the Bishoprick of Lincoln in 1716; translated to London in 1723. He died and Sept. 6, 1748. His publications are well known.

† Mr. Henry Worsley was sent Envoy from Queen Anne to the Court of Portugal in 1714; and was continued in the same character by King George

the Bishops of Lincoln have a convenient old house for their summer residence. It is about 16 miles nearer London than Peterborough, where the old man* holds out obstinately, and seems in no disposition to yield; and if our friend desire a Bishoprick (which a friend of yours and his was very far from desiring), it is a misfortune upon him, as Dean† of that Church, to be, in effect and in common opinion, nailed down to that Bishoprick, so as not to be thought of for any other.

"I hope you live there as much to your own satisfaction as I hear from all hands that your being there is to the satisfaction of all our merchants. But I confess I should be greatly pleased if some more desirable views might call you back hither for the service of your country at home, without detriment to your own affairs; finding it more and more certain, as years grow upon me, that old friendships are by far the most agreeable to old age.

"The Whigs here are now confessedly divided, as your Excellency will conclude from our public news, which of late have been full of removes; and, indeed, all things considered, I cannot see how the King could avoid it, when so many about him had taken it in their heads to act upon this principle—that, unless he would keep two or three men whom they liked and he disliked, they could not serve him. If Princes once yield to that way of thinking and acting, they lay a foundation of uneasiness during life; and the King has probably laid a good foundation to himself of ease and quiet, by showing that he will not be so used; that is, that he will be King.

"While the Parliament was sitting, it was generally supposed that the present Ministry would strengthen themselves by inviting some of the more moderate Tories to join them; but there is as yet no appearance of any measures but what are nearly Whig; and it is to be hoped that many of the disgusted Whigs, when they see the King's steadiness and resolution, will come in again, and enable his Majesty to go on in the way he desires, without driving him to the necessity of a mixture, which, according to my poor skill in politicks, can end in nothing but confusion, while one part of the Ministry is daily labouring to undermine the other, and both equally neglect the business of the Nation. But I ask your pardon for sallying into these subjects, which are so much better understood by your Excellency, than, Sir,

"Your most affectionate servant, EDM. LINCOLN."

George I. by whom he was made Plenipotentiary at the same Court; and was appointed Governor of Barbadoes in 1721. He served in several Parliaments for the Borough of Newton in the Isle of Wight; and died unmarried, in March 1739 40.

* Dr. Richard Cumberland obtained the Bishoprick of Peterborough in 1691; and died Oct. 9, 1718, in his 85th year.

† Dr. White Kennett, at that time Dean of Peterborough and Archdeacon of Huntingdon, succeeded Dr. Cumberland as Bishop of Peterborough in 1718; and held that See till 1728.

DR.

Rev. John Laughton* to the Rev. Dr. Nalson†.

" Honoured Sir, *Cambridge, August* 2, 1681.

" I must confess that, at the sight of your last kind and most obliging Letter, I could not but blush, and be heartily ashamed having so long ago raised your expectations by promising to give assistance to your work, so beneficial to the publick, which you have so generously undertaken. I am extremely sensible that all that I could contribute towards it is so little, that it ought to have been done sooner, or more fully performed; for I find after all (to my great trouble and regret) that I must of necessity have recourse to that shift of making apologies, or begging of your pardon, since what I now send you (so late) will, I fear, amount to little less than a disappointment. It would be too tedious, and (if it were not now very necessary to excuse such negligence as well as I can) it would be also impertinent, to tell you how often, whilst I was at work, I have been unseasonably diverted from it, partly by some unhappy private affairs, which concern me together with my relations, which are yet depending; partly by exercise, and the duty of the place I hold in the College, the labour whereof is hugely increased upon me of late, having had our whole Library to set in order, and to make new Catalogues for it, since the vast addition of books that hath been made to it by receiving Dr. Duport's great Library into it, which put all into such confusion, that I was daily called upon by our Master and Fellows to get this work dispatched, which hath taken me up more time than it is possible for you to imagine: neither can I yet get rid of it, nor of a multiplicity of other business which at the same time presses me, whereby my thoughts at present are very much encumbered and oppressed. However, in the mean time, I did well remember my promise to you, and was very solicitous how I might (at least in part) discharge it. I have several times to the end read over Mr. Rushworth's one volume, and thereupon had resolved to proceed in this method to detect the malice and partiality of his Collections.

" Considering with myself what the whole draft and design of his writing might be, it seemed very plain and apparent to me, that it was no other in general than to vindicate the Rebel Long Parliament; but more particularly to gather up such materials as might somewhat justify, or give some colour to, all the lies and calumnies contained in that accursed Declaration of Feb. 11, 1647, wherein they express their grounds and reasons of their resolutions to make no further address to the King. His Master, Fairfax, by bringing up his Army to London to terrify both City and Parliament, had the greatest hand in contriving those traiterous votes, and getting them to pass the house, which was the first more immediate step towards the murder of the King. I doubt not but Rushworth's intention was, to palliate that hor-

* Fellow and Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge; where he took the degree of B. A. in 1668; and proceeded M. A. in 1672.

† Of whom see before, p. 68.

rid villainy, so far as he himself and his Master were concerned in it, by falsely representing, and endeavouring to *blacken him.* That Declaration contains all the venom that was in Bradshaw's speech at his trial, and in all the pestilent libels after his martyrdom. In the relating of all these matters and transactions which are the subject of that Declaration and charge against his Majesty, it was my design to shew Rushworth's fraud in perverting and concealing the truth, to which end I have transcribed what several have writ in defence of his Majesty as to those particulars, and in confutation to the Declaration. There are several Apologies for his Majesty, printed 1648; and a book, said to be written by Bishop Bramhall, intituled, 'Εἰκὼν ἀκκαρος,' in answer to Milton's 'Εἰκονολάστης;' out of which, if Rushworth had been an honest man, he might have given a more true and advantageous account of the treaty with Spain, and the business of Rochelle, and the death of King James, the designs of the German horse, loans, &c.; it being not the part of a faithful Historian merely to record such matters of fact as may admit of a sinister interpretation, without relating all the circumstances, which might easily vindicate the persons therein concerned from being misunderstood or calumniated; but, on the other side, how industriously doth he conceal many things ill said or done by the Republicans! He gives not the least intimation how King Charles the Martyr was deserted and betrayed by the first Parliament he called; he being engaged in a war with Spain, instead of assisting him therein, and for the recovery of the Palatinate, they will do nothing till all such things as they then accounted grievances were redressed. The persons who had then a design to perplex him, and disappoint his Majesty's affairs, are well decyphered by Dr. Heylin in his Life of Bishop Laud, and others; also the private cabals that were held by the factious party, concerning which you may find a letter of Sir Anthony Ashley's in the 'Cabala of Letters,' edit. folio, p. 2. In the same Cabala, printed in folio, p. 277, there is a large letter to the King ab Ignoto, giving a true character of the malcontents of several sorts and parties; which letter Mr. Rushworth, as his manner is, corrupts by giving only an epitome of it, quite disguising the sense, and leaving out the names of those persons therein justly censured; and this he doth generally in his Parliamentary debates, as it will appear by comparing the imperfect copy which I have herewith sent you (hoping it may be of some use to you) with his relation and account of the transactions of that Parliament which was assembled March 17, 1627. You may observe that all those speeches which express any loyalty, and do but acknowledge his Majesty's power and prerogative, &c. are most of them condemned and suppressed by him, as impertinent indeed to his design; he curtails some of them, and contracts others, the reason whereof may soon be discerned upon perusal; as for instance, pp. 68, 69, 71 of the MSS. there are several speeches of the King's Solicitor, and Sir Edward Cook's answer to them, omitted; they should be

be inserted in Rushworth p. 509. It is evident why they are left out; he would not let such a blur remain upon the name of Cook, as to have been of one opinion when he was a Judge and in favour at Court, and of another when a Patriot and disgusted. Cook's true character you may read in the before-mentioned Cabala, writ to himself by the Lord Bacon, p. 88. But that letter which I before-mentioned, Cabala, p. 277, gives so true a representation of the state of affairs at that time, that methinks it would not be amiss to re-print it with some comment and annotations upon it, towards which a book intituled 'Dulces Coquinariæ, or an Answer to the virulent slanders of Weldon, called, The Court and Character of King James,' together with Dr. Heylin's remarks upon Fuller's, Saunderson's, and Hamond L'Estrange's Histories, would sufficiently furnish out materials; but, above all, I cannot but recommend Salmonet's 'Histoire des troubles de la Grand Bretagne,' who, above all that I have yet read, gives the clearest and most exact account of our affairs from the year 1633, to the end of the Rebellion, till 1649; à Paris, 1661, folio.

"Amongst other libels, which, after the dissolution of the Parliament, March 10, 1629, were both contrived and dispersed by the Republicans, there was one called, 'A Proposition for his Majesty's service, to bridle the impertinency of Parliaments,' &c.; which Mr. Rushworth publishes in the Appendix, p. 12, to have it believed a real design, then formed, and to be put in practice; otherwise, why did he not print it together with the Attorney's information, as it is in the pamphlet I have sent you. I had intended to add some few remarks upon certain passages where Mr. Rushworth uses his common artifice of concealment; but really, Sir, I am just now called upon, and interrupted by some that have business with me, in like manner as I was the last Friday by some strangers that came to town; otherwise I had not failed of my word to our common good friend Dr. Watson, to whom I made a promise, and had resolved to send to you then; for which, and all other defailance, I most earnestly and passionately beg your pardon, giving you, with all possible assurance, that I am, and ever shall be hereafter when I shall have time at my disposal, your most affectionate and obliged friend to serve you,

JOHN LAUGHTON."

Sir ROGER L'ESTRANGE to ———

"SIR, *Feb.* 8, 1682-3.

"In pursuance of your order, I waited upon Dr. Nalson, shewed him your letter, and discoursed him upon it. He seems not willing to advise upon any such form of retractation as you propounded, or to receive any directions in what manner or form to insert it; but he does at the same time declare, that he will do what may become a gentleman and an honest man, and more, perhaps, than you expect from him. I reasoned the matter with him as far as became me; and, according to my duty, take the freedom to render you this account of the business. Sir, I am

"Your most faithful and obedient servant, ROGER L'ESTRANGE."

Rev. White Kennett * to Mr. Andrew Allam †,
Vice Provost of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

"Worthy Sir, *School, Bicester, Feb.* 28, 169..

"I humbly thank you for this day's letter. I intend to visit you on Thursday next afternoon, and stay with you one night. Nic. Cose sent me over a letter to-day from Mr. Innes, a London Divine, who gave my Ordination title, wherein he proposes to me a school within four miles of London, at 40*l. per annum;* but the circumstances are a little obscurely delivered. My mention of this to Mr. Blackwell has occasioned a discourse, which I shall mention to none but you, and that not by letter. I am again for Stratton Audly on Sunday. Mr. Osborn is very fair toward recovery. Mr. Woodward of that town is dangerously sick.

"In haste, your humble servant, White Kennett."

T. Wright, Esq. to "his Friend Mr. [Peter] Le Neve,
at his Chambers, in the Heralds' Office, London.

"Sir, *Ewston Hall, Sept.* 29, 1696.

"I have herewith sent you a Catalogue of Sir Simon D'Ewes's MSS. with free liberty for you to insert as many of them in the Catalogue that is to be published as you please (which it may be will not be above a third, or possibly a fourth part thereof); and if you will befriend Sir Simon so far as to help him to complete his copy of Domesday for his own county (upon reasonable terms), I do not question but I shall prevail with him to lend you any books he has that will be serviceable to your undertaking; it may be will contribute more to your design than any one Library in England can do, because Norfolk is one of the Counties old Sir Simon designed to give an account of the Antiquities of, and made his observations accordingly. I should have been very glad to have seen your designed method, if it could easily have been communicated to, Sir,

"Your very affectionate humble servant, T. Wright."

Sir Hans Sloane‡ to Mr. Emanuel Mendez Dacosta.

"Sir, *May* 21, 1747.

"I was much obliged to you yesterday for the sight of those very curious Fossils that came from Derbyshire, which you left here, and which I now send you back by a trusty servant of my own. I at the same time let you know that on Wednesday next, at ten o'clock in the morning, I shall be glad to see you with your friend; and the fossil resembling a vertebra; and to entertain you without interruption with the sight of any thing in the power of your very humble servant, Hans Sloane."

* Afterwards Bishop of Peterborough. See before, p. 80.

† M. A. 1677. He had been Kennett's College Tutor.

‡ This Letter, intended to have been inserted in p. 73, is of little consequence, except to exemplify the remark in the first note in that page.

Dr.

DR. JOHN BATTELY,

a respectable Divine and intelligent Antiquary, was born at St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk, in 1647. He was some time Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; took the degree of B. A. in 1665; M. A. 1669; and D. D. 1684; being at that time Chaplain to Archbishop Sancroft—by whose friendly patronage he became Rector of Adisham in Kent in 1684; Archdeacon of Canterbury in 1687-8; and in 1688 a Prebendary of Canterbury, and Master of Eastbridge Hospital, to which he was a great benefactor, and where his portrait still ornaments the Hall.

In 1694 Archdeacon Battely published a single Sermon, on 1 John v. 4; and we are told *, in the Introduction to the Archæologia, vol. I. p. xxvi. that Dr. Battely was one of those "gentlemen eminent for their affection to, and advances in the science of Antiquities, who revived the Antiquarian Society by their weekly meetings at the Bear tavern in the Strand in the year 1707." He certainly had the pleasure of numbering among his Friends and Correspondents some of the most distinguished Scholars and Philosophers of that age.

He died on the 10th of October, 1708; and was buried in the South Cross of Canterbury Cathedral, where a mural tablet is thus inscribed:

"H. S. E.
JOHANNES BATTELY, S. T. P.
Buriæ Sancti Edmundi in Suffolciâ natus;
Collegii S. Stæ Trinitatis Cantabrigiæ Socius;
à Sacris Domesticis Reverendissimo
Willielmo Sancroft, Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi;
à quo meritissima accepit præmia:
Rectoriam de Adisham propè hanc Urbem;
hujus Ecclesiæ Metropoliticæ Canononicatum;
hujusque Diœceseôs Archidiaconatum:

* He is there said by mistake to have died in 1718.

quæ

quæ omnia summâ cum fide et prudentiâ
administravit munia.
Vir integerrimâ in Deum pietate,
honestissimis et suavissimis moribus,
Excellenti divinarum et humanarum literarum scientiâ,
singulari in egenos beneficentiâ,
in suos charitate, candore et benignitate in omnes,
His tot præclaris dotibus hanc Basilicam
totamque Ecclesiam Anglicanam insigniter ornavit.
Obiit Octob. x. anno Domini M.DCCVIII,
ætatis suæ LXI."

Dr. Battely was twice married; but left no issue. His second wife survived him more than 30 years *.

Though we have no traces of any publication by him in his life-time, except the single Sermon already noticed; there remain some excellent specimens of his zeal and abilities in antiquarian research. This is strongly evinced by the appearance of a well-written posthumous work, intituled "Antiquitates Rutupinæ †," published by

* Her tomb, in the chancel at Wickham, is thus inscribed:
"Near the place lieth interred the body of *Mary Battely*,
second wife of the late reverend and learned Dr. *John Battely*, D.D.
Archdeacon of Canterbury; by whom she had no issue.
She was the youngest daughter of Sr Henry Oxenden,
Knight and Baronet, of Deane, in this County;
a lady of noble and excellent endowments both of mind and body;
prudent, wise, generous, and just;
amiable in her manners, and graceful in her person:
which great perfections conducted her through a long
and happy life, not only without reproach,
but with universal approbation;
and procured her, from her earliest youth, that respect
and brightness of character, which she maintained
with honour and dignity to the fullest of her years;
when, having arrived at the age of 85,
she departed this life, at Canterbury, Dec. 25, 1741;
equally regretted by rich and poor,
acquaintances, friends, and relations."

† In the Preface Dr. Terry thus characterizes the Archdeacon:
"Ubi libellum hunc perlegeris, Lector, dolebit tibi, quod unicum hoc opusculum absolutum reliquerit Autor, uti facilè perspicies, tum in *Græcis Latinis*que literis, tum in recentioribus Antiquitatis omnimodæ scriptoribus versatissimus.

"Has vero Exercitationes conscripsit, loci ipsius in quo vixit opportunitatem secutus; cum *nummi, fibulæ, annuli, claves, urnæ*, aliæque

Dr. Thomas Terry, Canon of Christ-church, and Greek Professor at Oxford; which discovers the Author to have been well versed in the Roman antiquities and history, and gives an entertaining account of the ancient *Rutupiæ* and *Regulbium**, and other

aliæque *Romanæ* supellectiles reliquiæ in vicinâ ejus quotidie essent repertæ, et ad illum continuo allatæ: quarum thesaurum satis amplum collegit, et nepoti suo, *Joanni Battely*, è Collegio *Trinitatis Cantabrigiæ* integrum legavit: [cujus partem quæ in his Antiquitatibus illustratur, Propinqui, ad quos tandem devenit, in ejusdem Collegii Bibliothecâ reponendam duxerunt.]

" Harum rerum studio animum suum oblectari quidem, sed non ab opere magis serio avocari passus est *Theologus*, ut erat certè, consummatissimus, et *Concionator* creber, ardens, facundus. Ita nempe hujusmodi disquisitionibus vacavit, ut interim sancta, quæ in se susceperat, officia nulla ex parte negligerit; ut neque muneri *Archidiaconali*, quod prudentissimè administravit, neque gregi suo, cui assiduè invigilavit diligentissimus *Pastor*, usquam deesset. Nemo itaque illius in hisce *Rutupiarum* Monumentis explicandis nimiam diligentiam merito incusare potest, nisi forte *populares* ejus de *Sancti Edmundi Burgo;* quibus fas erat sperare, ut oppidi sui, et celeberrimi in eo Monasterii, historiam ab ipso inchoatam, et ad annum 1272 productam, aliquando per otium suum absolveret."

* In his researches into the early history of these celebrated Roman Stations, the Archdeacon was favoured with the advice and assistance of several learned friends; and he thus describes the method which he pursued in collecting Antiquities at Reculver, which he recommends to Collectors in general: " I visited Reculver on account of its great reputation for antiquity: I applied myself to such of the inhabitants as employed themselves in searching for ancient remains; I gave them a strict caution not to clean such coins as were rusty, by rubbing them with sand or any thing else; as I had seen many of the most valuable by that means quite obliterated; to sell no brass to the brasiers, but to reserve it for me, and I would give a higher price for it; to break no urns or pots; and if they found them broken, and inscribed with any marks or letters, to bring them to me. This was the origin of my collection. In other places let him who is curious in such researches, open barrows; let him explore encampments, trenches, and the places adjoining; let him examine the ancient public ways; let him, without superstition or dread, open and ransack sepulchres, which are generally by the road-side; let him carefully explore the ruins of cliffs; when he finds any traces of antiquity, let him pursue them, and call in the assistance of connoisseurs; if he should discover any coins, either lying in a heap, or inclosed in an urn or pot, let him observe the latest, for they will nearly determine the time when they were buried; let him allow every man of learning

Cities and Ports on the Coast of Kent, well known to the Romans; whose coins, &c. were here daily discovered, and were plentifully collected by the curious Author. The work is composed in elegant Latin, in the form of a Dialogue between the Author and his two learned Friends and Brother Chaplains, Dr. Henry Maurice * and Mr. Henry Wharton †.

Dr. Terry, in his Preface to the "Antiquitates Rutupinæ," informed the publick that Dr. Battely had, with no small labour and expence, collected

learning full liberty to inspect whatever he finds; when he meets with inscriptions, let them be accurately copied, and, without envy, communicated to the world. And be these the laws of Antiquaries. I style myself a citizen of Kent," he adds, "as a great many years have elapsed, since, being sent into that county, together with my brother Nicholas, by the most Rev. Dr. William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and there promoted to a Benefice, and also honoured with Dignities, I was kindly received by the inhabitants of Kent. Nicholas, by illustrating the antiquities of the city of Canterbury, will soon discharge his duty by publishing his work. That I too might not be wanting in my duty, I have studied the antiquities of the county: such therefore as they are, Kent is entitled to them, which indeed is my country, if that be our country where we are happy: and to all my studies on the subjects of antiquities, it has, besides, a farther claim, by having supplied me both with the materials and with ancient remains. To the discussion of the Roman transactions in this corner of Kent, I was not a little prompted by my viewing, as often as my duty called me to my parochial charge at Adisham, from its delightful hills and downs, the spires of Reculver, the isle of Thanet, the coast near Richborough, and the level in which was the haven of Rutupiæ; for the frequent sight of these places gave rise to many reflections on their antiquity."

* Chaplain to Sir Leoline Jenkins (ambassador at Nimeguen), 1675; to archbishop Sancroft, 1680, and by him preferred to the rectory of Chevening, in Kent, and the treasurership of Chichester, and, lastly, to the rectory of Newington in Oxfordshire. He was also Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford, and, in right of that place, prebendary of Worcester. For a list of his works, see Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. II. p. 873.

† Rector of Chartham in Kent, and vicar of Minster in the Isle of Thanet; well known to the learned world by his Anglia Sacra, and many other works. He fell a martyr to his studies at the age of 30, *viz.* in the year 1695, and was buried with great marks of distinction in Westminster-abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory.

many

many particulars tending to illustrate the antiquities of his native town of Bury St. Edmund's, and its most famous Monastery; which he had begun, and brought down to the year 1272; which, having devolved to his Relations, were preserved by them, to be communicated to any of the Learned, or Lovers of Antiquity, who might undertake a History of the same kind. But this hint having been thrown out more than 30 years with no effect, and the publication of them being much solicited; the last was at length undertaken by his nephew, Mr. Oliver Battely; who published it in 1745, together with a new edition of the former, under the title of

"Joannis Battely, S.T.P. Archidiaconi Cantuariensis, Opera Posthuma; *viz.* Antiquitates Rutupinæ; et Antiquitates S. Edmundi Burgi* ad annum 1272 perductæ. Oxoniæ, è Theatro Sheldoniano."

In the first portion of this volume, Mr. Battely received some useful hints, and the loan of several copper-plates †, from the Rev. John Lewis ‡, the

* To this volume is prefixed an elegant inscription, in Latin, to Dr. John Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury.

† The neat little map of the Isle of Thanet, which forms the frontispiece to this Edition, is from the plate used by Mr. Lewis in his own title-page in 1736; and Mr. Battely's second plate, a large map of the Island, is also copied from one by Mr. Lewis.

‡ Of Mr. Lewis, and his useful literary pursuits, more will be found in some subsequent pages of this volume. Three Letters of his to Mr. Oliver Battely are printed in pp. 106—109.

Of this friendly Coadjutor, Mr. Battely says, in a MS fragment of his now before me, "Vir Reverendus Joannes Lewis, Ecclesiæ de Menstre Vicarius, post Whartonum secundus, postquam in Tanati annos xv egisset; ejusdem Historiam et Antiquitates, A. D. MDCCXXIII, reiterato cujusque partis examine, edidit; in cujus tractatûs initio eandem hanc sententiam de antiquo maris cursu pluribus argumentis et testimoniis defendit. Ex antiquis monumentis flectum ad naves onerarias excipiendas juxta Menstre olim fuisse ostendit; et ejusdem situm ad Occidentale Ecclesiæ latus investigatus est: et ut, æstuarii antiqui cursus, qui quoties planitiem aspexerat ipsius oculis quotidie occurrit, lectoribus Historiæ antiquæ studiosis melius innotesceret. Hanc tabulam, quæ Authoris nostri sententiam abundè confirmat, in Lectorum gratiam delineavit, et nobis cum humanitate communicavit." Re-

laborious Historian of the Isle of Thanet and of Faversham*; from Dr. John Lynch†, Dean of Canterbury; and from the Rev. John Head‡, afterwards a

Respecting another of his plates Mr. Battely's MS. adds,

"Tabula Tertia in Monastico primùm edita est ex Archetypo in Codice MS. in Bibliothecâ Aulæ Trinitatis apud Cantabrigienses. Delineavit V. R. J. Freeman, Collegii Sid. Suss. Socius. Codex, qui Annales Monasterii Sancti Augustini juxta Cantuariam, necnon Annales Monasteriorum de Menstre et Sancti Petri et Pauli, intra Tanatim continet, sæculo circa tempora regnantis Regis Henrici Quinti exaratus videtur; unde patet lymbam transvecturam ad terram, et non modò Wantsumi cursus in parte Occidentali Archetypi ad Stonore usque continuatus, sed et lymba ad Sarrum sanctimonialibus ab Eadberto concessa, in quam jus post dissolutum Sancti Petri et Pauli Monasterium, cum cæteris Sanctimonalium possessionibus, ad Monasterium Sancti Augustini devenit. Utilem adhuc transeuntibus operam præstitisse, ostendit Wantsumi cursum in brevem alveum quo hodie continetur nondum contractum fuisse. Et non modò Joannis Twini testimonium, sed et Thomæ Moori Equitis Aurati, qui de hoc portu memorat, ostendunt, ad sæculi usque decimi sexti medium et Regis Henrici Octavi ferè finem superfuisse vivos, qui hoc æstuarium navibus majoribus vehendis aptum cognoverint; et damnum ex inopinata alvei contractione defleverint. Lectorem monitum volumus, quod cum in hâc tertiâ tabulâ, non omnia expressimus quæ Annalista ad Historiam suam illustrandam inseruit; nihil tamen delineavimus nisi quod in ipso Archetypo conspici potest."

* The Ground-plan of the Abbey Church, delineated by Mr. Burrough in 1718, is inscribed, "Doctissimis Viris, Societatis Antiquariorum Londinensis Præsidi et Sociis, hanc Ichnographiam Ecclesiæ Monasterii Sancti Edmundi, quem ab interitu vindicavit Jac. Burrough, A. M. ejusdem Societatis et Coll. Caio-Gonvill. Cantab. Socius, D. D. D. Ol. Battely." A West view of the Abbey gate is inscribed to Dr. Nicholas Clagett, Bishop of Exeter; a View of the Abbey Palace to Lee Warner, Esq. of Walsingham, Norfolk; and a neat small Bird's-eye View of the Ruins of the Monastery forms a head-piece to the first page of the History.

† Of this eminent Dignitary, who died May 25, 1760, æt. 63, some satisfactory particulars may be seen in Mr. Todd's "Lives of the Deans of Canterbury," p. 211. A Letter of his to Mr. Battely is given in p. 105; and one to Dr. Ducarel, a few months only before his death, in p. 94.

‡ The Rev. John Head, a younger son of Sir Francis Head, Bart. was educated a Student of Christ Church in Oxford, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1722, and M. A. 1726. He was presented in 1733 to the Rectories of St. George and St. Mary Bungate in Canterbury; in 1735 to that of Pluckley; and was collated to the Archdeaconry of Canterbury, by Archbishop Herring,

Baronet, and sometime Archdeacon of Canterbury*. The History of the Abbey of St. Edmundsbury was completed by a large Appendix of valuable Historic Documents; and by a List of the Abbots, communicated by Mr. James Burrough †.

ring, in 1748, and installed on April 15. He obtained also the Fifth Prebend in that Cathedral, where he was installed July 17, 1759. In 1760 he resigned Pluckley and his Canterbury Rectories, on being presented to that of Ickham. In 1761 he was appointed Master of the Hospitals of St. John in Canterbury, and of St. Nicholas in Harbledown, which he held at his death, as well as the Prebend of Barton Colwell in the Church of Hereford. By the death of his elder brother, he succeeded to the title of Baronet in 1768, which he enjoyed but a short time. He died, almost suddenly, at his Prebendal house in Canterbury, Dec. 4, 1769, without surviving issue; very generally regretted for his urbanity of manners, his unaffected piety, and universal benevolence; deriving a more lasting fame from his truly Christian virtues than from his hereditary title and ecclesiastical dignities. By the poor, the friendless, and the unfortunate, he was justly revered, as their parent, their friend, their comforter, and constant benefactor. He was buried in the chancel of Ickham church.

* To this handsome Edition, Plates were contributed by Dr. Robert Clavering, Bishop of Peterborough; Dr. Martin Benson, Bishop of Gloucester; Dr. John Gilbert, Bishop of Landaff, and Canon of Christ Church; Dr. Charles Este, Bishop of Waterford; Dr. Richard Trevor, Bishop of St. David's, and Canon of Christ Church; Dr. David Gregory, Canon of Christ Church; the Hon. George Lee, D. C. L.; William Murray, Esq. Solicitor General (afterwards Earl of Mansfield); Andrew Stone, Esq.; and Thomas Lambard, Esq.

† This distinguished Architect was of Gonvill and Caius College, Cambridge; B. A. 1734; M. A. 1738. He was elected F. S. A. in 1741; in 1754 (being then Senior Esquire Beadle) was chosen Master of his College; and in 1759, on presenting an Address to King George II. on his present Majesty's coming of age, received the honour of Kinghthood. To his taste and skill the University were indebted for the Plan of the Senate-House, and various other public buildings at Cambridge in his time; as Oxford somewhat earlier had been to Dr. Aldrich. He died Aug. 7, 1764; and his library was sold, in a priced Catalogue, 1766, by Thurlbourn and Woodyer.

Mr. Tyson, in a Letter to Mr. Gough, Jan. 11, 1772, says, "Mr. Cullum permitted me to take home, to transcribe, a thick quarto MS. of his writing, containing extracts of the Collections of Battely and Sir James Burrough relating to Bury. All the material and curious papers are given at large; the others abridged with great judgment. I never saw a more curious volume.

Nicholas Battely, younger brother of the Archdeacon, was originally of Trinity College, Cambridge: B. A. 1668; then of Peter-house, M. A. 1672; Rector of Ivechurch, and Vicar of Bekesborne, Kent, 1685.

In 1703 he published a folio volume, intituled. "The Antiquities of Canterbury. In two parts: the first part, The Antiquities of Canterbury; or a Survey of that ancient City, with the Suburbs and Cathedral, &c. sought out and published by the industry and good-will of William Somner: the second edition*, revised and enlarged by Nicholas Battely, M. A. Also Mr. Somner's discourse called Chartham news: or a relation of some strange bones found at Chartham in Kent. To which are added some Observations concerning the Roman Antiquities of Canterbury; and a Preface, giving an account of the works and remains of the learned antiquary Mr. William Somner, by N. B.—The second part, Cantuaria Sacra: or the Antiquities, I. Of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church. II. Of the Archbishoprick. III. Of the late Priory of Christ Church; and of the present Collegiate Church, founded by K. Henry VIII. with a Catalogue of all the Deans and Canons thereof. IV. Of the Archdeaconry of Canterbury. V. Of the Monastery of St. Augustin: of the parish churches, hospitals, and other religious places, that are or have been in or near that City. Enquired into by Nicholas Battely, Vicar of Bekesborne. Illus-

lume. The account of Henry VI. at 12 years of age, spending his Christmas with the Abbots and Monks, is marvellously pleasing." And in another Letter, Jan. 30, "I heard lately, with horror, that Sir James Burrough's Collections, with many of the Caius College MSS. were perishing in a garret, in the clutches of an old woman *(nigris dignissima larris)* his executrix, who expects the College should redeem them at an enormous price. I shall not sleep till you assure me they are safe."—Again, Feb. 1, "The melancholy tale of Sir J. Burrough's Collection is too true. However, all the Prints, &c. *bound* in volumes, are in Caius Library."

* Many of Somner's Collections relating to this City, and other towns and churches in Kent, were published in Thorn's Chronicle of the Abbey, among Twysden's "Decem Scriptores:" his extracts out of this Chronicle, the Obituary, and other Registers of this and Rochester Church, in Wharton's "Anglia Sacra."

trated

trated and adorned with several useful and fair sculptures *."

Mr. Battely wrote some papers and accounts of Eastbridge Hospital, in Canterbury, which are printed in Strype's Life of Whitgift; and left in MS. a regular History of that Hospital †. He left also some valuable notes in an interleaved copy of Dugdale's Monasticon, which Mr. Lewis made use of in his History of Faversham, 1727. He died May 10, 1704; and was buried at Bekesborne.

Oliver Battely, the Re-publisher of the "Antiquitates Rutupinæ‡," was born in 1697, the son of Nicholas Battely, of the City of Canterbury, clerk. He was admitted a scholar at Westminster in 1712, and was elected to Cambridge in 1716; but, waiving the benefit of this election, he entered as a Commoner at Christ Church, where he was matriculated June 8, 1716, being then 19 years old. He was soon afterwards appointed a Cannoner Student; became B. A. May 19, 1720; M. A. March 29, 1723; and B. D. Nov. 7, 1734; having served the office of Proctor in 1732. He was presented to the Rectory of Iron Acton in Gloucestershire (a College living) in 1736; and died in 1763, at the age of 66, probably at Iron Acton, though there is no mention

* "In this Edition is omitted the fine draught of a Font given by Dr. Warner, the liberal Bishop of Rochester, 1636, inserted in the former, p. 180. The Parliament soldiers having pulled it down, Somner bought the pieces, and at the Restoration presented them to the Archbishop, who replaced it, and first baptized a daughter of its preserver in it. Battely says, Warner erected another new one." Gough's British Topography, I p. 452.

† Published in 1785, by the Rev. John Duncombe, in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. XXX.—See also a History of Reculver and Herne, by Mr. Duncombe, in the same Collection, No. XVIII.

‡ "The Antiquities of Richborough and Reculver, abridged from the Latin of Mr. Archdeacon Battely, was published in 1774 by Mr. Duncombe.—A more particular description of *Richborough*, with plates of several Antiquities there found, may be seen annexed to Mr. Boys's "History of Sandwich," pp. 865–867; and in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. XLII.

of

of his having been buried there, or rather of any tombstone being erected to his memory.

Welch, in his List of Westminster Scholars, states that Oliver Battely was a Prebendary of Landaff.—From some anecdotes that are well recollected at Oxford, it seems probable that, after the comforts and indulgences of a Christ-Church Common-Room, he had not much relish for a country life.

John Battely*, probably an elder brother of Oliver, was admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1706; B. A. 1708; M. A. 1712. He was ordained Deacon by Dr. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, Sept. 21, 1713; and Priest Feb. 24, 1713-14. He was presented by Charles the fourth Lord Cornwallis, to the united Rectories of Ingham, Culford, and Timworth, Suffolk, in 1717; and in 1736 to that of Wordwell in the same county, where he died.

Charles Battely†, a younger son of the last-mentioned John, was admitted of University College, Oxford, 1746; and was presented to the Rectory of Wetherden, a Crown Living in Suffolk, and the Perpetual Curacy of Hemston in the same county, in 1758. He died at Wetherden, Oct. 8, 1791, æt. 72.

Waldegrave Battely, his son, was of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1771; curate of Shotley in Suffolk; and died there in March 1814, æt. 66.

Dean Lynch‡ to Dr. Ducarel.

"Dear Sir, *Canterbury, Nov.* 22, 1759.

"I thank you very sincerely for your friendly letter, which I did not receive till yesterday evening, some time after the post was gone out. In case of the Bishop of Winchester's death, I shall be much obliged to you if you will ask Mrs. Hutton§ if she will permit me to resign the Treasurership of Sarum|| to my Son, which I shall esteem as a lasting obligation.

"Your behaviour on this account deserves my most grateful acknowledgments; being with a true sense of your favours, and with the highest esteem, dear Sir,

"Your much obliged and very faithful servant, J. Lynch."

* Another John Battely was of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1714; M. A. 1718.

† John Battely, an elder son, was admitted at Christ Church in 1734; and probably died young.

‡ See before, p. 90. § The Widow of Archbishop Hutton.

|| An Option which had been secured by the Archbishop.

Letters

Letters to Archdeacon Battely.

" Sir, *Wye, Oct.* 12, 1700.

" I had not heard of your indisposition till by the return of my servant last Thursday, and, indeed, I should have been extremely concerned for it, had he not informed me that you are recovered again: I most heartily wished you a perfect re-establishment of your good health. I have for some time designed communicating to you a surprising account (at least it is so to me) of some medals which my Lord Weymouth * purchased last winter in town. Not knowing what credit to give to what I had heard of them, I wrote to my Lord, and had the following Account:—Two amongst them, the most remarkable, are these: a medal of gold (weighing above twenty-two ounces, the gold worth 5*l.* per ounce) of Joannes Palæologus, Emperor of Constantinople; on the Reverse is written, 'OPVS PISANI PICTORIS.' This, I believe, you will allow may probably be a true one, Pisani being famous for having engraved very large ones of several great persons, and particularly one of that Emperor: besides that, my Lord assures me it is not cast, and is of the finest gold, and not being very ancient, it might easily be preserved. But that which startled me, was the account of an Antoninus, whose diameter is 4 inches, half an inch, and a 20th part of an inch; weighing 21 ounces 12 penny-weights, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per ounce. On one side are the heads of Antoninus and his Empress Faustina; on the other, Cybele in a chariot drawn by lions; in the exergue, AETERNITAS. My Lord says, that besides their being of so extraordinary a size, and of the finest gold, that of Antoninus and Faustina is most exquisitely stamped; the other by Pisani, rude in comparison of the former. He says that my Lord Pembroke, who is the best judge he knows, examined them nicely, and declared he saw no marks of spuriousness; that they were certainly struck not cast, and concluded it was not worth any one's labour to counterfeit medals of that metal and value, for the bare keeping them seven years would make the author a loser. My Lord says he agrees with me, that the size might make it doubtful, having never read of any so large. Whose they were, he knows not, the person who sold them being enjoined secrecy; but he guesseth they came out of some great cabinet. He bought at the same time above forty more gold medals, the finest and best preserved he ever saw, both ancient and modern, as of Galba, Ptolemy, Augustus, Marcellus, Domitian, Licinius, and many of the Greek Emperors. These are certainly a noble addition to my Lord's Collection, though I know not yet what to think of his Antoninus; much is said for it. My Lord Pembroke understands them very well, as does my Lord Weymouth: yet its bulk makes it almost incredible that it should be ancient; for where can it have

* Thomas Thynne, the first Viscount Weymouth, so created in 1682. He was a Nobleman of strict piety, honour, and integrity; and died July 28, 1714, aged 74.

been

been so well preserved and concealed? Mr. Evelyn, in his book of Medals, reminds me of a passage in Dr. Burnet's Letters of his Travels in Germany, who speaks of a prodigious piece of forgery discovered at the siege of Bonne, where, he says, clearing the ground to raise a battery, there was found a cart-load of gold Imperial medals, of the finest ducat gold, and of so a great a size, that some of them weighed two pounds; and that, by the rude manner of their sculpture at first sight, every one concluded them to be false, and to have been counterfeited 4 or 500 years ago; and he wonders who could be at so expensive a piece of forgery, for they amounted to the value of above 100,000 crowns when found, and, he says, must have been worth ten times as much when made, supposing them to be but of the antiquity he mentions. If there is any truth in the story, I should believe those medals to be ancient (though of ill workmanship), and possibly coined by some Prince in confederacy with, or tributary to, the Romans. And I should be apt to think that my Lord Weymouth's was one of these; if I did not find it described to be admirably engraved.—I should not have troubled you with my conjectures, which will but shew my ignorance; yet I could not but give you an account of the five medals; for I think there is something curious even in the bare description of them, from which I doubt not but you will be able to judge whether the Antoninus be true or false. I must, however, beg your pardon for so tedious a letter, and shall need it no less for offering you a parcel of such trash as I fear is most of what I send with it; but they are all the duplicates I have met with since I saw you. I shall be pleased if there are any tolerable amongst them, and desire you will throw away what are not so; I wish they were more and better. I have taken the liberty of describing some of them which are the most defaced, they being, I doubt, hardly worth your examination. The best thing I can do now is to release you, after having desired you will, with my wife's, present my most humble services to your lady, and accept them yourself from her and from, Sir,

"Your most obliged and most humble servant, H. Finch."

"Sir, *Wye, May* 14, 1702.

"Having been lately at work upon the famous antiquity at Chilham, vulgarly called *Julaberry's Grave*, I supposed you would hear of it, and that you might have a curiosity of knowing my success. I would have given you an account of it sooner, if business had not prevented me. My success was so bad that you will hardly find the relation of it worth reading, because I have not been able to make any useful discovery. That it has been a burial-place is manifest, but of what people or time I find no marks. It is above 60 yards long, and between seven and eight feet high in the middle; above 40 foot broad at the base, but narrow at the top; in shape it differs from a common grave only in the largeness of its dimensions. I sunk a well in the middle, five feet diameter, from which I afterwards dug a trench five feet broad,

broad, and 16 feet long, up towards the East end of the grave (for it lies East and West, inclining something to the South and North). A little below the turf we found two or three pieces of large bones, I believe the thigh bones of a horse, and perhaps buried there by a dog. I found the earth of a chalky substance, but loose and broken till I came about five feet from the top, when we came to a dark mould, soft and damp, like what is found in church-yards when they dig in an old grave; and in Chilham park there is such earth, full of the bones of men, women, and children, as appears by the sculls. Here we found a few bones, but imperfect, and most of them so rotten that they crumbled in handling, which must either proceed from the length of time they have lain there, or from the weather penetrating to them, for the chalk above lies very loose and hollow in many places; I cannot tell whether these are the bones of men or of beasts, finding none entire enough to make any judgment from them. We found some pieces of deer's horns, and two or three large teeth, I believe of horses. This is all we met with except a few bones of rabbits, or vermin, as I believe, if not of fowl, for some of them are of the shape and bigness of the thigh-bones of pullets. This earth is about two feet thick, and lies in a straight line; beneath it we dug a little way into a white chalky earth as at the top, and presently came to the rock of chalk, so that I find whatever has been buried here, was laid upon the surface of the ground, and lowered afterwards, according to the Roman manner of burial, but I do not remember whether the Roman tumuli are ever of this shape. The earth seems to have been thrown up at once, and is too great a body, I should think, to have been raised without a great many hands, and probably it must have been the work of part of an army. If it had been the burial-place of a family, I believe, it would not lie so even; nor would the earth within, which seems to be compounded of the bodies laid there and the earth about them, be in a line, but would have been met with in patches. However, I am much in the dark, and my conjectures must needs be very uncertain. If bodies were buried here, how should the bones of horses and horns of deer be among them, unless if it was a Roman work, they might sacrifice beasts and throw them into the heap. If I had dug farther, perhaps, I might have made a better discovery; but I undertook the work at my Lord Weymouth's desire. If he is inclined I should make another attempt. With Mr. Digges' leave I will try what I can make of it, and should then desire the favour of your advice what method I had best observe in my work. I should be very much obliged to you if you please at your leisure to give me your opinion concerning this place, if it is possible to make any judgment from so imperfect an account as I send you, for which I very much need your pardon. I am, Sir, &c. H. FINCH*."

* The *Finches* of Wye Court were a respectable family, descended from those of Sewards in Linsted, a younger branch of the Finches of Eastwell, descended from Vincent Herbert, *alias* Finch, of Netherfield, Sussex. They lived at Wye Court. Hasted, vol. III. p. 176.

"Sir, *August* 23, 1703.

"In the year 1699, digging for the foundation of a house, one of the labourers turned up several round pieces of brass, not flat, but concave; they were of different sizes, between three quarters of an inch to three inches over. The smaller had in the middle one, the middle size two, and the largest three rivets fixed to them. These are supposed to have been ornaments used by the Romans on the furniture of their horses. The same person (by name John Mizred) immediately after dug up a medal of Faustina junior, of the large kind of brass medals; after which, taking a more peculiar care in opening the ground, which was (being then about two feet and a half lower than the street) a mixture of rubbish, ashes of burnt wood, &c. like to a vein of earth, in thickness about a foot, in which I found several small medals of brass, silver, and plated. From this depth to about a foot and half lower, the ground was full of bones, as sculls of heifers, swine, and a considerable number of boars' tushes; amongst which was abundance of pieces of urns of several colours and (as by the pieces appeared) shapes. The colours were black, two kinds, one ragged coarse earth, the other a smooth fine shining earth; a reddish brown, very thick, the inside stuck full of small stones as big as the heads of great brass pins; a kind also of ash colour, wrought on the outside with whitish colour; another a beautiful red, some plain, and some finely wrought, finely glazed. I have most of the pieces of a dish or plate of the red, with the letters Annas in the middle; it is about nine inches over. Several pieces of marble I found, and of several colours. Below this, to two feet deep, I found scattered about abundance of brass and copper medals of the large kind. These things lay within a circular foundation, about 18 foot diameter of bricks 17 inches long and 12 over, $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick; some $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick. It had an opening Eastward five feet wide; the thickness was above a foot. Through this, and on the right hand as you entered, was an arch turned with the same brick, a foot and half wide, within which passed a strong spring; just without the entrance, I found an iron bolt or bar of a great length (though it came up in pieces, being eat near asunder by lying in the earth), which had on it three knobs covered with copper, washed with silver.

"The digestion of this account I must surely refer to your better capacity. The truth hereof I can affirm, having dug the whole (except the brass pieces of horse ornaments and one medal) with my own hand; and which, if it prove any way useful to you, it will be very satisfactory to yours, &c. John Philips."

"Reverend Sir, *Dover, Aug.* 24.

"I have made the best enquiry here I could of our most experienced pilots concerning the distances of those places you was pleased to mention to me, when I last had the honour of waiting on you; and I find them, according to the best information I can meet with, to be as follows, *viz.*

"From land to land, *i. e.* from Dover to Blackness 21 miles.

"From

"From Dover to Calais 24 miles.
"From Dover to Boulogne 30 miles; some make it but 27.
"From Dover to the Downs 8 miles.
"From Dover to the mouth of Sandwich River 12 miles.
"From Dover to the South Foreland, one league.
"From thence to North Foreland, five leagues.
"From North Foreland to the Goor, two and a half leagues.
"From the Goor to Land's end, three leagues; is somewhat more.
"Thence to the Noor, two leagues.
"Then to Gravesend, six and a half leagues.
"Then to London, six and a half leagues. Each league is accounted three miles.

"Sir, it is the judgment of the best pilots, that it is in the whole from Dover to Billingsgate, eighty miles and a half.
"From the Goor to Land's end is more than three leagues."
"I had given you this account sooner, but I was willing to be the best informed I could before I did it, being for that reason obliged to wait the return of some of our pilots from London. I should think it a great honour to be able to serve you in any thing else; and am, Reverend Sir,
"Your most humble and obedient servant, MICHAEL BULL*."

"REV. SIR, *Milton, near Newport Pagnell, Bucks, July* 9, 1704.
"When I had the happiness last summer to wait upon you at Canterbury, I was entertained with the agreeable sight of your admirable Collection of Roman Antiquities; and among others of your urn in which you keep your tobacco. The other day I had an opportunity of procuring a very fair and entire urn (which will hold three or four pounds of tobacco) that was dug up at Sandy in Bedfordshire, where was a Station antiently of the Romans. I immediately thought of Mr. Archdeacon Battely, whose civilities to me formerly, and of a fresher date, are not forgotten. This paper, therefore, is sent to desire his acceptance of that urn. It is accompanied with a larger one, which is considerably damaged, and therefore of no value. By Mr. Battely of Westminster's direction, they will be left, either this week or next at farthest, at Mr. Knaplock's, a bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard, directed to yourself at Canterbury. They are inclosed in a wooden box, and will, I hope, arrive safe. If they are agreeable to you, Sir, it will be a very great satisfaction to, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant, W. WOTTON†."

"SIR, *Faversham, Sept.* 22, 1705.
"I presume to give you the trouble (by Mr. Cole) to explain the seven medals inclosed, which my great desire to know the meaning, makes me thus bold: and being not ignorant of your profound skill in such venerable antiquities, made me resolve to desire your judicious thoughts thereon. They are medals which have lately been found at Wroxeter, co. Salop, which, with several

* Rector of St. James's, Dover, 1700; which he resigned in 1703.
† Of this very learned Divine, see the Literary Anecdotes, vol. I. p. 253.

more, and other Roman antiquities, have been lately given me by my sister, who saw them found. The imperfect letters of one of them (which is in a particular paper) make me fancy it Claudius, and the *Bc*, I believe, is a Digamma, a letter which, I read, was found out by him. But this my conjecture I humbly submit to your greater judgment. Another, I think the Reverse, is Diana with her bow and arrow; the letters I take to be Greek, but the meaning I know not, ΒΑΑΔΑΙΟΥ, to be read from the right hand to the left, I think. A little while ago I met with a small dish, which, with several more, was drudged out of the sea hard by Reculver, by fishermen of our town; it is of a most curious red coloured shining earth, and at the bottom these capital letters CAL∃TIN, the true explanation of which I very much desire to know. Sometimes I fancy the meaning is Caligula Tiberii Nepos; but very ancient it is, I am sure.

"If I have committed any boldness in troubling you with this letter, I hope your goodness will be pleased to cancel it; and at your leisure to grant me the favour of an inlet into the knowledge of the medals, which Mr. Cole will give you to peruse; which, with humble pardon for this, I subscribe myself, Sir,

"Your most humble servant, FILMER SOUTHOUSE*."

"SIR, *Gresham College, Feb.* 25, 1706.

"It is a great satisfaction to me to find I have the approbation of a man of your learning and knowledge in antiquity, and that the icon of the Shield was acceptable to you. It meets with the same acceptance from the curious here, so that I have no cause to think amiss of the graving of it. Mr. Prior is going to have

* Second son of Thomas Southouse, Esq. of Gray's Inn. Mr. Lewis, in his "History of Faversham," 1727, acknowledges the assistance he had received from the MSS. of Mr. Filmer Southouse, which were then in the hands of John Godfrey, Esq. of Norton Court; and also to the "Monasticon Favershamiense," published in 1671 by the father; who died Oct. 15, 1676, in his 36th year; and is thus recorded in Faversham church:

"M. S.

Juxta hunc parietem deposuit exuvias
carnis *Thomas Southouse* Armiger, ab antiqua
stirpe de *Southouse* de *Selling* in agro Cantiano, per
connexas propagines successive oriundus, qui
Abbatiam Favershamiensem, inter rudeta sua et
cineres tabescentem, literatis scriptis a macie
temporum asseruit, deinde
in eruendo antiquas Quinque Portuum immunitates
indagator acerrimus, in enucleando latebrosa
Legum volumina eviscerator assiduus, et in
extricando nodosas juris-prudentiæ disceptationes
explorator infractus. Qui postquam alia
politioris literaturæ evulgaverat specimina,
Fato inopino correptus, et eodem paulo
post extinctus, eruditam animam Deo transmisit.
In cujus memoriam *Elizabetha*
Southouse vidua superstes hoc monumentum
Amoris sui juxta ac doloris tesseram
lugens posuit."

a Thuri-

a Thuribulum of his engraved, which I tell you to incite you to oblige the ingenious with icons of some of the many valuable Antiquities in your collection*. There is just come to my hands 'J. Vignoli Dissertatio de Columna Anton. Pii,' published in 4to. last year at Rome. This column was discovered underground two years ago, in the Campus Martius; and a mighty noise there has been since among the antiquaries about it. It is a round column of the Syenite marble, spotted with red, and fifty feet high, raised upon a Cylobala of Parian marble twelve foot high. On the first square is the inscription, DIVO ANTONINO AVG PIO ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS ET VERVS AVGVSTVS FILII. On the second the Apotheosis of Antoninus and Faustina, in *basso relievo*. On the third and fourth Decursions of the Equiles about the Roons. The work is annihilated and defaced. This column was that erected by his successors; the other, with the spiral sculpture, by the Senate, to Marcus Aurelius.

"Mr. Howard lodges at the house of Mr. Small in the Piazzas in Covent Garden. When your affairs bring you to this town, if you favour this place with your presence, it will be a most acceptable obligation to, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, J. WOODWARD."

"SIR, *Gresham College, Aug.* 2, 1707.

"The Maschera in the centre of the shield is prominent and convex. I did not put that passage of Silius Italicus, l. iv. at the bottom of the print, because it falls far short of a description of this; and, besides, that was a different shield. Indeed, it had somewhat of the same design exhibited upon it; for which reason I had long ago noted the passage, among many others out of the ancients, in order to the illustrating of this Shield. But those papers must lie, amongst many others of greater importance, for ever in the dark; unless some one who has more leisure than my business allows me, will undertake to fit them for the view of the publick. Mr. Seller, who was one of the best scholars of the age, had designed a dissertation upon this Shield, but was prevented by death. I shall be glad of one of the ancient spikes you mention, and think belonged to the umbo of Shields.

"Here is at present in town, a Grison, one Dr. Picenini, who is lately come from the East, where, along with Dr. Sherard, our Consul at Smyrna, he visited Ephesus, Aphrodisea, and other parts of Asia Minor; and took great numbers of ancient inscriptions, never yet published. I believe he will oblige me with a

* Of this famous iron shield, which was purchased by Dr. Woodward out of the collection of Mr. Conyers, a print as large as the original was published at Amsterdam in 1705 by Van Gunst. Hearne published at Oxford, 1713, 8vo, Henry Dodwell's "Dissertatio de Parma equestri Woodwardiana, &c." left unfinished at his death, and prefixed to it an account of Dodwell's works: some passages of which giving offence, the book was suppressed by a meeting of the heads, March 23, 1712-13; but at length leave was obtained to publish it without the catalogue. Dodwell supposed this shield came out of some public collection; such as the *Shield walk* at Whitehall palace, from Henry VIII's time to Charles the First.

transcript:

transcript: if he does, you may command it, or any thing else in my power.

"I have drawn up an account of the urns, and other Roman antiquities, dug up lately in this neighbourhood*, with various reflections. If you know how to send for and return this paper, I shall not be afraid to submit it to the judgment of a man that has so much goodness to pardon the faults of it. Mr. Wren's prints of his Antiquities lie ready likewise for you. I thank you for the account of the ear-ring, and shall be glad to know what you take the *red* earth to be at the bottom of the phiala you mention. As to the vexilla in the Shield, there are several of like fashion exhibited by Lafreri, *ex Fragmentis Antiquitatum Romæ.* I have had letters from Messieurs Cuperus, Basnage, Lelandus, Valkenier, Le Clerc, and others, who think it considerable for its antiquity, workmanship, and the story delineated upon it.

"I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, J. Woodward."

"Sir, *Gresham College, Sept.* 23, 1707.

"I return you thanks for the Antiquities, which came safe to me by Mr. Knaplock's care; and some of them are very curious. The three or four upon which you put a query being only fragments, it is not easy to pass any judgment concerning them.

"The exemplar of Mr. Wren's Antiquities, I hope, came safe to your hands. I sent another to my Lord Colerane, who has great understanding in those things, and indeed set Mr. Wren to rights in some things wherein he was overseen there.

"The Town is at present very empty, and nothing new appears. What the Term will produce, now a little time will shew.

"A friend of mine, travelling into the North, brought me designs of some stones with inscriptions. They are all published but two or three which I send you below. The rest are of no other use but to acquaint us in whose hands several of those published by Mr. Camden now are. I am, Sir, yours, &c. J. Woodward.

"On a square stone, in the custody of Mr. Gilpin, at Whitehaven:

I O M
COH. IIII.
GALLORVM
G. P. VOLN
V. S. HOSRIIS
TRIBE 2.

"On an altar, in custody of Mr. T. Blenkensop:

DEABVSNYM
PHIS VET
MANSVETAE
CLAVDIAE VRB.
N LA VS

"On a stone, square, only ridged at the top, at Nether Hall:

D M
IVL MART M
A VLX A N
XII. III IOXXII."

* Hearne published, at the end of the 8th volume of Leland's Itinerary, Dr. Woodward's "Account of some Roman Urns, and other Antiquities, lately digged up near Bishopsgate: with brief Reflections upon the antient and present State of London, in a Letter to Sir C. Wren, Knight, Surveyor-general of her Majesty's Works." It was re-printed at London and Oxford in 1713 and 1723, 8vo. with a Letter from the Doctor to the Editor.

Rev.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Brett to Mr. Nicholas Battely.

"Reverend Sir, *Springrove, Dec. 27, 1703.*

"I cannot but return you my particular thanks for the wonderful pains you have taken, and the great learning and judgment you have shewn in your edition of the Antiquities of Canterbury, and the Supplement you have made to it. I have read it over with much pleasure and satisfaction, and shall ever value it as one of my choicest books, and doubt not but all the lovers of antiquity, especially those of this Diocese, will highly esteem it. The style is easy and plain, yet neat and grave, becoming the subject. You have given a full and satisfactory account of the first foundation of this Church, and of the rights and prerogatives both of the See and the Chapter. You have handsomely vindicated the Monastery from the unworthy slander cast upon it in the History of the Reformation; and have plainly proved the archidiaconal jurisdiction in England, particularly in Canterbury, to be much older than the Conquest, against what has been lately advanced by some 'Traders in Old Matters,' as Dr. Kennett has been pleased to stile himself. Yet, I believe, neither he, since he has been an Archdeacon, nor his Friend when he was so, ever admitted their Clergy to be judges and co-assessors with them at their Visitations, notwithstanding what they have printed on that subject. But I must take notice of every page in your book if I should hint at every thing that delighted me. However, I could not but observe some few, and those a very few and very slight errors, or omissions, which I have taken the freedom to acquaint you withal, being well assured you will not take it amiss to be told of them, though by the meanest of your brethren. Some of them are in Mr. Somner's part, and some in your own. I shall note them in order as I observed them.

"Page 56. Mr. Somner, speaking of a purchase of some tenements which the Minor Friers made of the Monks of Canterbury, seems not to know how they reconciled this with their vow, as if the Franciscans had not in a short time after their institution found out a salvo to reconcile their possession of houses, lands, &c. with their vow of poverty, and having no property in any thing; for, abusing the old distinction of the civilians between *usus* and *proprietas*, they alleged that whatsoever they possessed was theirs only by simple usage *de facto*, but the whole dominion and property belonged to the church of Rome; and this distinction of theirs, though it was all mere fallacy and sophism, was allowed by the decretals of the Popes, particularly by Clement, tit. de verb. signif. c. exivi;—in which decree are these words: 'Fratres nihil sibi approprient, &c. sicque declaratum extitit per nonnullos prædecessores nostros Pontifices Romanos, hanc expropriationem intelligi debere, tam in speciali quam etiam in communi, propter quod et rerum omnium concessarum, oblatarum et donatarum fratribus proprietatem et dominium in se et Romanam ecclesiam receperunt, dimisso ipsis fratribus in eis tantummodo usu facti simplicis.'

"P. 83.

"P. 83. The reflection made upon Reyner's assertion, that the bishop was reputed as abbat of Cathedral Monks, seems to me to be contradicted in the Supplement, p. 98, where it is positively said, that his Grace my lord Archbishop was reputed to be the head of this monastery, and in the stead of an abbat.

"P. 137. Mr. Somner, says the governor of Wye College, was called a prebendary. How he, together with Lambard, Wever, Kilburn, and Philpot, came all unanimously to run into this mistake, I cannot imagine; for he was really called master or provost, and is so stiled by the founder's statutes, which I have seen and read, and which are still preserved amongst the MSS. of Merton college in Oxford, of which the founder was once fellow, and afterwards a good benefactor to it. He is also called *Magister sive præpositus* in the composition between him and the Archdeacon of Canterbury, published in the Appendix to the Supplement, num. xxvii.; and that he continued to be so stiled till the suppression, appears in the church-book of the parish of Wye, wherein the head of the college is often mentioned, and always called the Master of the College.

"In the Supplement, p. 57, the form of the oath of allegiance which the Archbishop took, is said to be in the Appendix, num. x. a. but I cannot find it there, nor is it noticed in the errata.

"P. 77. Archbishop Kemp is said to have been first cardinal by the title of St. Ruffina, and then of St. Balbina; whereas it was just the contrary. Cardinal of St. Balbina was cardinal priest, and of Ruffina cardinal bishop; and the inscription on his tomb shews that when he died he was cardinal bishop, by the title of St. Ruffina, as it is in the Appendix, p. 3.

"P. 111. John Thornton is called Suffragan Bishop of Dover, An. 1508, which he could not then be, for there was no bishop of Dover till after the twenty-sixth of Hen. VIII. *viz.* An. 1535, when Dover with the other towns mentioned in that statute were appointed for the sees, or rather titles of Bishops Suffragan, who before had their titles in *partibus infidelium;* and this John Thornton particularly was stiled *episcopus Syrynensis.* Athen. Oxon.

"P. 123. It is said that Richard Thornden was consecrated bishop of Dover, which I believe will at least admit a quære; for the title of Dover was not allowed in Queen Mary's days, the forementioned statute of Henry VIII. being repealed in the first year of her reign, and not revived till the first of Elizabeth; and Mr. Wood, though he also stiles him bishop of Dover, yet says that he was Suffragan to cardinal Pole, Athen. Oxon. col. 586, who I cannot think would allow him to use that title; not only because the abovementioned statute was repealed, but because it was contrary to the Papal decree, Dist. 68, c. 5. *chorepiscopi;* for a bishop of Dover is certainly a *chorepiscopus,* which I suppose was the reason for repealing the statute as soon as popery was restored.

"P. 133. It is supposed that Theodore the seventh Archbishop of Canterbury was the first that had an archdeacon in this church; but

but for my part I cannot suppose that his predecessors had none, because St. Epiphanius says, lib. 3. c. 1. that it was impossible for a bishop to be without his deacon; besides, in the church of Rome the archdeacon was accounted such a necessary attendant on his bishop that he could not officiate without him, as we may gather from the words of St. Laurence to Chrystus as he went to martyrdom, recorded by St. Ambrose in his Treatise de Officiis, lib. 1. 'Whither run you, O holy Bishop, without your Deacone, you never used to offer sacrifice without him.' The archdeacon being therefore esteemed so necessary to his bishop at Rome, I cannot easily persuade myself that Augustine, who came from thence, was without one.

"P. 139. Many good proofs are brought to shew that there were Archdeacons in England with jurisdiction, before the Conquest; but the most demonstrative argument for it is omitted, which are the words of the Conqueror's writ, separating the spiritual and temporal jurisdiction, *viz.* ut nullus episcopus vel Archidiaconus de legibus episcopalibus amplius in Hundret placita teneant. Seld. Not. ad Edmer. p. 167. The word Archidiaconus would certainly never have been put in here if he had had no judicial authority till after this time.

"Appendix, p. 62. Perhaps it might not have been amiss to have informed us whether Thomas Chichley, who was admitted Warden of Eastbridge, An. 1429, was the same with the Archdeacon of Canterbury, afterwards warden, or a different person; and whether Thomas Kemp, put in between the two Thomas Chichley's, was not afterwards Bishop of London.

"These are all the omissions, mistakes, or little faults I could pick out of your book, and if nobody can find more or greater, you will have good reason to be pleased with your undertaking. I will assure you they have not lessened my esteem of the work, but rather increased it, for so few and such slight errors in a thing of this nature are seldom to be found. Pray, Sir, excuse this freedom I have taken on so small an acquaintance as I have with you, and believe me to be, as I really am, your most hearty friend and brother, and most humble servant, THOMAS BRETT."

Letters to the Rev. OLIVER BATTELY.

"DEAR SIR, *Canterbury, Jan. 2, 1742.*

"I am ashamed to look upon the date of your last; but indeed some business, and not quite so much strength and spirits as I had before my illness, must be my excuse, though, I thank God, I am got pretty well again, and hope by the Spring to be in my usual state. I have no great notion that Mr. Burrough* has made any great progress in the work you are upon. As to Archdeacon

* Afterwards Sir James Burrough. See pp. 92, 111.

Battely's

Battely's hand, I know it very well; and if you want to compare any writings which you doubt of, it may be done here by the books we have of his when he served the offices in this church.

"If you will please to let me know at your leisure what will be the expence of subscribing for one of your plates, and whether the plate of Richborough Castle can be mine, I will then determine whether I shall have one or not. I choose Richborough Castle, if any, because I have lands contiguous to it.

"You have the good wishes of this season, and every other good from, Sir, your very faithful humble servant, J. Lynch."

"Rev. Sir, *Mergate*, ..., 1742.

"In the Eastern part of the kingdom of Kent, next the Ocean, was anciently a large æstuary, through which the sea flowed as high into the country as Chartham, and round the Isle of Tenet towards the Isle of *Shepey*, and the River Thames. In this æstuary was situated betwixt the continent and the Isle of Tenet, a little island which the Britains called *Inis Ruim*, or the Isle of *Ruim*. This name, when the Romans conquered the Britains, they altered to *Rutupium*, and, as they thought this æstuary too open and defenceless, built a castle at each entrance into it; and as the waters of this æstuary were not so salt as those of the ocean, by the fresh water of the river *Stoure* running into it, the fishermen made beds of oysters here, which we find in the Roman Poet *Juvenal's* time were celebrated at Rome and courted as dainties.

"When the Anglo-Saxons came to be masters of this kingdom of Kent, they altered the name of this place to *Retesberg*, *Rouchberg*, or, as it is now pronounced, *Richborough*. In their Annals we find often notice taken of the Danish fleet sailing through this æstuary, now called the *Richborough* Port, to *Canterbury*, *Reculver* or the *North-muth*, and to London. But in process of time the sea cast up prodigious quantities of sand and sea-beach near *Richborough*, which hindered the sea from flowing into this æstuary as it used to do, so that some parts of it on the outer sides became dry land. As there was still so much water left by the river *Sture's* discharging itself into the sea, and the sea's continuing to flow into it, there were soon built for the conveniency of trade two towns, one on each side of the river. One of these is called *Stonor*, or the Stony-coast, on account of the sea-beach beforementioned cast up here by the sea: the other first called *Lundenwic*, on account of its trade to *London;* and then *Sandwich*, because the soil was the sand cast up by the sea, which by the same means had cast up the Sandy-downs, and *Peper-nesse* betwixt this town and the sea. It seems not improbable that this was about the year 600, since we find soon after this time St. Mildred's abbey at Minster was built in a place which no doubt was under water before the decrease and failing of the æstuary. However this be, King *Knut*, four hundred years after, 1037, in his grant of the town of *Sandwic* to the monks of Canterbury, thus describes the port of *Sandwic* from *Peperness* to *Northmuth* Within this distance

tance the King grants to the monks a ferry or passage boat, to carry men or horses over the river to *Stonor*, and the toll or custom of this ferry, and of all the ships which come to *Sandwic* from Peperness to the Northmuth. But, according to present appearance, the ancient limits of the *Richborough* Port were:—the Isle of Tenet and Northmuth, North; the Ocean, East; Walmer, Deal, Mongeham, Ham, Wodnesburg, Ash, South; and the river Sture and continent of Kent, West.

"Your learned and worthy Uncle very judiciously observes, p. 8, 'neque satis mirari possum quempiam in his studiis locisque versatum ignorare ubi Northmutha sit.' But when Bishop *Gibson* published the English Saxon Annals he was very young, was a novice in these studies, and had never seen the Isle of Tenet. A little more attention, however, to the Annals which he published would have set him right. P. 167, he tells us, that the Danish fleet ferdon to *Sandwic*, and gew end on heom tha to Northmutham and swa to Lundene weard; that they fared to Sandwich, and then went to Northmuth, and so to London word.—So pp. 158, 159, he tells us, that comon to Sandwic Lothen, and Yrling mid xxv. scipon, and wend on tha on but on Tenet. That Lothen and Yrling, two Danish admirals, came to Sandwich with five and twenty ships, and then went or sailed about Tenet. What can be plainer? A bare inspection of a map of Kent will satisfy any one that the Northmuth through which the Danish fleet sailed from Sandwich into the River Thames, and so to London, could not be the mouth of the Medway, or buoy of the Nore. The Medway is three or four and thirty miles from the Wantsume over-land, and Simondson calls its entrance into the Thames by the Isle of Greane, the North-yenlet, as our ancient writers call Northmouth the Isle of Tenet.

"In a later chart (1733) of the entrance of the rivers Thames and Medway is this island called Grain, and the entrance of the Medway Yantlet, through ignorance of the word *Genlade* or Inlet. But enough of this, if not too much.

"*Asserius* tells us, that the Britains called this island Ruim, on account, I suppose, of its neighbourhood to *Richborough*, which they called by the same name, which the Saxons altered to Ruochberg, Retesburg.

"I am sensible I write this to one who knows these things better than I, a poor ignorant man; but am willing to shew my inclination to serve you all I can. I directed to be left for you at Mr. *Innis's* the following plates:

"1. Mappa Insule Taneti.

"2. A Map of Goodwin's Sands, in which is represented that part of the Isle of Tenet as it is now, which buts on the quondam Richborough Port.

"3. A view of this island taken at Sandwich ferry. To which I have added a sketch of my own of the Richborough Port, as it appears to me to have been before the sea left it. Of these you may make what use you please.

"I would

"I would recommend to your perusal the exact and judicious Mr. *Somner's Chartham News*, re-printed by your honoured Father. I have prepared a single sheet which I call *my* Chartham *News*, being an account of the opening some Barrows on Chartham Downs, to which will be added an account of the opening a Barrow on Barham Down in King Henry VII.'s time, by John Twine; and of another in the shape of a long bank in this neighbourhood, 1741, with a plate of the urns, &c. then found and preserved.

"I am, with respect, Reverend Sir,

"Your faithful friend and brother, J. Lewis."

"Rev. Sir, *Mergate, Nov.* 19, 1742.

"I thank you for the favour of yours of the 14th. The plates which I had, and those serviceable to your design, I sent directed for you to be left with Mr. Innis, bookseller in St. Paul's Church Yard. If you do think it necessary to say any thing of me, I think you may do it in the following manner:

"Mr. Lewis, in 1736, published a second Edition of his History of the Isle of Tenet, where he had then lived above thirty years; and, in a head-piece over the beginning of it, gave a view of the North side of *Retsburgh*, which he took himself at *Ipwids-fleot* in the Isle of Tenet, about two miles to the North-east of it, which confirms our Author's opinion. But, if you *question whether it will be sufficient to illustrate your Uncle's design*, I think you had better omit it. Nothing, in my opinion, will do that so well as a sketch of the Wantsume and Æstuary before the water left the place, or while the land was covered with it. The Map of which you sent me a draught, in my opinion, will never do, though you do *enlarge the scale, and alter* the position; and I imagine you would think so yourself, were you upon the spot, and viewed it so often as I have done. I made another sketch, which I think I put up with the plates, but which, I suppose, you have not received. If you receive the plates, pray use them as your own, and me as yours.

"Your affectionate friend to serve you, J. Lewis."

"Rev. Sir, *Mergate*, .., 1743.

"In a P. S. to yours of August 11, you observe, that 'Whatever induced Mr. Somner and Bishop Gibson to place *Northmutha* in the mouth of the Medway'—but this confusion Mr. Lambarde has set right by observing, that the water which now sundereth the Isle of Greane from the Hundred of Hoo, hath two mouths, or inlets, the one of which, opening into the Thames, is called the North Yenlet: such an one is the Yenlet at Reculver, where it openeth that way into the sea towards the North. I know of no plate at the end of Lambarde's Perambulations; but at the beginning of the edition, 1596, is a wooden map called Angliæ Heptarchia, in which no notice is taken of Reculver or Richborough. However that be, the North mouth of the Genlade or Wantsume is at Reculver, and the East mutha or mouth at the Sea, or what we now call the Downs. Genlade, as we speak now *Inlet*, is an arm of the sea or river. Such was the genlade into

into the Thames from the water by the Isle of Greane, and that into the Ocean from Reculver, and the Isle of Tenet, or the Richborough Port.

"I have at length seen Dr. Pack's Chart, and compared this draught of mine with it. I hope you will do the same, and be satisfied that my draught is a perfect representation of the Richborough Port before the water left it. But I do not impose on you; pray judge for yourself, or compare it with the original or port itself as it now appears.

"I have put up with this the little view of the South part of Tenet, as I took it myself at Sandwich ferry. You will please to make what use of it you think fit; but when you have served yourself of the plates, I hope you will return them to me if you hear I am alive, which you may do by one of our hoys, which go to Bear-key every week from hence, and come away Wednesdays or Thursdays. I heartily wish you good success; and am

"Yours to serve you J. Lewis."

"Dear Sir, *Oct.* 24, 1743.

"It is so long since I was favoured with your last, that I doubt you begin to suspect I have forgot to answer it, but indeed I could not do it sooner, for whilst I was at Pluckly I had no opportunity of informing myself of any of those matters you wrote to me about; neither could I at Canterbury, either of Mr. Gostling, or any one else that I spoke to about it. This very afternoon I have a letter from Mr. Cobb, the Curate of Lydd, a sensible man, and of a good character. He sends me word in answer to my letter, that as to the tomb of St. Crispin and Crispinian, when he first came to Lydd he enquired of several of the inhabitants, and has now again repeated his enquiry, but that no one there knows of any such thing, and that there is no tradition of any such thing now subsisting among them; and that if there ever was any such Tumulus thereabouts, he imagines it must have been near the sea, and has been washed away by the overflowing of the tides.

"As to your second query, he says, there does not seem to be any ground near Stone-end so high above the sea, as to make it reasonable to suppose it was never under water.

"I do not imagine from those I have conversed with that Dr. Pack's Map is much esteemed; but the Doctor by his imprudence has disobliged many persons hereabouts, which may perhaps have prejudiced them against it. Be that as it will, I have met with no one that thinks it answers the end the Doctor proposed from it.

"I have somewhere mislaid your letter, and cannot remember two letters you wrote to me about any thing else, but if you did it was probably about something I could not inform you, because otherwise I should hardly have forgot it. I have added Sir Roger Twisden to your subscribers, and no one else. I am, dear Sir,

"Your affectionate friend and servant, J. Head."

"Dear

"Dear Sir, [1744.]

"I have made what enquiries I can, in order to answer your last; and for your prospect of the castle itself have had Mr. Maxted with me to look on Mr. Fourdrinier's print.

"He tells me he abated a great deal of the ivy, because in drawing another ruin he was blamed for putting in so much as obscured the thing itself. However, he has with his pen shown where it is most abundant; he has also made the bushes more apparent about the foundations in the middle of the castle, which are indeed in the form of a cross, but composed of rough flints, and not so like a flat pavement as in the plate. The wall in the front he says he drew more ruinous (as indeed it is) than it is in the print, and showed me in his first sketch that he had drawn it so. I don't know Dr. Stukeley's print that you mention, with a compass in it; but, if he makes Deal East of Richborough, he is widely mistaken. By Labelye's compass it is between S. E. E. and S. S. E. (by his true N° line it is nearer S. E.) and thereabouts Dr. Packe places it. So do you too, if you consider it; (for as yours is the West view of the ruin, the line you have drawn from thence to Deal must be as near S. E. as it is to a true diagonal), and I suppose Mr. Labelye is right, for the Ramsgate seamen, who are esteemed some of the best in England, look upon their Pier as due North of the Overfalls, and to set that bearing is a common amusement with them, as one of them very lately assured me. I believe you may rectify the placing of Ash and Wodensborough churches by him too, as they are both sea-marks. Your trespassing a little in regard to Pegwell Bay is quite right, and so is your taking notice of the place of Sandwich. I have ventured to mark Stonar in your map, as it must lie in respect of the Sandwich you have made there.

"St. Margaret's church at Cliff does appear like a castle, having a low flat steeple, if any. The church to the right of Deal is Upper Deal church, and the windmill near St. Lawrence belongs to that place; Minster mill not coming into the prospect, no more does Dover castle.

"I don't wonder at your disliking the view of the French Cliffs, for I put them in myself; but, though I could not do that like an artist, I have given them their proper place, for from the corner A they are exactly over Deal. And as to their seeming to stand in the sea, they must do so, for the same reason as the sun seems to rise out of it. However, if you do not think it proper to put them into the prospect, they are easily left out; and if you do, the engraver keeping them back enough, and your calling them Gallici Littoris opposite Rupes, will sufficiently distinguish them from the South Foreland. I thought the steeple of St. Laurence's church had stood at the West end, and you will see it is altered so; but a servant of mine who comes from thence tells me I was mistaken: it is a tower, not a spire.

"The

" The adjusting the coast about Ebbes Fleet is quite out of my way. I excepted indeed against placing it North of Abbot's Wall, and the reason is plain in your map, which makes the course of the river from Sarre to Ebbes Fleet pretty near a straight line, till it takes that turn to Richborough and Sandwich, and even then it turns back, so that the mouth is almost in that line continued. Now the wall was to the island side (the North side) of the river, and the remains of it are still to be traced parallel (in great measure) to the river, at 50 or 100 yards (more or less) through the low lands both..... J. HEAD."

[A part of this letter is lost, but Mr. Battely has thus wrote on the back of Mr. Foudrinier's Map. " The Maps agree in the horizontal distance between Ramsgate and St. Margaret's Bay and Light Houses, but they differ as to the situation of Sandwich and all the Coast of East Kent, with respect to the Isle of Thanet. Supposing, therefore, their compasses to be nearly right, one places Sandwich, Deal, Kingsdown, the South Foreland, and Light House, some more West than the others. But supposing Ramsgate and the South Foreland in each to coincide, then there is a great difference in the representation of the whole coast, when examined by a line drawn from Ramsgate to the South Foreland; and also with respect to the North Foreland and the whole coast of Kent."]

" REVEREND SIR, *Cambridge, Dec.* 18, 1744.

" If this finds you in town, you may have the draught of the Abbey Church [Bury] at Mr. Shere's, where the carrier will leave it before this comes to your hands. I have procured it to be drawn from my original draught, of a size agreeable to your book. There is a scale of feet made to it, and if you think it necessary I will give you references upon a rough draught, which may be inserted. The whole length of the church, including the little chapel, is 513 feet. The length of the front with the towers 247. The length of the cross 223. The cross you see consisted of one principal isle or nave equal to the nave of the church, and one side isle eastward. On the North of the church was a cloister, extending from the cross to the chapel (which is terminated with a semi-circle), between the North isle of the church and the North-west octagonal tower. This tower is not standing, but the curvature of the walls beyond the chapel last-mentioned, and part of the cage of the stair-case shew that there was one. The other tower is still complete (except its case of Bernase stone) for about five and twenty feet high. The front between the towers, stript of its case, stands 40 or 50 feet high.

" There are two Registers among Bishop Moore's books with Mr. Cradock's name in the first page of each. One is called ' The Register of Allowances of Liberties within the Precincts of the Abbey.' The other is a Register Alphabet, though not so called in the first page, or on the outside. The first of these is, I believe, ' Registrum Rubeum contextum tempore R. Hen. IV. de

de Privilegiis, Libertatibus, Conventionibus, &c. Abbatiæ de Bury;' mentioned in Bishop Tanner.

"The Abbey Gate, the West front I mean, has been often drawn by Mrs. Gibbon of Bury; one of her draughts perhaps you have, but that can not be accurate enough for an engraver to work after. Mr. Millicent engraved a plate of the gate after his own drawing about 19 or 20 years ago, but where to get one of them now I cannot tell, but will endeavour to procure one. Mr. Millicent's, I think, was better than Mr. Bues's.

"The East Front of the Gate will not make so good a figure as the West, as it has but one window, and is deficient in ornaments. I am very much ashamed that you have been so long without an answer; but I could not recover my draught of the church, and have a copy taken of it sooner.

"You asked about a third Gate. This I apprehend to be over against Lord Bristol's house; for abbot Anselm built a chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, at the South gate of the great cemetery or church-yard; and there was another chapel dedicated to St. Margaret, in the church-yard appropriated to the Monastery.

"Page 337. It is said there were three churches within the bounds of the Abbey; the first of which is there called St. Margaret's, which by the dimensions appears to be the Abbey; but the Abbey was not dedicated to St. Margaret, but to our Saviour, the Blessed Virgin, and St. Edmund, and built long before Abbot Anselm.

"St. Mary's chapel in cryptis 100 feet long and 80 wide, must have been under the whole choir; and consequently the choir itself gone up to by steps, which makes the tradition more probable, that the candles on the high altar could be seen at the upper end of Church-gate street. St. Giles's chapel was under the nave of the church.

"Your Author mentions a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, on the North side, as William of Worcester does; and calls it 80 feet long and 42 broad. The foundations of this, on searching, may be found out, if it is not the same with one of those at the West end, called St. Faith's and St. Catharine's. The lodgings, refectory, and offices, were rebuilt about 1138, when Ordingus was Abbot.

"St. James's tower was built by Hervey (whom your Author cannot fix the time of); but he lived under abbot Anselm, but it was finished in the time of abbot Sampson. The Chapel of St. Stephen, I should think, was within the bounds of the Abbey.

"I am, Sir, your most humble servant, JAMES. BURROUGH."

[*** "I judged from William of Cirencester that the chapel at the West end on the North side had been called St. Mary's chapel; but on looking on my Appendix, pp. 153, 154, I perceive the chapels were called St. Faith's and St. Catharine's: but I see nothing from whence to determine whether the North or the South chapel was St. Faith's. OLIVER BATTELY."]

Letters

The following Letter (addressed to Browne Willis, Esq.) was occasioned by the Rumour of the See of Landaff being about to be translated to Cardiff.

" Sir, *March* 17, 1717-18.

" As there has been a report spread in these parts of a projected design for the removal of the See of Landaff to Cardiff, on account of the ruinous condition of the Cathedral Church of Landaff; so I cannot but approve of and commend your intention of publishing a History of that Church. As you are, therefore, engaged in the undertaking, so you will, I hope, indulge me the liberty of imparting my thoughts, and refuting, as well as I am able, the chief and most plausible *reasons* handed about and argued in behalf of this translation, and shewing the needlessness as well as ill effect of such a precedent; of which in their order.

" The first of those *reasons* alledged is, ' the ancient order or Canon, made anno 1076, to remove Cathedral Sees from obscure villages to great and populous towns.'

" The second plea made use of is, ' the smallness of the income belonging to Landaff, and that it is not sufficient to maintain and support the Cathedral Church there in that decent repair, &c. as is requisite.'

" There are some other matters urged, *viz.* ' the benefit that would accrue to Cardiff and the Diocese in general; and that, as Landaff is destitute of proper accommodations and conveniences for receiving the Church Members, it is not reasonable to expect their residing at so forlorn a place, unprovided of common necessaries.'

" Now, Sir, as to the Canon above mentioned, it is reasonable that we look back to the time wherein it was made, *viz.* in the reign of William the Conqueror, and consider the occasion and necessity of the making it, by comparing it with the present circumstances we may see how far it is applicable to our purpose, and justifies the question in hand. You are well apprised of the histories of this age, how unsafe it was to have any congresses in open villages. And that only fortified towns or burghs then enjoyed the benefit and privileges of markets is obvious from Domesday book, the want of which was no doubt a great bar or hindrance to the Church Members resorting to, or exercising hospitality; and also an obstruction to the Clergy and Laity's coming in their solemn procession to the Mother Church of the Diocese, whither they were wont frequently to repair; perhaps in imitation of the Jews, who went up *three times in the year to appear before the Lord at Jerusalem in the Temple.* By arguing thus, I may possibly be looked upon as a favourer of superstition, which I would not have inferred; for it is well known in what reverence and veneration our Cathedrals were held before the Reformation, it being apparent in all our Registers of Wills proved in each respective Archdeaconry, that scarce any person, though of never

so low rank, that had any thing to bequeath, but offered somewhat, though never so small, to the Cathedral or Mother Church of the Diocese.

"But to return to the Canon. It is observable, Sir, that the remedy having been provided, and the redress obtained in several places immediately after the enacting it, it has ever since by long discontinuance (*viz.* 600 years), been, as it were, abolished and rendered obsolete; and was it now to be revived and put in force, almost all our Episcopal Sees might be dissolved and transplanted; for of the twenty-six, there are scarcely to be found the odd six that continue at this day *the greatest and most populous Towns* within their respective Dioceses.

"To instance even in the richest of our Episcopal Sees, endowed with peculiar privileges above the rest; is not Newcastle above three times as big as Durham? Southwark, Portsmouth, and Guilford, must be allowed to be more populous and flourishing than Winchester; Cambridge, than Ely, &c. Nay, not to go out of Lincolnshire itself, which City was one of the first that reaped the privilege of this Act or Canon (without looking into other parts of that great Diocese), I conceive Boston and Stamford will be found to be equal, if not exceed, Lincoln in number of souls. I shall here urge nothing as to the convenience of the situation of any of these places, that being not so much regarded as the first founding; and it seems to have been less considered in Henry the Eighth's reign, on the last erection of Episcopal Sees: for is not Bristol very remote from Dorsetshire? Chester, you know, stands on the edge of Wales, and is nearer St. Asaph, Bangor, and Lichfield, than any parts of Yorkshire, in which county, and also in Westmoreland and Cumberland so great a tract of its Diocese lies; wherefore would not the See have been as properly fixed at Manchester in Lancashire, where is a stately Collegiate Church, which, together with the Town, may vie with Chester itself for beauty and largeness. I will instance but in one place more, because I have mentioned three Bishopricks before the Reformation. Is not Northampton a much more considerable place than Peterborough, which is in a manner quite out of the Diocese, situate in a nook of the county, within half a mile or less of Lincoln and Ely Diocese? And pray, Sir, answer me, what would have become of Peterborough, had not an Episcopal See been established there? Would it not have sunk to the low ebb of its neighbouring Abbey towns, *viz.* Thorney, Crowland, and Ramsay; all which, before the Reformation, rivalled and stood in competition with it?

"I cannot omit being somewhat particular on this head; for I am not insensible in relation even to Durham, Winchester, and Ely, already mentioned (and I might instance in divers others), that, were it not for the residence of the Church Members, it is to be suspected that near half our Sees would come to great decay, as abundance of Monastic Towns have done, divers of which, before the dissolution, were as eminent for their riches and populousness,

lousness, as they are now remarkable for their poverty, and being some of the most desolated places in the kingdom.

" In short, Sir, had the Church Members continued to have resided at Landaff, and kept up their houses, of which only one remains of the whole number, the Treasury having been suffered to fall down not many years since; it may be presumed that the Town would not have gone to such ruin; and probably the Church revenues would have been better improved, and some part of them more strictly employed annually towards the sustentation of the fabrick; that it would not have wanted any considerable expence, as it now does, for reparation; which brings me to my second head, *viz. that the income is not sufficient to maintain and support the fabrick as it ought to be kept;* and in treating of this I shall have some view to the benefit that is intimated might accrue to Cardiff, &c. by transplanting the See.

" I will, indeed, Sir, readily grant that the revenues of the See of Landaff are very mean; but this, as some are so forward to tell you, may be augmented by diminishing the number of Members; for what occasion is there, as they say, of above twice as many Prebendaries in this Church as there are in Norwich, Bristol, Gloucester, Chester, Rochester, Peterborough, and Carlisle Cathedrals? It is not many years since a design was formed to have sunk six of the Prebendaries, and appropriate their income towards augmenting the Bishoprick? This is what I cannot say I should approve of, as being against all innovations, and for keeping strict to the antient constitution in all points. However, if I may be allowed to give my opinion, I should not disapprove of this other scheme, *viz.* that such a number of Prebendal stalls might be kept vacant for so many years as would answer the end of repairing the fabrick, or rather such persons collated to them as would bestow their dividends towards that good work, which, after it was well accomplished, might be applied towards re-building some houses for the Prebendaries, who if they were limited to a fixed residence, would not be unsupplied in any respect, either here or from Cardiff, it being but a mile distant; would partake of the advantages of the settlement of the Church Members at Landaff, almost as much as if they were fixed in Cardiff, which certainly can never be so commodious on divers accounts to the Church Members as Landaff, who it is not to be expected can ever have an entire interest in the place, or model their new Cathedral to the same advantage as the old one, which, as it has been so many ages appropriated to divine service, and in regard that it remains at this day the ancientest Bishoprick in the Nation, makes it as it were a piece of sacrilege to meditate a removal and alteration. Besides, was it to be complied with and effected, would care be taken in seating Cardiff Church in Cathedral fashion? Would stalls be fixed in it, and other proper ornaments? If ground could be purchased, would houses be built thereon for the church members, &c.? Several other questions of this sort might be asked, but that I fear I have already been

too tedious; which I beg, Sir, you will impute to the indignation raised in me at the very reflection of destroying so venerable a Church, whose antiquity, &c. methinks should challenge protection, and strike an awe and reverence into such who duly contemplate the length of time it has stood devoted to God's honour, and the place where he has chose to set his name.

"I say, Sir, if it was rightly pondered, it should rather raise a spirit of emulation and zeal to restore it to its ancient beauty and order; and the costly reparations laid out by the inhabitants of Cardiff, in so lately adorning their Church, casting a peal of six bells, and furnishing it with an organ, should rather excite the Members of this Church to follow their example, than create any other desire in them, except that of raising contributions to imitate them in the like practices at Landaff. For encouragement whereof, they need only look back to Bishop Urban, the raiser of the present fabrick, who when he began found it levelled almost with the ground, together with all the Prebendal houses, and stripped as it was entirely of its revenues, and of 24 Canons, all dispersed save two. This good Bishop, notwithstanding he lived at the time of the making the famous Canon, which was never put in execution, made provision for building an infinitely more magnificent Cathedral than the old one, which, as it exceeded and eclipsed it in all respects, so it rendered the exchange of the place not in the least regretted. I say, this good Bishop never made any plea or exception to this place; but, with a becoming zeal and industry, set himself about doing good to the House of God, and the offices thereof, and fixed them where the old Temple stood, as the place where God had chose to set his name. Was it not for launching out too far, I might urge the costly reparation so lately bestowed on the Cathedral of St. Asaph, and to what an elegant degree of slendour that Church is raised within these few years, and to what perfection the Choir there, and at Bangor, is brought; notwithstanding, till within less than these five years, as I am informed, St. Asaph had nothing but subscriptions to depend on for maintenance of the Choir Officers, which they all along most decently kept up by contributing a competent maintenance to an Organist, Singing-men, and Choristers.

"I need only remark, that all the advantages both these places enjoy may justly be attributed to the residence of their Bishops and Deans amongst them; who, notwithstanding they had the same difficulties to encounter and struggle with as at Landaff, by having undergone the like misfortunes, yet they found means to rebuild their Bishop's and Dean's houses within these 200 years; which that it may be accomplished at Landaff, is, Sir, most sincerely and affectionately wished by

"Your most humble servant, J. D."

Dr.

Dr. Thomas Wood * to Lord Chief Justice Parker.

"My Lord, *Hardwick, Bucks, Feb.* 19, 1715-16.

"I am extremely affected with your kind expressions toward me, and am ashamed of this trouble which I have given you, that seems of no concern to me, since I have been informed of the reasons of it. I sent my Lord of Canterbury a long answer to the objections made against me, except to the last, *that I was a supporter of those that would make divisions;* for this is so general that it cannot be answered. I presume his Grace will shew you that Letter, for he seems by his of the 16th instant to intend it. My warmth once upon the Bench was in concert with other Justices, in defence of our Laws for the suppression of Immorality and Prophaneness, which was mocked by Captain Simner (a Justice), by drinking with a criminal in the stocks, for swearing twenty oaths, upon refusal to pay the penalty.

"The misrepresentations to my Lord Bridgewater have been contriving some months, and some persons very obnoxious have joined their forces against me, because I was a grievance to them.

"My Lord, it is my principle to defend our Church and State as established, with an indulgence to tender consciences; and especially at this time against Popery; but I think care must be taken of unreasonable Dissenters, and that men of no religion should not tyrannize over it. This persuasion has been my offence.

"Now, Sir, having made myself easy with the thoughts of my good intentions under this designed digrace (if I am not to be inserted in the new commission), I beg your Lordship would not give yourself any further trouble on my behalf, and about one that can never make you amends for what has been done, though I beseech you to believe that I have a grateful heart, and that I will be ready to shew upon all occasions that I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most faithful servant, Tho. Wood."

Rev. Henry Dodwell to Rev. Francis Brokesby †.

"Reverend Sir,

"I presume you have had notice that the Preface, which was wanting, is since come to light; though not yet printed, for what reason I know not. However, this delay has given an opportunity for a small addition, which some others, as well as I, think might be proper in relation to D. Blondel, whom you have had under consideration. It is of a letter concerning him, written by P. Du Moulin, and published by Dr. Durell (to whom it was written) in the Appendix to his 'View of the Government and Public Worship of God in the Reformed Churches beyond the Seas,' pp. 339, 340; and again by Mr. Bennet of Colchester, in his 'Discourse of joint Prayer,' pp. 147, 148, and is as follows:

* Of New College, Oxford; B. C. L. 1687; D. C. L. 1703.

† Two well-known conscientious Nonjuring Divines.

'My

'My Reverend Brother,

'To cast my mite into that rich treasury which you are now furnishing, I must inform you of a remarkable passage very pertinent to your purpose. In the year 1651, that great and good man, my Lord Primate Usher, told me that the learned Mr. David Blondel had concluded his 'Apologia pro Hieronymo,' with words to this purpose: 'By all we have said to assert the Rights of the Presbytery, we do not intend to invalidate the Ancient and Apostolical Constitution of Episcopal pre-eminence. But we believe, that wheresoever it is established conformably to the ancient Canons, it must be carefully preserved; and wheresoever by some heat of contention, or otherwise, it has been put down or violated, it ought to be reverently restored.' The good Primate told me, besides, that whereas the book had been written at the earnest request of the Assembly of Westminster, of the Scots especially, who had their agents and leaguers in Paris, to strengthen their party by misinforming the Protestants of France, and winning them to their side; when these agents saw this conclusion of Mr. Blondell's manuscript, they expostulated with him very loud, for marring all the good he had done in his book, disappointing the expectation of the Assembly, and shewing himself an enemy instead of a friend, to their holy covenant. This they urged upon him with such vehemency and unwearied importunity, that they prevailed with him to put out that conclusion. Having received that information from a person of so much knowledge and integrity as that famous prelate, yet for a farther confirmation I told it to Mr. John Blondel (David's brother), then living in London, who denied that there was any truth in that report, and defended his brother, as much wronged by it. If you think, said I, that I wrong your brother, complain to him of me in your next letter, and remember my kind service to him. Mr. John Blondel did not fail to write to his brother about this; and three or four weeks after shewed me a letter from him, wherein he remembered his love to me, and acknowledged that the relation was true.

"This advice I thought myself obliged to give you, knowing that no man can make a better use of it than yourself, to whose holy labours about this point, the church is so much indebted, and none more your debtor in the Church in that regard, than,

'Sir, your most affectionate brother and servant,

Peter du Moulin.'

"Its having been twice printed already, I take to be no objection against the re-printing it to make it yet more publick. I took the same method with the Trent Creed, in my 'Answer to the Essay, &c.' though at the same time I observed it had not only been printed in English formerly by Sir H. Lynde, but very lately by Dr. Hickes. My paper will let me add no more, but humble service to Mr. Cherry, and respect from yours, &c."

H. D.

Part

Part of a Letter from Mr. Edward Walter, Fellow of St. John's College Cambridge, to his Friend in the Country, dated *Dec.* 6, 1706.

" I should scarce have mentioned any thing of the matter you write about of my own accord; but, since you have given yourself the trouble of an enquiry, I am, I think, obliged in friendship to relate all that I know of the matter; and that I do the more willingly, because I can so soon produce my authority.

" Mr. Shaw, to whom the apparition appeared, was Rector of Soldern, or Souldern, in Oxfordshire, late of St. John's College aforesaid; on whom Mr. Grove, his old Fellow Collegiate, called July last in his journey to the West, where he staid a day or two; and promised to see him again in his return; which he did, and staid three days with him; in that time one night after supper, Mr. Shaw told him that there happened a passage, which he could not conceal from him, as being an intimate friend, and one to whom this transaction might have something more relation to than another man. He proceeded, therefore, and told him, that about a week before that time, *viz.* July the 28th, 1706, as he was smoking and reading in his study about 11 or 12 at night, there came to him the apparition of Mr. Naylor, formerly Fellow of the said College, and dead some years ago, a friend of Mr. Shaw's, in the same garb he used to be in, with his hands clasped before him. Mr. Shaw, not being much surprised, asked him how he did, and desired him to sit down, which Mr. Naylor did. They both sat there a considerable time, and entertained one another with various discourses. Mr. Shaw then asked him after what manner they lived in the separate state; he answered, far different from what they do here; but that he was very well. He enquired farther, whether there was any of their old acquaintance in that place where he was; he answered, No, not one; and then proceeded, and told him that one of their old friends, naming Mr. Orchard, should die quickly, and he himself should not be long after. There was mention of several people's names; but who they were, or upon what occasion, Mr. Grove cannot, or will not tell. Mr. Shaw then asked him whether he would not visit him again before that time: he answered, no, he could not; he had but three days allowed him, and farther he could not go. Mr. Shaw said, *Fiat voluntas Domini;* and the Apparition left him. This is word for word as Mr. Shaw told Mr. Grove, and Mr. Grove told me.

" *Note.* What surprized Mr. Grove was, that as he had in his journey homewards occasion to ride through Clopton, or Claxton, he called upon one Mr. Clark, Fellow of our College aforesaid, and Curate there; when, enquiring after College news, Mr. Clark told him Arthur Orchard * died that week, Aug. 6, 1706, which

* Arthur Orchard, of St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1662; M. A. 1666; B. D. 1673.

very

very much shocked Mr. Grove, and brought to his mind the story of Mr. Shaw afresh. About three weeks ago Mr. Shaw died of an apoplexy in the desk, of the same distemper as poor Arthur Orchard died of.—*Note.* Since this strange completion of matters, Mr. Grove has told this relation, and stands to the truth of it; and that which confirms the Narrative is, that he told the same to Dr. Baldiston, the present Vice Chancellor, and Master of Emanuel College, above a week before Mr. Shaw's death; and when he came to the College, he was no way surprized as others were.

"What farthers my belief of its being a true vision, and not a dream, is Mr. Grove's incredulity of stories of this nature. Considering them both as men of learning and integrity: the one would not first have declared, nor the other have spread the same, were not the matter itself serious and real.

"Yours, &c. EDWARD WALTER."

Rev. FRANCIS JESSOP* to Archbishop WAKE.

"MOST HONOURED LORD, *Treeton, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire, Dec. 2, 1717.*

"I have a just apology for myself, as well as true occasion to write to your Lordship, if ever man had, who have proclaimed King George with great multitude of my followers, and took the oaths to his Majesty with as much sincerity, yet as real caution, as could concern a Christian conscience; was ever a great lover of the late Queen Anne, and so much respected the Hero, the late King William, that I not only acted as a Justice of Peace under his Majesty; but as became a loyal servant, I preached a Funeral Sermon to his sacred memory, in York Minster, with all the encomiums of a panegyrick that I could contrive for his Royal honour. But nothing would come to good effect, because I in all my actions of life ever kept up in reserve to my holy office, according to my ordination, and trust an unspeakable veneration to the Church of England, on whom I lived, and depended for maintenance of life; and whose sacred livery and sacerdotal robe I wore, which I looked never upon, but I thought of the fortitude of Elijah, the Prophets, and all the Apostles, except him of perdition, in her cause. As to the rights of Kings, I postpone them to the rights of the Church; and in the Apostolic Creed we profess to believe in the Holy Catholick Church, without mentioning Kings. This is a constraint upon me. I would be Apostolic to stand by my Church till death, under all the sad present calamity of illegal and arbitrary sequestration; and when I see the King according to his title, a Defender of the Faith in the Church of England, the Church then needs no more my defence in these unrighteous sufferings; but I should stand up for the present King, as for the late King William, where rights stand upon the same foot in what relates to usurpation. Was King

* Of Lincoln College, Oxford; M. A. 1692.

William

William the next true natural Heir to the Crown after the death of his Royal Consort?—We all know to the contrary; but he having a right by law in the judicatory of human reason, and not persecuting the Church, but being a Defender of the Faith against the avarice of the Whigs, who were for seizing upon the rights of the Church, if King William had not intervened—he thus meriting, as a defender could command our loyalty. I therefore distinguished myself as a true Magistrate under him, till his death, by my temporal office, and after it by my spiritual one.

"According to the strictest Scheme of Monarchy, he was yet a Usurper. This was nothing to me so long as he defended the Church in her rights, and did not persecute her, nor any of her true members for religion; but since truest monarchy could not be had without the Church's immediate destruction, as her servant, and a watchman in Israel, I was satisfied. Was not Queen Anne, if the Pretender was truly born, an Usurpress? I look upon the Pretender to be truly born, but for all that an enemy to our Church; and I cannot, in all my extremities, which be great motives, heartily fancy him. But I sorrowfully declare to every body, that the Church lies between two persecutors, as Christ was crucified between two malefactors; and that I wish the Grand Seignior might conquer us, because I animadvert, from the unpersecuted state of the Greek Church, we as well as they might hope to live quietly under him. If your Lordship should then enquire, who I am for? I declare myself to be for the Sultan, or for any King that will not persecute the Church of Jesus Christ; when all others be not Kings, but Tyrants; and even natural right according to the strict rule of monarchy, in pure duty to mine sacred office, shall have no claim with me in such a case. My office requires me to stand by the interests of the Church till death, whether Kings reign, or Tyrants persecute.

"I never missed in the ways of my office five times in twenty-four years; spent all my revenues upon my parishioners, as they came in; served the ends, I thank God, of charities, and hospitality to an ungrateful people; who for my good-will rewarded me with evil, and had no other sense than to proclaim, the times were on their sides. And as my living was sequestered in Oliver's days, as if it was destined to that allotment, so it is as unjustly as then sequestered now, by the brood of Noll's Sequestrators. That brood I never could affect, but avoided their company all I could, and would lash at the wickedness of old Noll's times in my discourses; and yet I was so fair to these wretches, notwithstanding these doctrines, that I got them their lease with the late Duke of Norfolk, and snatched the farm out of another man's hands, who was my tenant, for them. But such acts of real kindness would not prevail with them to be quiet; but, as if malignancy to the Rector of the parish lay in their blood, they got a grant from me to have a schoolmaster, called Robert Brown, whom I valued because he was a good Grecian, and I allowed him three pounds a year, and he had the privilege of my table when

when he pleased, particularly his Sunday's dinner; and I made him my parish clerk to mend his place, and in the year of his ingratitude I gave him the mourning for Madam Bradshaw in my church. But still this villain would court the daughter of a Meeting-house, for which I rebuked him; but, instead of amending he grew exorbitant, and wore a sacerdotal girdle, *de jure divino* (Exod. xxviii. 40.), belonging to the sacerdotal habit, an emblem of distinction between the Clergy and the Laity; and, upon my just reprehension, he confidently told me he would wear it. Upon this I wrote to Dawes * (or Daous), that calls himself Primate of England, who proved an apostate; but, instead of hearing me, he laid two suspensions upon me, as if one rope was not sufficient to hang any one person. Because I owed fifteen shillings to the Archdeacon, this was the occasion of the first suspension; a very slender reason, and I appeal to your Lordship's judgment in it. A second cause for suspension was my praying for King George's conversion; and I pray yet, that God will convert him, that he may ever be the Church's true son, consequently in my judgment, a rightful monarch. To these things I submitted, even twice; but nothing would serve, but I must have a libel preferred against me, of John Wickliff's sort; and in the state article, when I mentioned the Apocalyptick beast, they swore I meant King George, whereas I intended the beast whose number was 666, λάτεινος, where every letter standing for a figure makes up that number, according to the Greek grammar. Be your Lordship judge, whether the accusers did not libel the King, and forswore themselves to my meanings, while I was clear? They accuse me for meaning the Pretender, when I preached upon advent texts on those Sundays, so that I knew not what to preach according to the Church's direction; and since I am unjustly disturbed in my office, I am resolved never to preach again, and then they cannot swear to my meanings. But Dawes (or Daous's) spite arose from such-like instigations, as that I said he was ungrateful to Queen Anne for voting against her within a fortnight after she gave him the dignity of a Primacy, and rejoiced at her demise, saying that the three kingdoms were fairly delivered. This bigamist besides courted the Lady Betty Hastings, whom I had addressed five or six years before, and he maligned my better treatment from her. But now he utterly denies it to the Lord of Canterbury, in justification of which I will stake my living to his mitre, and am ready to challenge him to combat before King George. But the *miles auratus* proves to be *plumbeatus*, a *daous* upon every challenge, the Church's slug; I mean through her heart, while his way is to combat behind the back, not before the face. But the true reason why he denies the Lady Betty, is his courtship of Madam Firth, a girl under fourteen, in Nottingham, and becomes Lieutenant Dilke's dangerous rival. I speak of an horse-hair wig above, and a black libertine underneath; and this discomposes the bigamist.

* Sir William Dawes, bart. Archbishop of York.

" Such

"Such things he gets by scandalously attacking my spotless virtue and honour; which is the reason, in pure veneration to my uncontaminated celibacy, that I will not accept of the act of grace; not in anger to King George, whom I could love was he the Church's Defender, but because I am innocent before unjust accusations, and I need it not. Sequestration, upon correction, is robbery and sacrilege; and I cannot make up any agreement with Dawes, or any felon, without incurring an indictment for theft-boot; therefore I receive no money from Sam Buck, an attorney in Rotherham, Dawes's sequestrator general. But to make me to submit to illegal and arbitrary, as well as felonious sequestration, the wicked Buck set a creditor upon me, called John Patrick, of Sheffield, to sue me for 23*l.* I desired this man to borrow so much money of any person, and I would enter into bond for it, which was all that could be done in my case. This will not appease John Patrick, but I must take money of Buck, whose illegal usurpation I disallow, according to my trust in the Rights of the whole Clergy, else he would not agree. He makes this Sequestrator his Attorney, who served a writ upon me, and would not give me time to sell my goods, but I must give appearance. I ordered Mr. William Laughton to appear for me; but I declare to your Lordship that I will not appear against a just debt, but by my most just complaint against the Attorney and sequestrator, Buck of Rotherham. As I do it by myself now, so I shall do it by Attorney hereafter; and beg of your Lordship, that your Honour will not grant any trial out against me, till justice is done me by your Lordship upon Buck for undertaking such a dirty concern in Patrick's cause. I do myself the honour to send, in all duty, a Sermon I printed in Queen Anne's reign, to give to all persons, to shew what the Church of England is upon scriptural foundations. This I send to your Lordship, because there hath been a late process against the Bishop of Bangor, who writes no better than Heresy in what relates to the Kingdom of Christ. But in my Sermon your Lordship will read the true foundation of the Church, *de jure divino*. While I yet beg pardon for disturbing your Lordship's serious leisure, who are a great admirer of the polite parts; therefore, most honoured Lord,

"Your Lordship's dutiful servant, FRANCIS JESSOP."

"MOST REVEREND FATHER, *Treeton, Dec. 7*, 1717.

"From reports of the enemy attacking the Church of England by blasphemous and heretical doctrines, that I may give some good account of my time in my leisures, to the cœlestial Monarch of the Universe, my Lord and Master, I am beginning in the Latin tongue, for European perusal, a folio book, large; with your Grace's spiritual and patriarchal blessing, I hope good also. The title runs thus: 'Doctrina de Christo omnium Supremo Monarchâ, qualis sit in Epistolâ Septimanatim Borealis.'

"The dedication, through patriarchal candour, is to your Grace's self, on this manner: 'Epistola Pontifici Dignissimo, et maximo

maximo sub Christo Monarchæ Wilhelmo Wake, e Sacris Theologiæ Professoribus ornatissimo, Reverendissimo Patri, Præsulum Principi, soli totius Angliæ Metropolitano et Primati, necnon unico vero Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Patriarchæ, non duntaxàt à suo, quoad sacrum et publicum munus; filio dicanda, quàm Comitiis sui sacratissimis salutatoria, et septimanatim continuanda.

'Septimana prima blateratione Sacrarum rerum generali plena.

'Septimana secunda de Christo naturis διαθέσπτε unitis naturaliter Monarchâ.

'Septimana tertia de Monarchiâ ecclesiæ militantis Anglicanæ Supremâ.

'Septimana quarta de proceribus et ministris Monarchiæ Supremæ ex jure regnantibus.

'Septimana quinta de muliplice Evangelii nomine, et naturâ.

'Septimana sexta de Sacris ordinibus et clavium potestate, quoad Successionibus derivatis, et de Officio Sacro multifero ex iisdem processu.

'Septimana septima de verbo Dei monstrato, et Sacramentalibus ex jure divino oblatis.

'Septimana octava de distinctione auctoritatis, quoad stationes exortâ.

'Septimana nona de Monarchis terrarum laicis cum clericâ conjunctis.

'Septimana decima de Tyranno Monarchiæ binæ, sed unitæ adversario.

'Septimana undecima de Clero à Tyrannidis terrore, necnon astu claudicanti.

'Septimana duodecima de Monarchâ, sub Christo, totius Angliæ, à jure divino Supremo Cantuariensi.

"Hic labor, hoc opus est; sed nemo, mittens manum suam ad aratrum, et respiciens retrò, aptus est regno Dei. Si sulcus in arando, sæpè corrumpatur respicienti, debet ducerectus; multò satius curandum est quid fortitèr perageret, et qualis curæ adhibeatur ad opus diligentiæ; dum benedictio tua, ne otio vacaret, aspiret ex auspiciis cœlestibus, his cœptis,

"Reverendissime Pater Patriarcharum, gnati in Christo obsequentissimi, FRANCISCI JESSOP."

Dr. WILLIAM SHERARD to Dr. R. RICHARDSON *, North Bierley.

"DEAR SIR, *Badminton, Sept. 6*, 1701.

"I am extremely obliged to you for your letter, and present of plants. As soon as I come to London (which will be the latter end of next month) I will send you some observations on them, with Mr. Ray's, Mr. Bobart's, and Monsieur Tournefort's synonyma to the mosses. I have there almost all theirs under their own hands, which is the certain way of adjusting them. I gather

* See the first volume of these "Illustrations," pp. 225, 339.

daily

daily what seeds our garden affords, and expect others from my correspondents abroad. As soon as I have them together, will send you a packet of *perennials*, and *annuals* if you desire them. I have heard nothing of late from Mr. Sutherland, who promised me a catalogue of what he wanted by his last. We have no flowers in our garden of any value. Mr. Bobart I hope may recover. Next spring I shall be in London, and will pick you out some flowers amongst my acquaintance. I design to spend part of the summer in Holland, where probably I may find some addition to your flower garden. Any thing that comes in my way you may be sure of, in return of that friendship, which I shall always endeavour to cherish to the best of my power. I am,

"Your faithful friend and humble servant, W. SHERARD."

Letters of PHILIP YORKE*, Junior, Esq. to DAVID PAPILLON†, Esq.

"DEAR SIR, *Middle Temple, Dec. 7, 1716.*

"Though yours of the 26th past loitered by the way till Tuesday last, yet the satisfaction that it gave me by the assurance of your recovery made ample amends. I wish it was in my power to make a suitable return for a favour I so much value, by sending you any news; but my enquiries have led so little that way during the Term, that I am altogether unfurnished with such materials; but hope in a little while to lay in such a stock as may make me a more desirable correspondent.

"To-morrow's prints will, I suppose, bring you the story of the centinel's being shot at the Play-house last night whilst the Prince was there, as soon as this letter. The person who did it proves to be one Freeman, who has been known about town as a crazed man for some time; which, in the opinion of most people frees the affair from any suspicion of a plot. I happened to be in the Pit when it was done, and never saw so much confusion in a public assembly in my life as there was upon this occasion. The affrighted people called '*Fire!*' those that had more presence of mind, '*a Quarrel;*' but very few knew what it really was. The ladies were ready to climb over the box, and a Duchess might have been had for a little protection. Even Bajazet and Tamerlane descended from their characters to intreat the audience to sit still, and could hardly prevail; but at last the Play proceeded. The Prince kept his seat, without any appearance of being moved.

* Afterwards Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, one of the most illustrious Ornaments that ever sat on the Bench of British Justice. The Law has always been one of the greatest fountains of the Peerage; but, perhaps, none have risen with more honour, or left a memory which will be more venerated, than Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.

† Of Acryse in Kent. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 470.

"I sup-

"I suppose you have by this time seen my name in print—Counsel for a Rioter! But, God be thanked, in pretty good company. Alas! we were justly convicted.

"&c. &c. &c. PHI. YORKE, jun."

"DEAR SIR, *Middle Temple, Dec.* 22, 1716.

"I lived in hopes to have heard of your good health, and that my three last packets, which set out from hence in company, arrived safe. Since that, you will easily imagine that we Whigs have been in great confusion. My Lord Townshend's resignation gave such a shock as was felt through all inferior orders of people who enjoyed any place under the protection of that interest. I must own it had something in it of the ridiculous, to see the hurry and fright of the little Placemen, who did not know upon what ground they stood, nor what cue they were to follow. The astonishment is, I think, a little abated; but the uncertainty continues generally as great as ever. Many things and various are given out in speeches on all hands. Some people will have this to be a single blot, and that no more will be made; others say there is an entire new scheme, though nobody pretends to know what it is, more than this—that Lord Carnarvon is to be at the head of the Treasury, which many pronounce him to be a madman if he accepts. An entire new scheme being supposed, they go on to give different reasons for the change. The friends of it put it upon this foot:—that the Walpolians have endeavoured to clog the wheels of the new Treaty with France, as coming from other hands, and not proceeding from themselves;—that, in the King's absence, they have shewn too much countenance to the Duke of Argyle; and (which I myself heard an Officer of rank say) that they had done their utmost to make the Army odious. The enemies of these new measures whisper on the other hand, that the true occasion is the opposition they have given to the foreigners in the affair of brokage, and the frequent bickerings that have happened on that account;—that they have constantly refused to come into the project of repealing the disabling clause in the Act of Succession, and were for disbanding the army. These are things, that if you and I could believe, would, I persuade myself, make us think they deserved a better fate.

"But the hand from whence this blow comes is another thing equally considerable, and equally in the dark with the former. Lord Sunderland is at Hanover, and he has long since quarreled with the Walpolians, and must be forward to advance what was formerly called the Duke of Marlborough's scheme. Even sole Vice Treasurer of Ireland could not make him easy. But he alone has not strength enough for this; therefore it must be in conjunction with the German Ministers, and large promises of compliance are made to them. And then as to Lord Townshend's particular case, Sunderland owed him a Rowland for his Oliver. The latter had a mind to be Secretary of State upon the King's Accession; and the former stepped into that, and sent his Competitor to Ireland. Now the other has the opportunity of turning the

the tables upon him; but Mr. Stanhope does not stand clear of suspicion in this affair. The public letter by which the King's pleasure was signified for the resigning the Seals was writ by him with this particular turn, 'That the King was so sensible of my Lord's eminent services, that he gave him the place of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as the most advantageous he could bestow upon any subject.' This is thought grimace in him; but there are people who apprehend that they have made somebody at Hanover believe it to be true. But the chief cause of suspicion is that Stanhope sent no private letter either to Walpole or Townshend, which it is supposed he would have done if he had intended to keep terms with them. You must add to this, that his dependants look merry, and carry their heads higher than usual. Boscawen, who arrived since, swells and swears much, 'sblood, what do they mean by it? Why, they did not *tell me* a word of it.'

"When I mentioned the Duke of Argyle, I should have told you that it is the opinion of some that the smoothness with which all matters have been transacted with the Regent during the King's absence has been an umbrage of objection against the Ministry, and that it has been urged thus:—That it would have been impossible for them to effect it without coming into some improper compliances in that which it is so well known that the Prince has most at heart.

"The Tories rejoice much at Lord Townshend's going out, which makes the Whigs the more regret it; most of them think it a little harshly timed, that, after he had gone through the greatest fatigue, and as Domestic Secretary all prosecutions had passed through his hands which might render him the most obnoxious to the Tories—now, when it is probable acts of grace will be passed, and things done to reconcile the affections of the people to the King and his Ministers, he should be removed. I believe he has not yet determined as to the Government of Ireland, and that he is differently pressed by his friends. Some, that he would not accept, for going out so tamely, and taking up with a removal from the King's person and presence in this manner, will be interpreted as a consciousness of something wrong, and that he is glad it is no worse with him: others insinuate, that to submit readily, and fall in with the King's inclination in this matter, will tend to heal breaches; and that when his Majesty comes home a nearer view of things may shew them in a different light from that in which they appear at a distance.

"It is said the Tories gained ground yesterday in the Common Council, and that in some Wards where they intended to have made no opposition till this turn happened.

"Thus I have chatted dangerous politicks with you for a whole sheet of paper; but it is in confidence, and what is proper to be a secret you will keep so; though, upon reviewing it, I think you must have a very logical head if you can make any conclusion from the whole.

"My

"My most humble service waits on your father and the ladies; with wishes of a merry Christmas; and give me leave to add one wish for my own sake, that I could have the happiness of being with you, to tell you how much I am, dear Sir,

"Yours with the greatest affection and respect, PHI. YORKE."

"DEAR SIR, [*No date of place or year.*]

"The enclosed waits upon you in obedience to your commands. In the strength of your entertainment we got home safe on Tuesday night, unhappy in nothing but that every step we advanced forwards carried us to so much greater distance from the agreeable company at Acryse. Some terrors and shrieks there were in the coach; but whether that proceeded from real fear, or because they fancied they squeaked prettily, I cannot take upon me to determine.

"I dined this day at Mr. Matson's with Dr. Deeds's son, a young Clergyman, with whom we drank your healths.

"The bright circle which shines at Acryse frequently entertains my imagination with the faint resemblance of what I saw there in life. Let them know that all here, especially myself, are their servants with the greatest devotion.

"To you, dear Sir, I never can fail to be, with the greatest affection and respect, a most humble servant, PHI. YORKE.

"Mine with the family's best service waits on your father."

Mr. GIBSON (afterwards Bishop of London) to [PETER] LE NEVE, Esq. at the Exchequer, These.

"DEAR SIR, *Lambeth, Sept.* 4, 1697.

"I have some occasion for Sir Henry Spelman's Remains, which I did not think of when you were with me the other day. If you can conveniently want the book, I desire you to send it by this bearer to, Sir, your very humble servant, EDM. GIBSON."

Bishop GIBSON to the Rev. Dr. STUKELEY.

"GOOD SIR, *Whitehall, Jan.* 4, 1734-5.

"Your kind present came hither this afternoon, safe and sweet, and I desire you to accept my thanks for it. The Opposition grows so strong, that the Court ought to be sensible of all services which tend to lessen that, and to increase their own strength.

"I wish many happy years to you and yours; and remain, Sir,

"Your assured friend and servant, EDM. LONDON."

JOHN WARBURTON, Esq. to Mr. SHAW WARD, Leeds.

"SIR, *Bedall, Jan.* 29, 1718-19.

"As the new Map of Yorkshire (according to the inclosed Proposals) is chiefly designed for the use of persons of distinction, and of public employ, and none to be sold but what are subscribed for, I hope the same may be agreeable to you, and am, Sir,

"Your humble servant, J. WARBURTON."

Letters

Letters of JOHN ANSTIS *, Esq.

To the Rev. Dr. JOHN DENNE, Archdeacon of Rochester†.

"SIR, *Nov.* 13, 1731.

"I have inspected the words of the Statutes of the Bath, which follow—*and may* (meaning the Dean of Westminster) *bear his own coat arms, impaling those of the Church of Westminster, surrounded with the circle and motto of the order.* These being the very terms, you will be pleased to observe that there is no compulsion, but only a privilege or liberty granted, which may be either used or omitted; but, when used, the manner prescribed must be followed exactly‡.

"This privilege only extends to the Dean of Westminster; who in that capacity is constituted an Officer of the Order, and not to any other preferments that a Dean of Westminster may be invested with, to which preferments arms may be appropriated; and, therefore, the arms of the Bishoprick of Rochester cannot certainly be placed within the circle having the motto of the Order inscribed. So, as you rightly observe, there ought to be two different escutcheons on the monument, in case those of the Order be used, which is a very common case; and must always happen when either the deceased had more than one wife, or a lady more than one husband; and there must be so many different escutcheons as there have been wives or husbands.

"The motto is *Tria juncta in uno;* dull enough in all conscience, whatever meaning it bears, but given by King James the First, whom Buchanan would have corrected if he had done it while he was under his tuition; which I only mention, because in your letter the words were transposed, *In uno tria juncta.*

"There may, indeed, be even a question arise, whether, according to the terms of this privilege, the arms of the Church of Westminster ought to be in the first or second place, because of the ambiguity probably of interpreting the true sense of the word *impaling*, as used in this place; for it may be objected, that it might have been more plainly expressed, and have determined the matter; and that in this manner it should have been plain, in case it had been said '*impaled* with the Church of Westminster.'

* Garter King of Arms from 1714 to 1743. See some account of him in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 269.

† Domestic Chaplain to Dr. Samuel Bradford, Bishop of Rochester; who died May 17, 1731; and for whose monument in Westminster Abbey the armorial bearings were required.—Dr. Denne had been appointed Archdeacon and Prebendary of Rochester in 1728; and was presented to the Rectory of Lambeth, Nov. 21, 1731; and died Aug. 6, 1767, æt. 75.

‡ See in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXIX. p. 194, some interesting remarks of the Rev. Samuel Denne (the Archdeacon's son), on the subject of this letter, which was written by Mr. Anstis in answer to some queries that had been proposed to him, as to the pretensions the Dean of Westminster might have to bear the ensign of the Order of the Bath.

These Statutes were drawn with much hurry, and formed mostly upon the practice and plan of the Garter, in which the Prelate bears the arms of the See of Winchester surrounded with the Garter (and antiently the coat arms of the Bishop were not joined with those of that See within the Garter); and, since the office of chancellor of the Garter has been restored to the Bishop of Salisbury, there hath been a grant of that nature to that bishop also by a late decree, whereof I have not the particular words at this place (the Heralds' office), the book being at Mortlake.

"But I have therefore placed the arms of the Church of Westminster in the first place, because that seems to be most consonant to the practice, and also to the design; for a person must be first Dean of that Church before he can be the Officer of the Order, and that the arms of a spiritual preferment should also precede any coat of a family; and I believe I have no occasion to ask the sentiments of the great Master of the Order for his particular explanation in this case.

"I likewise guess that, in the hurry wherein these Statutes were framed, it was not then certainly known whether there were any particular arms appropriated to the Dean of Westminster distinct from those of the Church itself, and therefore the latter were mentioned; but it is now lawful for the Dean himself to bear the arms of the Church itself, for these Statutes have the force of the great seal.

"I have not described the arms of the Church of Westminster; for, as that Church (if we include the time of the Abbots) hath borne three different coats, besides another the little time it was a Bishoprick, I cannot tell which of them is now used; and it might be that, upon the new foundation by Queen Elizabeth, another coat might be given, which hath been done in several foundations: but the persons of that Church can determine this point. I am your most humble servant, JOHN ANSTIS."

To the Right Honourable ALGERNON Earl of HERTFORD*, President of the Society of Antiquaries.

Mortlake, April 18, 1737.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

"I have received the Picture†, which I shall carefully return with many thanks, and within a few days will lay before your Lordship my observations upon the several parts of it. In order thereto, it will be absolutely necessary to insert the Pedigree of those persons who are represented in it. I want for this purpose the 'Genealogical Histories of the Families of Stuart and Douglas,' which are printed in two volumes, which probably would supply some omissions in that which follows.

* Afterwards Duke of Somerset. See vol. II. p. 770.

† The painting here alluded to was, "The Cenotaph of Lord Darnley; with James the First when a child; and the Earl and Countess of Lennox praying by it;" which, with its companion, "The Battle of Carberry Hill," were engraved by Vertue.

James

James IV. King of Scotland, slain at Floddon Field, 1531. = Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII. King of England. = Archibald Douglas, E. of Angus, 2d husband, married in 1514.

James V. King of Scotland. = ... Margaret Douglas, who, as Camden writes, did, after her brother's death without issue, willingly resign the Earldom of Angus with the consent of her husband and sons, to David Douglas. This lady lies buried, under a monument, with her arms and those of her son, in Westminster Abbey. She died on March 10, 1577. = Matt. Stuart, Earl of Lennox, who was Regent during the minority of his grandson, and he died in 1572.

Francis the Dauphin, after King of France, 1st husband, married Apr. 24, 1558, and died Dec. 5, 1560, s. p. = Mary, Queen of Scotland, born Dec. 8, 1542.

Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, created Duke of Rothsay and Albany, Earl of Ross, and Lord of the Isle of Man before his marriage with the Queen, which was on July 29, 1564, and was strangled on Feb. 20, 1567, at the age of 21 years.

Charles Stuart = ... Earl of March and of Lennox, died in 1576, aged 21 years, so that he was nine years younger than his brother.

James VI. King of Scotland.

William Seymour, Earl of Hertford. = Arabella Stuart.

"By this Pedigree we are enabled to give an account of the arms represented upon this Picture; and are thereby further ascertained, that the piece from whence the copy was taken represents a fact before the year 1572, when Matthew Stuart (who is here with his lady and second son imprecating vengeance) was slain. In this year, 1572, King James was six years old; and Charles Stuart, his uncle by the father's side, was about seventeen; and though these ages may not agree to the figures of this king, and his uncle, yet I apprehend, for reasons which I shall hereafter give, that this Picture was drawn very soon after Henry Lord Darnley was strangled on Feb. 20, 1567, though King James was at that time much younger than this figure represents him; for, as I shall shew, it was a common practice in the paintings of that age to exhibit even infants in larger proportions than the real life.

"At the top, over this monument, are three banners hung up in the church, according to the usual manner; that in the middle being the cross of St. Andrew, the tutelar Saint of Scotland; that on the right hand, being the arms of that Kingdom, want no explanation; but that on the left contains as follow:

"It consists of four principal quarters. The first quarter is again quarterly. 1. The augmentation, being the coat of France, within a border Gules, charged with eight buckles Or. This coat hath been supposed to be that of Evreux in France, to which Stuart added the buckles in memory of his descent from the heiress of Croc. 2. The arms of Stuart, Or, a fess checquèe of three rows Argent and Azure within a border engrailed Gules. The 3d as the 2nd, and the 4th as the 1st. And over all, in an inescutcheon, Argent, a saltire engrailed between four roses Gules, for the feudal arms of Lennox, which is a customary method of bearing in that kingdom. And upon these arms is a label of three points Argent, the distinction of the eldest son.

"The second quarter contains the three legs borne for the Isle of Man, because this Henry Lord Darnley had been before his marriage created Lord of the Isle of Man. Of these arms hereafter.

"The third quarter upon the like account hath, Gules, three lions rampant Argent, for feudal arms of the Earldom of Ross.

"The fourth is again quarterly, being the arms of Douglas Earl of Angus. 1. Macdowal, Azure, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or. 2. Abernethie, Or, a lion rampant Gules. 3. Wishart, Argent, five piles conjoining at the point Gules. 4. Stuart, Or, a fess checquèe of three roses Argent and Azure, surmounted with a bend Gules, charged with three buckles Or. And over all, in an inescutcheon, the arms of Douglas, Argent, a man's head crowned Gules. On a chief Azure three stars of the first.

"I wish your Lordship would be pleased to turn to the last edition of Sandford's Genealogical History, p. 525, where the time of the death of Matthew Earl of Lennox is misdated; but there is the print of the tomb of Margaret his lady, with an inscription, together with the effigies of Henry Lord Darnley and his brother Earl of March, and the arms likewise. And here it may not be improper to correct what Nisbitt, in his Essay upon Armories, printed at London, 1718, in 4to, writes in p. 195, upon these arms; 'Upon what account the English placed them here [that is in the 4th quarter for this Henry Lord Darnley] I know not, for she [that is his mother] was not an heiress; but with us [that is in Scotland] the fourth was the first quarter.' Mr. Nisbitt is mistaken in both; in the first, if the above citation from Camden be credited; and in the second, by this Picture itself, which doubtless was done by order given in Scotland.

"From these blazons the arms placed upon the margin of this tomb or monument are easily discoverable. That next the head of the figure (which is the more honourable part) hath the arms of the Isle of Man, and under them, party per fess, those of the Earldom of Ross (which were his two dignities), impaling those of Scotland; and that at the foot those of Stuart; and under them those of Douglas, partie likewise per fess, impaling those of Scotland.

"The

"The arms of Scotland are here placed on the sinister side, as we term it, in such manner as husbands and wives bear them, and in such manner as this Lord Darnley should have placed the arms of any subject if he had so married. But, though there may be precedents of the like usage, where Sovereign Queens have been married to foreigners, or to their own subjects, yet I doubt whether that course would have been anciently taken. I know that upon the Great Seal of Philip and Mary hisarms were placed impaling those of France and England, which I think was no compliment to this kingdom. I think Henry Lord Darnley was acknowledged King, but I know not with what restrictions; though those under which Philip was limited and settled by Parliament here. If the Sovereignty was supposed in both, it was the Sovereignty of England, whose arms should (within this Kingdom at least) have been in the first place.

"It hath been thought a rule, that when a younger son of the Crown left a daughter and heiress married to a Nobleman, the arms of the Crown (with the proper distinction to difference them from the Royal ones) should however precede those of the husband. I have not now time enough to search into the customs of those Kingdoms transmissible to heirs female, when husbands have been admitted into partnership of the Sovereignty.

"In a short time I shall give such a detail of the arms of the Isle of Man as hath appeared to me, and likewise of several other particulars in this Picture; as I suppose that of my Lord Pomfret is much larger, it may not be improbable that the writing in the tables may be more legible; and that the figure of the collar about the King's neck may be more distinct, for I cannot be certain what it represents.

"My next of course must be a very long letter, if it should not be ungrateful to your Lordship.

"The Elements of Armories, printed in 4to in 1610 by E. B. (that is, Edmond Bolton, who was a very learned man), in p. 74, contains his thoughts about the arms of the Isle of Man, with his supposed derivation of them from the symbol used in Sicily of the three legs. If your Lordship hath not the book, I will transcribe the passage. If your Lordship hath it, you will find a discourse upon this symbol of Sicily in Montfaucon.

"That Island of Sicily runs into the sea in the manner of a triangle, or the Greek Δ, and is therefore called by Lycophron the three-necked, and by Pindar the three-speared. I am, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obliged and obedient humble servant,

"JOHN ANSTIS."

To the same.

"MY LORD, *Mortlake, June* 13, 1737.

"I have been some time in the Hundreds in Essex, with my second son, who hath a benefice there, which hath been the occasion that I have not returned the Picture, with some observations upon it, which I intend now to make out of hand. I am

at

at a loss, by reason of the smallness of the draught, to be certain of what the collar consists, to which the image of St. Andrew is hung, or of the arms on the standards in the battle represented in that piece; I shall, therefore, mention only the persons said to be present in it by the few Scotch Historians which I have. I am assured that the antient livery (and consequently, as I suppose, the collar) of the Kings of Scotland consisted of (as the then Latinizing term was) *gromittis equorum*, which, I think, signified the bit or curb of an horse.

"I delivered to Lord Delawar that imperfect sketch of the beginning of a Proposal about Peerages, and have heard nothing more since that time, so guess that design may be laid aside, or placed into abler hands.

"I hope to make amends for my long delay about this Picture; and am, with all gratitude and duty, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient servant, JOHN ANSTIS."

To the same.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, *Mortlake, July..*, 1737.

"I think, that in my former letter, I went through the explication of the arms on the banners and upon the side of the monument. The latter are surrounded either with a collar, or an ornament of the painter's fancy; I should guess the former; and to my sight that collar which surrounds the Arms of the Kingdom of Scotland, placed in the middle of the monument, seems different from the collars round the arms on either side. I should be apt to believe this in the middle might be intended to represent the ancient livery or collar of that kingdom (of which hereafter), and that the two other coats (which contain in the first place the arms of Henry Darnley and of his dignities, and impaling the arms of Scotland, as Baron and Femme) are surrounded either with lesser *bits* or curbs of a bridle, or with the letters S. S. S. the badge of the Kings of England, to whom this person was born a subject. The objection to the latter supposition is, that the jewel appendant seems to be St. Andrew's cross, appropriated to Scotland.

"I observed that it appeared not so very regular (notwithstanding the precedent of our Philip and Mary) that a martial King (if I may use that term) should place his arms before those of the Kingdom. I take it to be contrary to the ancient precedents, and to the reason of the thing.

"I would refer to some of our evidences. I know not how Edmund, second son of Henry III. bore the arms of Sicily and Apulia, after the Pope gave him that title; but, when John of Gaunt took the title of King of Castile and Leon, he placed those arms in the first place, impaling his own coat, though his own coat were the arms of England and France with a brisure; but, when he had surrendered these kingdoms of Castile and Leon, he thenceforwards bore only his own arms. I have not Rymer now by me, and therefore cannot cite the condition inserted

serted in the instrument whereby the Queen of Naples adopted our Duke of Bedford. It is in vol. IX. p. 708. Neither shall I here mention the custom of subjects, whose descendants, whenever they had married the Heiress of any younger son of the Crown, bore the Royal arms with the proper differences in the first place. In hereditary kingdoms, where women succeed to the Crown, the practice hath been universal (as I think) to place the arms of the Husband after those of the Kingdom, although the Husbands were crowned Kings. There are many instances, in the kingdom of Navarre, &c.

"Then, again, these arms of Darnley are under the like Crown as those of the Realm itself (which is in the middle). This Crown hath upon the rim four crosses, from whence arise two arches, having the like cross upon a mound at the top. Between the crosses on the rim is a fleur de lis between two pearls, each on a point; which differences this from the Crowns of other Kings. The Kings of Scotland had not an arched Crown in 26 Hen. VIII. as appears by the representation of the Knights of the Garter in the Black Book of that Order, but only an open one; and I know not when that arched crown was first assumed there. Certain I am, that the real Crown of Scotland (though I know not the form of it) was put on the head of Sir James Balfour, when he was created Lyon King of Arms in 1630.

"King James, who was very young, is here represented imprecating vengeance for his Father's death. It was customary to draw the figures of the children of the Crown as grown up, whereof there are several instances in Montfaucon. He is in the Royal robes, with the crown above described, having the sceptre lying upon the desk before him. He hath about his neck a collar, to which the figure of St. Andrew (if my eyes rightly view it) is appendant, impressed with his cross Argent. This probably will be esteemed to be the badge of some Order of Knighthood; but as yet I cannot subscribe to that notion, and conceive it to be barely the livery of the King, and which he might, like other kings, give to his domesticks and favourites. I would here take notice, as a matter of curiosity, that, in the Cathedral of Amiens in France, to the reliquary, or case, that contains the head (as they think) of St John Baptist, there is affixed a gold coin, or I should rather believe a medal, which in the exergue hath this circumscription, in a Gothick sort of letters, 'Moneta Nova Jacobi Tertii, Dei gratiâ, Regis Scotiæ.' It exhibits that King (who died in 1488) in demi-relief, with long hair, but without a beard, crowned with an open Crown, sitting on a royal throne, having a naked sword in one hand, and with the other holding the arms of Scotland. Over the pavilion that covers the throne is the motto, 'In mi Defien;' and under it, 'Villa Berwici.' But the reason of my mentioning it is for the Reverse, which hath the image of St. Andrew at large, holding with his right hand his cross of equal length with himself (not impressed over his body as in this Picture), and circumscribed with 'Salvum fac

fac Populum Twm [tuum] Domine,' in Roman letters. It weighs thirteen pistoles, is of two inches and one third diameter, which induces me to suppose it not to have been any common current coin, though inscribed 'Moneta Nova;' for I know of none at that time of so great a value. While I name this medal, it may not be amiss to take notice that in that church are several ornaments having the arms of John Earl of Oxford, who died 4 Hen. VIII. surrounded with the Garter, whereof the Penitentiary Canon of that Church hath sent me draughts.

"The question is, of what the collar about this King's neck is composed. Probably Upton, 'De Re Militari,' may not be at hand; therefore I transcribe from p. 33, 'In Anglia quando Dominus Rex aliquem nobilitat; solet, una cum feudo, signum, hoc post *Liberatam* suam nobilitato condonare, quæ liberata est unum *Collarium* cum literis de S. de auro vel argento fabricatum.' He then proceeds to describe this Collar of Livery of the King of France, of the King of Cyprus, of the Emperor; and then proceeds, 'Rex etiam Scotiæ dare solebat pro signo, seu titulo suo unum *Collarium* de *Gormettis frænalibus* equorum de auro vel argento,' &c.—and in the next page, 'Notandum tamen est, quod ista signa, ut prædixi, regia, prout signum accipitur pro suâ liberatâ, non sunt sua Arma, vel Bagia, sed solummodo Liberatæ,' &c. As this author, who lived in the reign of Henry VI., was certainly exact in describing the Collars of the other Princes named by him (as I can prove), so there can be no reason to suspect his ignorance as to Scotland. *Gourmete* is the French at present for the curb of a bridle, and Upton is positive that the Collar of the King of Scotland relates to that part of the bridle called *gormette*. My eyes do not serve me to be certain in the very form of this collar in this Picture. I could wish the larger picture was nicely inspected to discover it.

"It hath been the common mistake to call these badges, or devices, or liveries of Kings, to be Orders of Knighthood, and I printed several incontestable proofs of such mistakes. And the Scotch may as well be pardoned, as others, in this matter. Nay, further, if it should appear that the Kings of Scotland knighted any persons in the name of St. Andrew, that would not prove an Order; for our Kings have often knighted in the name of St. George persons who were not of the Garter.

"The later Collar of Scotland hath been composed of Thistles interwoven and linked with sprigs of Rue; but when it began I cannot learn. Our Kings frequently altered their collars or liveries. Richard II. bore the White Hart; then the Lancastrian line the Collar of S. S.; Edward IV. the White Rose, &c.

"As to the Royal Robes, the surcoat seems to be Argent; whether that hath any allegory to the innocency of a child, I cannot guess; for, if it respects the Royal person, then I apprehend this draught intends to represent this King as he was (according to the antient Rituals) habited during the Octave of his Coronation; for I do not think this white colour is designed for mourning,

ing, which the Monarchs of that age never wore while they appeared as Kings (which shall be explained in a different letter) though there was not heretofore any particular colour appropriated to mourning; but was sometime in white, russet, blue, &c. I cannot be certain by my eye of the true colour of the Royal mantle.

" The battle represented in this piece is, without doubt, that of Langside, a mile South of the side of Glasgow, and possibly this may be a prospect of that field of battle.

" As to the coat arms of the Isle of Man, Mr. Camden, in his description thereof, saith, that the antient arms were a Ship with the sails furled or trusted up. In the 27th box in the Dutchy of Lancaster, there is a grant of ' R. Dei gra. Rex Insularum fil. Godredi Regis,' to the Abbey of Furness, confirming privileges granted by King Olavus his grandfather, with a seal exhibiting an equestrian figure of him on horseback; and on the Reverse, a Ship, being a large seal. This Reginald King of the Isles died 1226.

" In Rymer, under 15 Edward IV. there is a patent about the claim for bearing the arms of Man made by the Lord Scrop against the Lord Stanley; but there is no description or bazoning of the arms. I transcribe what E. B., that is, Edmond Bolton (who was a learned man), in his Elements of Armories, printed in 1610, saith hereof, p. 74, by way of dialogue.

" With more vehemency of likelihood, we may affirm that the Armories of the Isle of Man were derived from the semblable figure, which the Grecians in Sicilia did long since use upon their coins.

' E. I remember to have seen them, not without some wonder.

' A. The cause in them was elegant; but nothing agreeable to the Kingdom, or Isle of Man, though somewhat to the three Realms, England, Scotland, and Ireland, which it [that Isle] respects.

' E. What was the cause?

' A. The three legs meeting so in the centre, did symbolize or signify the three Corners, Capes, or Promontories of that Island [Sicily], which was therefore called Trinacria. [It is plain that Island runs into the sea in the manner of a triangle, or Greek letter Δ, and therefore called by Lycophron three-necked, and by Pindar three pointed].

' E. The cause was apt indeed, and would well correspond to our Penile of England, which is triquet, or triangular.

' A. It would; but surely in those [Sicilian] moneys this was also strange, that in the very juncture of the legs, you should sometimes see a Mercury's head, betokening (as it seems) the witty arts of the Islanders; sometime the head of Ceres, to signify the fertility; or Rape of Proserpine; and sometime other things.'

" So far Bolton; but for this symbol see Montfaucon, tom. III. p. 2; c. 8. p. 187, as it concerns Sicily.

" When

"When the real Lords of this Isle of Man (or the titular ones, for it was given upon the latter account by the Kings of Scotland to their subjects) first used the three legs, or the occasion thereof, I cannot discover. I have a very old parchment book of arms, where the three legs are not in a triangle, but in a method more proper to be drawn than described, which may not give a full idea of the manner of them.

"Mr. Selden, in his 'Titles of Honour,' l. I. c. 3, § 1, mentions a Charter of William Earl of Salisbury, 22 Feb. 6 Rich. II. with his seal, which hath in the 1st and 4th quarter the arms of Man, and in the 2d and 3rd those of Montague. He doth not describe these arms of Man, and therefore I should guess them to have been the three legs. That most learned Writer takes notice that this Earl used only the style of Lord of Man; but omits that he used the phrase Dei gratiâ, of which there is an instance in Madox, Formul. Anglican. n. 572, &c.; but he particularly remarks, that his arms are under a crown fleury of eight flowers, whereof four are much larger than the rest. And he takes notice of what Walsingham, p. 387, writes, after the narration of the sale of this Isle to the Lord Scrope, 'nempe Dominus hujus Insulæ Rex vocatur, cui etiam fas est *coronâ aureâ* coronari.' And, I believe, he used this Crown only with respect to this Island; for I take it, after the erecting of Dukes, as an Order superior to Earls, by Edward III. and their investiture in their creations being specified to be *per circulum aureum*, that Coronets, which had formerly belonged to Earls, became then appropriate to this higher degree, and were discontinued to be worn by the Earls; and therefore, when Henry VI. so far honoured the Earl of Warwick as to make him Præcomes Angliæ, there is the following remarkable grant to him by Cart. 22 H. VI. 'quod utatur circulo aureo *pro differentiâ* inter ipsum et alios Comites.' I cannot conceive how the wearing a golden Circle or Crown could distinguish him from all other Earls, unless it be allowed that the other Earls had either no Crowns, or Crowns of different metal. It is certain, as I remember, that the investiture *per circulum aureum* is not expressed in any Patent to an Earl till the reign of Edward VI.; and in a draught of the House of Lords made by the Garter King of Arms in the reign of Henry VIII. while Cardinal Wolsey sat in that House (which is printed by Dr. Fiddes) only the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk have Coronets. I agree that, before the Institution of Dukes, Earls had Crowns, though not mentioned as any symbol, used at their investitures in their Charters; as by the instances of the Earl of Pembroke, and John of Eltham Earl of Kent, printed in Selden's Titles, l. 2, c. v. § 14; though some have thought that the tomb ascribed to John of Eltham was really that of Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter. And it may likewise be suggested, that the Crown of the Earl of Pembroke might be kept in that family, not as an ensign appropriate to an Earl, but to be used at marriage solemnities, which was the common rite

on

on these occasions; and probably the like supposition may be made with regard to the legacies of Crowns by the Earl of Arundel, mentioned in the same place by Mr. Seldon; for if these Coronets were appropriated to the dignity of an Earl, why should he give them to his daughters and to their heirs, to be kept for ever? &c.

"There is indeed another objection against the supposition that Earls had not Coronets belonging to that honour, which is, that in the Cathedral of Canterbury there is now remaining a monument, whereon John Beaufort Earl of Somerset, who died in 11 Henry IV. is represented with a coronet upon his head in the same manner as the Duke of Clarence, which your Lordship will find drawn in Sandford's Genealogical History p. 310. But then it must be here remembered, that this Earl of Somerset had been created in Parliament Marquis of Dorset; and it is particularly entered in the Rolls of Parliament, 21 R. II. n. 35, 'Sr Jean Beaufort Conte de Somerset feust creé en Marquis de Dorset, et ceyntuz de son espée, et un cercle mis sur son chef per le Roy en manere et forme accustomez.' So that, though he was deposed from this title by Henry IV. yet probably he might be represented as such upon this monument. It is somewhat remarkable, that in this same Parliament, and at the same time, there were several advanced to the title of Dukes; and the entries of their investitures are, 'le Roy ceinta le dit Duc avek son espée et mist sur son chief un cap de honour, et dignité de Duc, et prist sor homage en la manière accoustoume devant ces heurs;' whereas, as to the Earls' made at the same time, the words only are 'centuz de son espée en manière et forme accustomez,' without any mention of any Circle, or cap of honour.

"I mention this in the problematical way, with power of altering my opinion if I shall be better informed; and, indeed, it would be necessary to consider, whether there be any tombs of Earls after the institution of Dukes, that exhibit their effigies with Coronets, and to consult ceremonials. As to Coronations, I have inspected several, and do not as yet meet with any till that of Queen Elizabeth, which mentions the Nobility to Viscounts inclusive, carrying Circles, or Coronets. I shall hereafter farther examine into this matter.

"But to return to this Earl of Salisbury. Sir Thomas Shirley mentions a deed dated 13 R. II. wherein he styled himself Lord of Man, and of the Isle of Weight (which latter, I find, was granted to him by Pat. 9 R. II. p. 1, m. 36); and the seal hath in the 1st and 4th quarter the Arms of Man, and in the 2d and 3rd Montagu, with a Coronet like to that of a Duke, save that between each of the leaves, that seem to resemble vine-leaves, there is a fleur de lis, and that his name is upon the inside of the coronet. There are in the Heralds' office two original deeds of this Earl, which I intend to inspect.

"I shall not give any historical relation of this Island, of its subjection to the Kings of Norway, to Kings of their own, who were homagers some time to the English, some time to the Scotch, &c.

&c. It is certain that William Montagu, Earl of Salisbury, pretending a right by descent (as I apprehend) from Mary, daughter of Reginald King of Man, recovered the possession thereof, and was in possession in 26 E. III. (probably sooner); that about the 16 Ric. II. this Earl sold it to William Scrop. Walsing. 387. which Scrop was afterwards Earl of Wilts; and in Rot. Parl. 21 Ric. II. art. 14, the judgment against the Earl of Warwick is, that he should continue in perpetual prison without the Realm, in the Isle of Man; and thereon he was delivered to Mons. William Le Scrop and to Stephen his brother, to be kept there. This William le Scrop, Earl of Wiltshire, adhered to Richard II. and was beheaded by Henry IV. against whom the Parliament Rolls inform that King pretended a Right by Conquest, and under that title granted this Isle to Percy Earl of Northumberland, after whose forfeiture, it was by the same King given to Sir John Stanley. The Record in 15 Edw. IV. printed by Rymer, shews that, notwithstanding these grants, the family of Scrop, however, insisted upon a right to the bearing the Arms of Man. I have not, that I remember, met with any of their seals; and it is certain that the Stanleys have borne, and generally in the second quarter, the three legs; and even the younger branches, as the Lord Monteagle, &c. have done the same, which doth not seem to me to be regular in feudal arms. Though the younger children of Kings have done the same, while this Island continued in the actual possession of this Island, yet the Kings of Scotland (to whom Henry III. and Edward I. had granted seizin thereof) did grant the Isles as a title of honour, as to John Stewart, second son of Robert Duke of Albany, killed in the battle at Vernuel in 1423, who thereby bore surtout, by way of inescutcheon, the three legs. (Hist. Geneal. des Conestables, p. 225.) But Alexander, Lord of the Isles and Earl of Ross, in 1437, bore for the Isles the Ship with the sails furled up. James II. King of Scotland, created his second son Alexander, Duke of Albany, Earl of March, Lord of Annandale and of the Isle of Man, who upon his seal bore the arms of Scotland, March, the legs for Man, and then Anandale. He died in 1485, leaving John his son and heir (who was Regent of Scotland), who bore the Arms in the same manner, as may be seen in a large plate printed in Baluze, Hist. de la Maison d'Auvergne, f. 358. Upon his decease without issue, this title was granted to Henry Lord Darnley.

"I am, with all duty, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and obliged humble servant, JOHN ANSTIS."

To Dr. WATERLAND; to be left at Mr. Warcop's, at the White Lion, near Charing Cross, Westminster.

"REVEREND SIR, *October.., 1737.*

"I formerly supplied Mr. John Bagford, who very well understood the nature of printing, and the materials used therein, and the History of it in this kingdom, with all the Collections I had about these matters. He was a person that had been long concerned

cerned in auctions, and was by the Bishop of Ely put into the Charter house, where he died, and I believe his papers may be in the hands of the Earl of Oxford. Mr. Bagford printed Proposals for publishing the Life of Caxton, wherein is a catalogue of the books printed by him, and some particulars of his life by way of specimen; and when I acquainted him that he would find in Rymer a Commission to Caxton to be Embassador to the Dutchess, he was transported with joy. Caxton himself, in one of his books, mentions many things about that Court, and if I remember aright, somewhat about printing. I have formerly consulted many of his books; and the best collection of them is certainly in the hands of the present Earl of Pembroke. I shall, without any coherence, write down what comes first to my memory.

"In the Inner Temple Library is an Argument of William Prin before a Committee of the House of Parliament, about printing, upon the behalf of the Printers at that time, wherein is as accurate an account of books printed as his clients could then furnish. This should be transcribed.

"I have myself copies at length of almost all the Patents granted to Printers. William Fanque, Richard Pynson.

"Upon the Statute for dissolving Chantries, there were certificates or surveys made of them in 1 Edward VI. In that of London and Middlesex, remaining in the Augmentation-office, is, under the 'paroche of St. Brids in Fleet-street, Wynkyn de Worde deceassed, xii yeres past, willed and gave to the sayde churche in money to by landes with the same, and with the proffittes thereof to keep an Obite for his soule for ever, xxxvi*l.*' His will, and probably that of Caxton also, may be found either in the Prerogative-office, or the Registry of London.

"Mr. Hearne, in his Preface to Newbrigensis, p. xxxii, mentions a book printed by Caxton in February, 17 E. IV. intituled, 'The Morale Proverbes of Crystyne (Qu? whether of Crystyne of Pisa, of whom I can give a long narrative. and I suppose it is, because she is called Aucteuresse), at the desire of the Erle of Ryveris;' that is Antony Widville, Lord Scales and Nucells. I mention this the rather, because there is in the Library at Lambeth a book translated by this Earl; I mean the original book, wrote in such a fine Roman print letter, that it equals any print of the later ages, and hath even in the end of it the words, 'Thus endeth this book of the dictes and notable sayings of the Phylosophers, late translated, &c. which was fynisshed the 18 day of the moneth of November, and the seventeenth yere of the regne of Kyng Edward the Fourth,' &c. I have seen it in the black letter printed by Caxton. But what is very valuable in this MS. is the figure of that King, his Queen, the Duke of Clarence, and his children, with the effigies of that Earl in his surcoat of arms, presenting the book in a most beautiful painting, which I got drawn; but the Queen requested to have it. The Introduction is, 'I, Antoene Wydeville, Erle Ryvyeres, Lord Scales, understode the Jabylee and pardon to be at the holy Apostle

Apostlê Seynt James in Spaine, which was in the yere of Grace 1473, shipped from Southampton in the month of Juyll the said yere; and after such season as it lysted the King's Grace comaunde me to gyve myn attendaunce upon my Lord the Prynce,' &c. Caxton the Printer saith, 'it was translated by the noble and puissant Lord Antoine Erle of Ryvers, Lord of Scales and of the Isle of Wight, Defendour and Directour of the Siege Apostolique for our Holy Fader the Pope, in this Reyaume of Englond, and the Governor of my Lord Prince of Wales.' In our Records is the licence under the great seal for this journey; and your Friend knows the usages in this kingdom of making Pilgrimages to St. James of Compostella, and the character that Sir Thomas More gives this noble Lord.

"He must likewise have seen a small pamphlet, printed in or about the year 1664, wherein there is a citation (as I remember) from the Register of Archbishop Bourgehier, which book of Bourgehier is now, as I take it, missing.

"There is another book of Caxton, printed in the year 1481, on August 12, being a translation of Tully de Senectute, at the desire of the noble auntient Knight Sir John Fastelf (where there is a long character of his great atchievements). This translation is by Bale and Pitts ascribed to John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, but wrongfully; as if it be of any service to your Friend, I will send him, the translator being doubtless William of Wircestre, *alias* Bolaner.

"I am ashamed that Mr. Hearne hath made so many mistakes about the translation of Bodlius, printed at Tavistock, which book I had, and gave it to the Duke of Bedford, who hath that Abbey; and about the exemption of that Monastery.

"I had the book of Juliana Barnes, printed at St. Albans, 1486, about Hunting, which was afterwards reprinted by Winken de Worde, at Westminster, 1476; but the Earl of Pembroke would not rest till he got them from me. I have, however, taken the final words, but cannot at present find them. They were at length; importing the imprinting that book and others with it at St. Albans, as a book of Heraldry, with draughts of the Arms.

"I gave my friend Mr. Maittaire several notices about Printing, which I am told he acknowledged in one of his volumes.

"I have been very much taken up in examining a Painting sent me, which hath required all my time; however, I would not omit this essay of my endeavours.

'Your Friend must know why the Printer's Saint is St. John ante Portam Latinam, and the reason that their printing shops are called Chapels.

"I shall soon send you the notices I promised about the editions of the Common Prayer books.

"Anthony à Wood hath in his Hist. and Ant. Oxon. a discourse about the first printing in that place the Common Prayer book, Editions 1549, 1552, 1559. I am

"Your most faithful servant, JOHN ANSTIS."

To

To the Rev. Mr. Lewis, at Mergate, near Deale, Kent.

"Rev. Sir, *Mortlake in Surrey, neor London, Oct.* 11, 1737.

"I beg your pardon for omitting sending you the few notices about Caxton, and the books printed by him, that occur to my memory, which are so inconsiderable as not to be worth the charge of postage. I have only had the opportunity of meeting with some of his books, and have more particularly enquired into the Authors of some of them than into the Printer.

"I take it you will find his effigies under one of the figures drawn in the beautiful MS. in Lambeth Library, representing the offering of the Dyctes and notable wyse sayengs of the Philosophers, by the Lord Therle of Ryvers and Lord Scales to Edward IV. I had it taken exactly in the colours, and lent it to Mr. Vertue the Engraver, who will be so good to let you see it; for the Queen sent for the draught that I had taken, and kept it.

"The British Librarian, published monthly by Mr. Osborne, takes notice of this book, but it is somewhat extraordinary that he did not insert the title which Caxton there gives this Earl Antone Erle of Ryvyers, Lord of Scales and of the Isle of Wight, Defendour and Directour of the Siege Apostolique, for our Holy Fader the Pope, in this Royaume of England, &c.

"In Pat. 11 E. IV. p. 2, m. 28, on Oct. 15, is a licence granted him *profecturo contra incredulos fidei Christianæ*, and to see the world, and to go in pilgrimage, with a recommendation of this Earl to all Princes. I suppose this may be the same printed by Rymer, vol. XI. p. 727.

"Mr. Maittaire, p. 128, mentions the Sayings of Socrates by this Erle Ryvers; and Hearne's Preface to Neubrigensis, f. xxxii. names another. The Cristyne, there called the Aucteuresse, was without doubt Christine de Pisa, of whom (if it was not foreign to your design) I could transmit a long account.

"The British Librarian for April cites the Ordre of Chyvalry, &c. The French hath been printed, 'L'Ordre de Chevalerie, où est contenu la Manière de faire les Chevaliers, et l'honneur qui a eux appartient, et la signifiance de leurs armes, et Harnois de Guerre, composé par un Chevalier, lequel dans sa viellesse fut Hermite, in 4to. à Lyon de Portenarys, 1510."

"I never saw that book of Caxton about Chesse, cited in Selden's Titles of Honour, p. 456; but had occasion, out of deference to Mr. Selden's learning, to mention it in my book about the Bath, p. 77; and to observe, that it was originally written in Latin, and that the French translation must have been made before 1350.

"Mr. Maittaire, in his Annales, ascribes the Latin book to Jacobus de Thessalonica, a Dominican, who, according to the Catalogue of Writers prefixed by Du Fresne to his Glossary, lived in 1410. In Bale's notes to Authors printed by Hearne, in his Appendix to Trokelowe, p. 287, Thomas Occleve is said to have translated Jacobus de Casulis de Ludo Scaccorum.

"But

"But this Latin book is much older either than Thessalonica or Occleue, or even the æra of 1350, which was as far back as I could run it when I wrote the book about the Bath, if Lambecius be right in Biblioth. Vindobonens, vol. II. p. 848, which I will transcribe, in case you give any Dissertations upon the books printed by Caxton, as well as the memoirs of his life.

"The Earl Ryvers translated another book, printed by Caxton in 1478, intituled 'The Cordyalle, or book of the four last things.' It was among Bishop Moore's books; in which this Earl is again stiled 'Defensour and Directour of the Causes Apostolique.'

"I believe it is not to your purpose to remark that the 'Dicta Philosophorum' was reprinted by Winkin de Worde, 1528.

"This Earl Ryvers wrote a ballad against seven Deadly Sins; and while he was imprisoned at Pomfret Castle, another ballad, beginning, 'Sumwhat musyng and mourning,' &c.; but whether Caxton printed either, I know not. John Ross, in his History, p. 214, hath the latter.

"Mr. John Bagford printed Proposals for the Life of Caxton, and there gave a list of several books; and I take it all his Collections were bought by the Earl of Oxford; and without doubt the Collections of Bishop Tanner, given to the Bodleian Library, must have many particulars; and if there be any Catalogue of Bishop Moore's books, you will certainly meet with others; or had liberty of being informed what was in the late Earl of Pembroke's custody. I acquainted Mr. Bagford with the Record where Caxton was sent Embassador, as I remember, to Burgundy; probably it hath been since printed by Mr. Rymer.

"Mr. Holmes can inform you if any Grants were made to Caxton by Edward IV. or Richard III; and from the Rolls you may know, if the clerk would only inspect the Alphabetical Catalogue, whether any grants were afterwards made, or if he died holding any lands from the Crown.

"You know that Ovid's Metamorphoses was translated into English prose, and printed by Caxton, as well as Virgil's Æneids.

"I have in the Life of Sir John Fastolf cited Caxton's book of Tully de Senectute. Bale and Pitts ascribe that translation to John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester, but, probably, upon no other authority than that that book is by Caxton annexed to the translation of Tully de Amicitia, by that Earl. The translation of the Earl is a strict verbal translation; this of de Senectute was taken from that in Frenshe (as Caxton saith) by Laurence *de primo facto*, at the commandement of the noble Prynce Lewys Duc of Bourbon. And I have reason to suppose, from the large passage relating to Sir John Fastolf, that William of Worcestre, *alias* Bolaner, made it, especially since in his own Memorials he hath entered, A. D. 1473, die 20 Aug. presentari W. Episcopo Winton librum Tullii de Senectute per me translatum in Anglicis. MS. in Cod. Bened. Cant. f. 322.

"The entries in the Chamberlain's Office in London will certainly shew whose son Caxton was, of what age he was when bound

bound apprentice. The Mercers' Company may afford some further materials; and probably his Will (if he made any) may be found in the Hustings there, or the partition of his estate according to the custom of the City.

"The entries in the Chamberlain's Office, or Mercers' Company, may shew us whether Winkin de Worde was not likewise of the same Company.

"I guess you do not extend your enquiries further into Printing than what relates to Caxton himself. There is an Argument in the hand-writing of Prynne, in the Library of the Inner Temple, that contains many particulars towards a general history, which the Booksellers then intimated to him for their own service.

"You will inspect the Statute 1 Ric. III. c. 9; and that 25 Hen. VIII. c. 15, which mentions the multiplying of Booksellers.

"I had the book mentioned by Mr. Maittaire in p. 197, printed at St. Alban's; but he hath only put the colophon after the book of Hunting and Hawking; whereas after 'The Blasyng of Arms' (which, by the way, contained only abstracts from Upton de Re Militari), there was in words at length, 'Emprinted at the exempt Monastery of St. Alban's,' &c. The Earl of Pembroke would not suffer me to be at rest till I presented it to him. I have taken the words at length, but cannot at present find it. I had a later Edition of the same, printed in 1496, on parchment, by Winkin de Worde, at Westminster, which I had given away, but I can send to the person who hath it.

"I have tired you with an incoherent rhapsody, wherein you will excuse your most faithful servant, JOHN ANSTIS."

To the same.

"REVEREND SIR, *Oct.* 20, 1737.

"I omitted in my last to acquaint you that I caused Caxton's Preface to the Translation of the book of 'The Histories of Jason' to be transcribed; but I am surprized at my negligence in not taking the whole title, or the time of the Printing. The Prologue begins, 'Forasmoche as late, by the commandement of the right hye and noble Princess, my right redoubted Lady, my Lady Margarete, by the grace of God, Duchesse of Burgoine,' &c.; and ends, 'to correct whereas they shall finde defaulte.'

"From this Prologue it appears this Translation was made after Edward IV. had been installed Knight of the Golden Fleece (who, by the way, was elected in the first Chapter of that Order held by Charles Duke of Burgundy at Bruges, on Sunday, May 8, 1468): but this Translation seems to have been made after the Prince, the eldest son of Edward IV. was capable of instruction. Caxton here describes the hangings set up by Philip Duke of Burgundy in *Hesdin*, referring the Mythology of the Order to the Fleece of Jason. I do not remember there is any other Writer now remaining, that mentions those hangings. Hesdin was a town and castle in Artois, upon the river Canche, which was entirely demolished by Philibert Emanuel Duke of Savoy, General of the

Emperor Charles V. in 1553; and who, about the distance of a league, built a new fort, which he called Hesdin fort; which latter word, or initial letters of words, is the motto of the Annonciade, the Order of Savoy. And possibly these hangings there perished. But it is plain from a citation from Oliver de la March, who was bred up in the Court of Philip Duke of Burgundy, that this Order of the Golden Fleece was instituted by him with a view to this story of Jason's expedition to Colchis, thus represented in those hangings which Caxton saw. This proof is in 'Chiffletii Breviarum Ordinis Velleris Aurei,' c. 3; and this confirms this testimony of Caxton, who otherwise must be allowed to be a competent ocular witness. Afterwards, indeed, upon the advice of John German Bishop of Novers, the first Chancellor of this Order, Gideon's Fleece was substituted in the room of that of Jason; and of the latter there were very rich hangings of gold and silver remaining in the Court of Brussels, when Chifflet in 1652 printed that in his 'Breviarium.'

"Monstrelet, vol. II. p. 57, mentions the erection of this Order; to which, on the collar, was appendant 'une toison, que jadis conquist anciennement Jason en l'isle de Colchos, comme on le trouve *en l'Histoire de Troye*,' &c.

"If I had a catalogue of the books printed by Caxton, it may be probable that I might find out the true Authors of many of them.

"I find that the copies of the Patents which I have, to the King's Printers, run no farther back than to 31 Elizabeth; the occasion of copying them all out at length being only to discover (because many of them were in reversion for terms of years) when the last grant would expire. I have reason to believe that the Argument of Mr. Prynne, in the Library of the Inner Temple, will furnish you with the dates of the Patents to the former Printers of the King, as I know it will furnish you with an account of the English Editions of the Bible. I have in folio, in black letter, 'Intrationum Liber,' &c. printed in London, 'in vico vulgariter nuncupato Flet-strete, in Officinâ, ere, ac impensis honesti viri Ricardi Pynson, Regis Impressoris, moram suam trahentis sub signo Divi Georgii, MCCCCCX. die verò ultimâ mensis Februarii.'

"In 1539 Robert Redman printed in Fleet-strete, at the sygne of the George, next to St. Dunstone's church.

"I believe there were several Law-books printed by Pynson; and some of them, as that of 'Littleton's Tenures', by his order, beyond sea.

"The naming Law-books would occasion an enquiry when our Acts of Parliament were first printed; for, before that invention, the method was to send them by writ to all the Sheriffs, to be published by them in the County Court; and to transmit them (if they were general Acts) into each Court in Westminster Hall, to be enrolled. It may be possible to find by search when these writs became discontinued: and from that time, it may be presumed, the Acts were printed.

"I have

" I have seen many Pardons, printed on parchment, granted by Religious Societies, in consequence of the Bulls of Popes for Indulgences.

" I have a ' Natura Brevium, imprynted in Flete-stret, at the sygne of the George, next to Saynt Dunstone's churche, by Wyllyam Powell, in the yere of our Lorde God MDLIII. the syxt day of May; cum privilegio ad imprimendum solùm.'

" The first Printing in Rome was near the church of St. John *ad Portam Latinam*, and thence the Printers have taken that Saint. You know that all trades beyond-sea have a Patron Saint; and the reason of calling the Printing-houses *Chapels* is, that they first printed in them. Pray inspect whether the place in the Almonry at Westminster, where Caxton printed, was not first a Chapel.

" There is a large account of Christine de Pisa in one of the volumes of the Memoirs of the French Society of Inscriptions; but I have not that book. She dedicated her book, ' Le Chemin du grand étude,' to Charles VI. of France. She was a voluminous writer upon many subjects; such as, ' Of Feats of Arms, of Knighthode,' which I have seen in MS. There is one of them in the Bodleian Library, another in the King's, &c. I can send a few extracts that I took from them, if of any service.

" In the first Edition of Mr. Maittaire's Annales, p. 197, there is ' The Lynage of Coat Armys,' as you mention; without the Cross, the arms. I have not the second Edition; but the fact is, that, after ' The Lynage of Coat Armys,' there was in words at length a long inscription of its being printed at St. Alban's; then afterwards followed the book of Hunting and Hawking, with the inscription mentioned. The Earl of Pembroke would not permit me to rest, till he had it from me; but I am certain I kept a copy of the colophon, and shall find it to send it to you; otherwise the Earl of Pembroke will not deny the favour of it.

" I had that book of Boethius printed at Tavistock, and lent it (before I had made any use of it myself) to one Mr. Ryder, who used me scurvily, by presenting it, without my knowledge, to the Duke of Bedford. I lived in Cornwall not far distant from a seat called Keverell, which belonged to an ancient family of Langdon, extinct within memory, who bore for their arms a chevron between three Lizards' heads erased; and in that house I met with that book among some old rubbish papers in a corner, which, doubtless, had continued in that house from the time of its being printed. Mr. Hearne, in his Glossary upon Robert of Gloucester, from p. 708 to 712, treats of this book; and mentions that the arms (which he doth not there describe) deserved consideration; which were as I have above specified them, and belonged to this family. He is not less in error in the conjecture he makes about the exemption of Tavistock, which he attributes to the Charters printed in Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 218, b. and p. 996, which only discharged it from secular taxes; for there is the exception of expeditions, refection of bridges and castles; and the monks used the term *exempt* as denoting a freedom from the jurisdiction of the Diocesan Bishop. The case of Tavistock is somewhat par-

ticular. Selden, in his Titles, l. 2, c. 5, § 28, hath printed the Patent, dated 23 Jan. 5 Hen. VIII. creating Richard Banham, then Abbot, and his successors, one of the Spiritual and Religious Lords of the Parliament. This Banham had upon many occasions been censured, and submitted to the Bishop of Exeter; but at last obtained a Bull from Pope Leo, dated Sept. 18, 1517, exempting that Abbey from the jurisdiction of Archbishops, Bishops, &c. and subjecting it immediately to the Roman See. I the rather take notice of it, because it hath been entertained for a vulgar error, that all the Religious summoned were mitred, and exempted. I have heard there were several other books printed at Tavistock, but I never saw any of them.

"I am sensible that I make excursions from your subject. I have inspected Bale de Scriptoribus, p. 618, about Caxton.

"As to Printing in general, beside the French books cited upon that subject by Mr. Maittaire, I have referred to Polydore Virgil, l. 2, c. 7. Besold. Pent. dissert. 4. Pancirolus de rebus deperditis et noviter inventis, and his commentators. Schmid. Hom. 3 and 4. Boecler Orat. 1640, habita. Brodæus, l. 2. Miscell. c. 26. Herm. Hugo de primâ scribendi origine, p. 210, c. 34. Chokier, Hist. l. 1, c. 18. Christran, Lib. ii. Βιβλιοφιλια, p. 12. Ultrajedi, 1681, 12. Gallois plus belles Biblioteques, p. 185, et seq. Malinkrot de ortu et progressu Typographiæ.

"Pray use no ceremony in commanding any thing in my power. I fancy Mr. Hearne, in his rhapsodies, may name some flying pieces by Caxton.

"The History of Jason, 1475.

"The History of the Knight Jason, by Ger. Leeu, folio, Andwarp, 1480.

"The History of Jason, 1492.

"The booke of the Chesse.

"La Legende Dorée.

"I am your most humble servant, JOHN ANSTIS."

To the same.

"REVEREND SIR, *Heralds' Office, All Saints Day*, 1737.

"Being yesterday in Town, in order to attend according to the duty of my office at Court this day, I would not omit the opportunity of inspecting the Argument of Mr. Prynne, deposited in the Inner Temple Library (which was before a Committee), to prove the Patents to some Booksellers solely to print the Bibles, Statutes, Law-books, &c. to be monopolies, and not legal. I had only a short time to spare, and found he begins by citing several Authors about the Invention and Progress of Printing in general, and in this Kingdom. The transcript of it will contain about twelve sheets of paper in folio, on every side, being in a very small hand, not easily to be read. I asked the Librarian, who is a very honest and obliging person, the charges of doing it, and desired him to write to you, and at the same time that he would be so kind to specify some of the oldest printed books in England in that Library. He forthwith shewed me two of Caxton,

one

one of Bonaventure, another of a Christian, and a third of Julianus Notarii, being the Festival. He told me there are others; but I was crampt in time, because they are not put in their Catalogue.

" Prynne mistook the mark of Caxton for 1478, being surely in haste, without recollecting that ° was half of 8. He places (by mistake) the first printing of the Acts of Parliament after the end of any Session to 33 Hen. VIII. (not having seen any copies of those now in my possession); and then enumerates several editions (some older than I have observed) of all the Statutes, in one complete volume, &c.

" The Librarian tells me he will inspect several books (as he thinks) in that Library by Pynson, who was, as I believe, bred under Caxton, either with or immediately after Wynkin de Worde.

" By this enquiry you will be convinced that I do not want will, if I had power to lay any thing before you. I must not omit that there are several things about the English Editions of the Bible scattered up and down in different parts of this Argument; and probably you may extract somewhat to your purpose from them.

" I am your most faithful servant, JOHN ANSTIS."

To the same.

" SIR, *Mortlake, Oct.* 28, 1737.

" I think Mr. Murray lent me Caxton's ' Translation of the Recuyel of the Histories of Troye,' from which I caused only this Prologue to be transcribed, and if it had any Colophon of the time of Printing, the Transcriber was careless in omitting it.

" Forasmoche as late by the comandement, &c. &c. . . . . whereas they shalle finde defaulte.' Here endeth the Prologue of the Translator.

" Philip le Bon, Duke of Burgundy, erected the Golden Fleece on January 10, 1410, the day of his marriage with his third wife, Isabel of Portugal. If you would be critically exact, you will observe that the Burgundians at that time followed the French method of computation, beginning their year from Easter day; and not according to the Roman account, from Kalends of January. Here is reference to the fable of Medea's amours of Jason, and her magick. Pont. Heuler, Rer. Burgund. l. 4, c. 3, refers the Institution to this expedition to Colchos. I have an edition of the Toison d'or, wrote by the Bishop of Turney, Abbot of St. Bertin, and Chancellor of that Order, under the good Duke Phil. de Bourgougne printed in folio at Troyes, ' Par Nich. . . . . ogue, Imprimeur et Libraire, l'an 1530, le 21 jour d'Apuril.' He, however, dedicates his book to Charles Duke of Burgundy, and treats of the Fleece of Jason, as well as of Scripture History.

" As to our Acts of Parliament, I have those of the first year of

of Henry VIII. with this colophon, 'Here endeth the Statutes holden at Westmynster, the 21 day of January, in the first yere of the moost noble reygne of Kyng Henry the VIII. Emprynted in London by his comaundment, in Flet-strete, at the signe of the George, by Richard Pynson, Prynter unto his noble Grace.' At the beginning is the representation of that King in royal robes, sitting with the sceptre in his right, and the mond, surmounted with the cross, in his left hand, waited upon by the Judges in coifs, and, as I think, Sergeants. There is at the end the rebus of Pynson, supported by two wild men. I have likewise those of the third year, which doth not mention the Printer, but hath the same rebus of Pynson. Those of the fourth year in the same manner. I have those of the sixth year thus marked, 'Enprinted by the comaundment of our Sovereyne Lord the Kyng and his Counsell, by Richarde Pynson, Prynter unto his moste noble Grace, dwellynge in London in Flete-strete, at the sygne of the George, besyde Saynt Dunstane's churche;' with the monagram only having under it, 'Richard Pynson,' but without the supporters and other ornaments in those of the former years. I have some others of that reign. Those of the 21st year have this subscription, 'Imprinted by Thomas Berthelet, Printer unto the Kynges most noble Grace. Cum privilegio a Rege induto.' Those of the.... year have 'Thomas Berthelet, regius impressor, excudebat cum privilegio.' The like of the 23 Hen. VIII. 24 Hen. VIII.; in the title-page, 'Londini, in ædibus Thomæ Bertheleti regii impressoris cum privilegio, a Rege induto;' and so in 25 Hen. VIII. I have no others of that reign, which, however, seem to be evidence that from the first of Hen. VIII. the Acts of every Session were printed separately; so that I think Redman, who came long after, did not begin that method, neither was he the first that printed the old Acts in Latin and French, for (as I remember) there is a large collection in print of them, in the reign of Philip and Mary, remaining in the Tower, in folio, whereof Mr. Holmes can give a larger account. Though the above-mentioned Pynson printed in London, yet there are several books printed in France (that being probably cheaper), 'ad instantiam Richardi Pinson.' Thus Littleton's Tenures by William le Tailier, at Roan, &c. And I had several little books about Grammar (which I gave to the late Mr. Rawlinson) printed in divers parts of France at the expences of English Merchants; some of Exeter, &c.;—a De Worde printed the Statutes of 1, 3, and 7 of Hen. VII. A. D. 1491.

"I have the Visions of Pierce Ploughman; I mean that wrote (as supposed) by Robert Longeland on Malvern hills, in 1530; 'Imprinted at London by Robert Crowley, dwellyng in Elye Rentes in Holburne, the year of our Lord MDL.' If you have this book, pray inspect f. lxviii. b. where he writes, 'In the year a thousand, three hundred, *twyse* twenty, and ten;' and then saith when

when Chichester was Mair. If it means of London, then I take it, that instead of *twyse* it should be *thrice*. See Stow's Survey. Though I am not enabled to send you any thing memorable concerning Caxton, I am resolved to tire your patience by scribbling this sheet. Baluzius, in his Preface to 'Ant. Augustinus's Emendations of Gratian,' mentions an Edition of the Decretum, which at the end hath in red letters, 'MCCCCLXII.—Adolfo de Nassau Archiepiscopatum gerente Moguntinensem in nobili urbe Mogunciâ, quæ nostros apud majores aurea dicta, quam divina etiam clementia dono gratuito præ cæteris terrarum nationibus arte impressoria dignata est illustrare, hoc presens Gratiani Decretum suis cum rubricis, non atramentali pennâ cannavæ, sed arte quadam ingeniosa imprimendi Petrus Schoiffer de Gernserheym, suis consignando scutis, feliciter consummavit.' Three estoiles, or stars.

"I have Joh. de Burgo's 'Pupilla Oculi,' printed 'In almâ Parisiensi Academiâ, opera Wolffgangi Hopylii, impressa 1510,' dedicated at London in 1500 by Augustinus Agyeus, to William Breton, a merchant; who addresses him, 'Taceam libros quos nuper in Galliâ transiens ipse maximis impensis atque optimis formulis premi fecisti, quod hæc una pupilla oculi (quam nobis emendandam commisisti) vel utilius vel magis necessarium in Christiana religione publicandum invenire possis non intelligo.'

"I know nothing of any, save the Historian, of the name of Froissart, that was ever in this Kingdom.

"Dr. Waterland went some time since to Windsor.

"I have 'Manipulus Curatorum; impressus Londini per Wynandum de Worde, commorantem in vico vulgariter nuncupato the Flete-strete, ad signum Solis, anno D'ni MCCCCCIX. die verò xiii mensis Februarii;' with a monogram, which I take to be 74; having on the dexter a centaur, and on the left a greyhound regardant, and W. C.; and under all, 'Wynkyn de Worde.'

"To the general Writers add,

"Adami Schrugii Labor Germaniæ scriptus de Typographica, 1640.

"Homilia Johannis Schmidii, et Oratio Joh'is Henrici Boceleri habita, anno 1640.

"Johannes Schilterus Observ. in Jacobi de Konigshoven Chronicon Universale et Alsaticum. Mentelius to Malinkrot, and Malinkrot Dean of Mentz.

"Some old printed books in Bayle's Dictionary, in the word Ailly.

"You will find many things in Moreri's Dictionary, of the last Paris edition, under the word *Imprimerie*, where other writers upon this subject are named.

"I doubt not but you have observed what Mr. Hearne writes of Caxton in f. 700 of his Glossary on Robert of Gloucester, and in p. 739."

"Your faithful humble servant, J. ANSTIS.

To

To the same.

"Sir, *Oct.* 31, 1737.

"If you think it not improper, I will send by the penny post the Charter to the Printers, and 'Manipulus Curatorum.' As to Illuminators, pray inspect Mr. Casley's Preface where he mentions the citations from St. Jerome, which I gave him from the common Edition, *literis uncialibus*, which he, upon consulting MSS. thinks should be *initialibus*. I guess that I rightly transcribed the title of the Pica according to the abbreviations, where ne'rio fiendar' stood for necessario fiendarum, the common manner of abbreviations. The 'Liber Intrationum' is a folio, and is of the Law Entries, of the same nature with that called 'Coke's Entries.'

"I know nothing of Irish Printers.

"If you enter into the Antiquity of Paper, you should consult Mabillon and Maffei, and several others that I could refer you to; but I take that from Bartholus, for the marks of the paper-makers, and placed, as I understand it, on each sheet, to be a great curiosity.

"I forgot in my last, '*Magna* Carta in ff. *whereunto is added* more Statutes than *ever was imprynted* in any one boke be*fore* this tyme, with an Almanacke, and a *Calender* to know the *Moones;* necessarye for all *yong studiers* of the Lawe. Anno Domini MCCCCCXXIX.' It is an odd-shaped volume, having in the end, '*Here endeth* Magna Carta,' &c. '*Imprynted at London, in Flete*-streete, by me, *Robert Redman*, dwellynge at the signe of the George, nexte to Saynte Dunstone's churche, anno D'ni MCCCCCXXIX.'

"My worthy friend Dr. Mangey will wait on you, that, by your favour, he may be permitted to see the Greek Marble, from which you kindly gave me the Inscription.

"Your faithful servant, John Anstis."

P. S. The words marked by *italics* were printed in red ink.

Mr. Ames to Mr. Anstis.

"Good Sir, *Wapping, April* 4, 1740.

"I am encouraged, by my kind friend Mr. James West and others, to send you a list of our English Printers. It is intended to perfect that subject better than has yet been done, and to confine myself to the English Printing only, from the beginning to the year 1600, which is thought full low; but, however, I shall endeavour to make a complete catalogue of those books which were printed before 1500; and, if I can, all those Printers works who began printing before that time, which will bring it down much lower. Also I would take notice of the encouragement and discouragement it met with from the publick. During that time, Sir, your kind assistance in this affair will be esteemed an honour and great obligation on your, perhaps unknown, though very affectionate humble servant at command, J. Ames."

Mr.

Mr. Anstis to Mr. Ames.

"Sir, *Herald, Office, May* 8, 1740.

"You may without any apology command me; for I have always thought it my duty to assist, as far as lies in my power, all who oblige the publick. If you have not seen the Collections of the Earl of Pembroke, you will there find the greatest Collections of the first books printed in England. The book of Coat Arms, &c. printed at St. Alban's, his Lordship had from me, and it is a very fair folio. I had also that printed by Wynken de Worde; and I believe Mr. Murray hath it, being on parchment, but imperfect. I do not remember any thing about the Laws of the Stanneries, printed at Tavistock.

"Some Editions of Fox's Martyrs are much larger than others; and I could wish some one would compare, and give us what is omitted in the later Editions. There are many things now left out about the Protector Seymour.

"In Anthony à Wood's Antiquities is a dissertation about the Introduction of Printing in Oxford.

"I have the copies of some grants from the Crown about Printing, at Mortlake, which I shall from thence send you, when I return thither. You will find scattered up and down in Tom Hearne's book several things that probably may be to your purpose. There are some Licenses about Printing in Rymer.

"I had several little parts of books, several with title-pages, said to be printed at the expences of Merchants at Exeter, being Priscians and Grammars, but, as I remember, printed beyond Sea, which I gave to Tom Rawlinson.

"I have here in town some Indulgences, printed about the year 1500; one is by the Prior of Kyrkeby upon Wretheck, but no mention when, or by whom printed.

"Anthony à Wood in his Antiq. Oxon. (which I have not by me) hath an account of the books he had seen first printed at Oxford, which if you have not consulted you will inspect.

"As to the word *Alluminor* in the Act of Rich. III. I take it that, even before the invention of Printing, when, as well as afterwards, it was the custom to illuminate the initial letters, such had the privilege of being members, and entitled to the privileges of Universities, whereof you will find some memorandums in the History of Bullens or that of Paris; and if you will inspect the present Judge Fortescue's Edition of Fortescue's work of Supreme Power (or some such title), you will find a pleasant dispute about the import of the word *Illuminators*, in the case of the University of Oxford, among the wise Judges of the Common Pleas, which, if not too foreign, you may entertain your readers withal.

"Have you any where taken notice that our first Printers, being Germans, and having no letters proper to express the sounds of some of our words, used letters of their own that did not properly express them, such as of Þ or Ð, for which they used their own th, and so on in some others, &c.?

"As

"As to initial letters, if Mr. Casley's reading of St. Jerome, *initialibus*, instead of *uncialibus* in the common prints, be right, then the flourishing such letters is very antient; but I have reason to doubt Mr. Casley's correction, for I take it, that flourishing a single letter would not make such elephantine books.

"In Bishop Moore's library is (as I suppose) the edition you cite of Linwood.

"I could give you an account of some of the authors of the books mentioned by you; as of William de Burley, &c. who was tutor to the Black Prince, and Richard II.; under whom three of his family were Knights of the Garter. Thus of Sir David Lindsey, &c.

"In your account of printing Galen by Linacre at Cambridge, I cannot guess why you call the arms of Henry VIII. under a French crown; the left supporter should be called a greyhound. The pomegranate shews it was printed before his divorce from his first Queen, being her badge.

"I have an edition of the works of Sir David Lindsay, of the Mount, *alias* Lyon King of Arms. Edinburgh; printed by Andrew Hart, 1634. In the title-page are the effigies of Sir David, with the arms of Scotland under an unarched crown upon his right shoulder, and a large collar about his neck (like to the collar of S. S.); but it is not easy to determine of what his collar consisted. On the right side of his bonnet is a jewel.

"If either of the Editions of his Works which you mention hath his effigies, I will explain it when I have the sight of it.

"Your humble servant, JOHN ANSTIS."

"SIR, To the same.

"You will pardon my delay in answering your letter, which hath been occasioned in that I cannot as yet find the colophon to the Book of Coat Arms, which expresses that it was imprinted at St. Albans, &c. That of Hawking and Hunting hath at the end the arms of that Abbey, and doubtless was printed at that place, though it is not mentioned. When I find, I shall send you the whole colophons, if you have them not already. In the Inner Temple library is a manuscript by the famous William Prynne, containing among several other of his arguments, one before a Committee of Parliament concerning Printing, wherein he gives a long catalogue of the English bibles, &c. from the Introduction of Printing in England, which you may consult.

"I had Boethius, printed at Tavistock by one Dan . . ., monk of that Abbey, at the instant request of Mr. Robert Langdon, of Keverill, Esq. with the arms of that family (which was in the parish of St. Martin's, near Looe, in Cornwall), so that Mr. Hearne in one of his books mistook strangely, which you will inspect and correct.

"The Book of Coat Arms was reprinted by Winkin de Worde at Westminster, and I have seen it on parchment.

"I formerly gave Mr. Maittaire the collections I had made about Printing, and kept no copy of them; and I sent Mr. Lewis the

the narrative he hath given concerning the authors of the books which Caxton printed.

"In Mr. Madox's 'Firma Burgi,' you will find an extract from Wynkin de Worde's will about a chantry erected by him.

"You know there is an Act of Parliament under Richard III. about importation, and binding of books, wherein Illuminers are named, those who adorned the initial letter.

"I formerly gave Mr. Bagford some things I then had about Caxton, but I never have kept copies, and I guess the Earl of Oxford hath his papers.

"I have taken a note about the first printing of our Liturgies, two editions; and about the Palea printed at Cambridge, being a scarce book, which I shall send you.

"I have been told there was an Accidence or Grammar, printed at Tavistock, and some other books besides Boethius; but I never saw any of them.

"I am your most humble servant, JOHN ANSTIS."

To the same.

"'Liberties of the Clergy by the Lawes of the Realme, by John Gooddall, printed by *Rob. Wier.*'

"'Treatise of Constitutions, Provincial and Legatine, printed by *Thomas Godfrey,* tempore Hen. VIII.'

"These are the titles of the books after which I made the enquiry.

"There is in Stow's Survey an account of Robert Large, and I find he was one of the members for the city in the Parliament, 13 Hen. VI. But this could not be that Robert who died in 1439. So further enquiry to be made into this particular.

"It is probable the books of apprenticeships, in the custody of the Chamberlain of London, will furnish you with that of Caxton, and with several other valuable materials for your purpose.

"I have the Debates between the Heralds of France and English; but cannot at present put my hand upon it; but I suppose you know it is only a translation of a book first printed in French.

"Patents of Endenization should all be found, either in the Tower, or Rolls chapel.

"If you will pardon this hasty scribble, you will oblige

"Your most faithful servant, JOHN ANSTIS.

"I shall readily subscribe for your book."

To Mr. ANSTIS.

"KIND SIR,

"I think myself much obliged by the favour of yours, and return you my thanks for your intention to serve me in this undertaking.

"I have heard but of four books printed at St. Alban's before the year 1538, when John Hertford printed there, and at London; and all of them without the Printer's name, but supposed to be done

done by the Schoolmaster, which yet I cannot learn the name of. The first is 'Rhetorica nova Fratris Laurentii Guielmi de Saona ordinis menorum,' &c. which Dr. Mead has, and let me take some account of. The second, 'Exempla Sacra Scriptura ex utroque Testamento secund. ordinem literarum collecta apud Villam Sancti Albani, anno D'ni M°.CCCC°.LXXXI°.' account given me by Mr. West. The third, 'The Chronicle of St. Alban's, or Fructus Temporum, 1483,' in my own possession. The fourth, the book you mention of Hawking and Hunting, by Juliana Barnes, which I have no farther account of than what is given by Dr. Middleton in his 'Dissertation on Printing,' except that I find in a Catalogue of Rawlinson's it was printed by Caxton, 1481, and think I saw that impression, but imperfect, at the University Library at Cambridge, last October; so that your notes will be very acceptable to me.

"I have consulted the MS. of the famous Mr. Prynne, at the Inner Temple Library.

"The book of Boethius, printed at Tavistock, 1525, I have not any further account of, than what Palmer in his 'History of Printing' gives, which is but small, so that I shall be glad of further light into Printing there. Mr. Browne Willis tells me that Mr. Stanford, Senior Fellow of Baliol College, Oxon, has a quarto book printed there, and enacted by the High Court of Parliament, the 5th and 26th years of Hen. VIII. intituled, 'The Laws of the Stanaries,' which I promise myself he will give me an account of. I am inclined to think there are more, but they have not yet reached me.

"Mr. Maittaire is my Friend, and has lent me his assistance, but he had not confined himself to English books, and therefore he cannot do much. Mr. Lewis speaks as if our English Printers at first made but a poor appearance, and that they are scarce worthy notice; however, if I will go on, he will lend me what assistance he can.

"Mr. Madox's 'Firma Burgi' I have, and made that observation you are so good to mention to me; also that Act of Richard III. which was repealed by Henry VIII. Counsellor Cay has been so good to give me the titles of all the Acts relating to Printing; and Mr. Baker of St. John's College, Cambridge, gave me some account of Bagford's papers, and an extract of what he had given to him on English Printing.

"I shall be vastly obliged to you for the note you intimate of our two Editions of the Liturgies, and about the 'Palea' printed at Cambridge; and shall be well pleased to hear further of the Grammar you intimated, printed at Tavistock, with other books.

"I imagine 'Fox's Acts and Monuments' will furnish me with a good deal of matter; so I am now consulting that, and I am promised a licence or leave to search the Rolls office for Patents, &c. which I hope I shall succeed in. I have been told there was a great deal of management to get the Stationers' Charter; but I have

I have no further information of it than what I have from Strype's Stowe. They themselves say their books are lost.

"Pray, good Sir, excuse the freedom of this Epistle from one who would take it as a pleasure to serve you in what he is able.

"J. AMES."

To Mr. AMES.

"SIR, *Monday Morning, June .., 1740.*

"The books I enquired after are frequently cited in Dr. Cosin's 'Apology for Ecclesiastical Proceedings,' which is all the notice that I have of them. The books you kindly sent me (which I shall return with many thanks by Mr. Kettell, when he next comes to Mortlake, for fear of any miscarriage) is not that whereof I enquired. It gives a pompous title to Laurence Valla, who was a Roman born, and a Canon of the Church of Lateran there. I have not the Latin edition thereof, and know not whether he be there styled of noble birth; but it was for the purpose of Henry VIII. to represent him as such.

"I do not remember the doubt that I made concerning (Sir) Robert Large in the hasty scribble I sent you. The quotation of the year when he was member for London, is from Prynne's fourth volume of Parliamentary Writs.

"What occasioned my supposition that the debate between the Heralds of France and England was a translation from a book in French bearing that title, was that I saw one with that title in our King's library; but when you read the preface to this English book by John Coke (if it be in yours), you may probably find (at least) it will be found by collating these two books, whether this latter be not an answer to the former. In the title of my book it is said to be 'compyled by Jho'n Coke,' &c. 'and fynished the yere of our Lord MDL.' which must explain the colophon in some manner, wrote by Wier in his native language; so that I take it cannot mean 1549, being before the finishing it.

"I have reason to believe that in the King's library there are some books which you may be glad to see. In the Middle Temple Library, if you consult the Catalogue lately printed, I am certain you will meet with some books printed early in this kingdom, such as f. 8, at Oxford, 1481, &c. That Catalogue is disposed in such a manner as you may easily consult what is for your purpose, and turn to the books themselves, and the Catalogue is in that library, whereof I have a copy.

"Did you ever see the 'Commemoration, or Dirige, of bastard Edmund Bonner, *alias* Savage, usurped Bishop of London, by Lemeck a Vale, 1569?' The last is a fictitious name doubtless. I have read it; but I have it not, as likewise a book somewhat of the same kind, by Skelton, poet laureat, against Cardinal Wolsey.

"I wish you would give us a particular account of the several Editions, and variations in them, of our liturgies, in such manner as Dr. Bennet hath informed us concerning those of the articles. Mr. Maittaire, f. 574, hath given us a short account of some Editions,

Editions, but hath omitted the variations; Dr. Nicholls has some observations. I believe I sent you some short account of the titles and colophons in some Editions under Edward VI. but I could wish those under Queen Elizabeth, both in English and Latin, were collated. In the latter there is one in Latin and Greek, Londini, A. D. MDLXIX. 12mo; and at the end 'Excusum Londini apud Reg. Wolfium, Regiæ Majestati in Latinis Typographum,' without any mention of the year, which I take to be a very rare book. It is dedicated to Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Pauls, by his nephew, William Whitacher, May 23, 1569.

"I have 'Liber Precum publicarum,' &c. in 4to, which hath Queen Elizabeth's letters patents, dated April 6, in her 2d year, and at the end, 'Excusum Londini, apud Regin. Wolfium, Regiæ Majestati in Latinis Typographum, cum privilegio Regiæ Majestatis,' without mentioning any year; but in the table of the Solar Cycle, which follows after the Calendar, 'annus hic presens 1560 currentis Cycli Solaris est 1.'

"I inspected this morning a book containing the years of the reigns of our monarchs, with this colophon, 'Londini, ex officinâ Johannis Waley, Typographi, anno à Virgineo partu MDLXIII. mens. Marcii.' Coke afterwards printed this book, I think under the reign of James II. continuing it down to that time.

"Would it be entirely foreign for you to give us the inscriptions upon the Cards, though the usage of them was before printing? Your faithful humble servant, JOHN ANSTIS."

To the same.

"SIR, *June* .., 1740.

"Being in haste when I wrote you this morning, being then and still engaged about the ceremony of the spousals to be performed this evening, I believe I omitted to mention, that if your business called you to London, and you had time upon any morning to call at the Heralds' Office, I should be glad of it, and then if any thing occurred in conversation worth your knowing, I might be better enabled to refer to the places where the vouchers might be had. I cannot by my memory refer to the time of the Printing of the Palea at Cambridge, whether before or after the time of printing Linacre's book there. It is a book referred to by Selden, and if I remember aright, Mr. Baker wrote me he never met with it, which I did in the Library of a friend of mine in Kent. You will see by this scribble in what hurry I am.

"Your humble servant, J. ANSTIS."

To the same.

"SIR, *Heralds' Office, June* 25, 1740.

"When I came into town last Monday, I searched for your last letter, in order to have brought it with me, but could not then find it, it being then my intention to have returned you in person the best answers I could make to your queries. I remember one of them was concerning the Antiquity of Playing cards, which the French

French generally ascribe to the year 1392, as being there invented for the diversion of their King during his intermitting lunatic fits; but I have reason to suppose them more ancient, for reasons I shall give you. However, I wish you would instruct yourself from some of the card-makers with the antient French names that were inscribed upon the coat cards. Such as Poictou de Xantrailles, &c.; Hector de Troy; Ozier Danois, &c. Escutcheons in paintings are much older. The Earl of Pembroke told me that the original of printing drawboards was taken by such as took off the impressions of coat arms from the engravings upon household utensils.

I am generally to be found before term at this office, from whence I design to return back to Mortlake on Saturday at furthest. "Your humble servant, JOHN ANSTIS."

To the same.

"SIR, *Mortlake, Oct.* 3, 1740.

"I received the book, and also Mr. Lewis's kind present, for which I request you to return him my thanks, and if he intends to publish it for sale, I have that respect for him, as to send him some matters that occur to me, which he may consider in an Appendix, if it be not already in the bookseller's disposal, so as it may be too late. Anthony Wood in his Hist. Antiq. Oxon. (not the Athenæ), hath an account of the first Printing there. That book is in the Heralds' Office, where you may inspect it, so I do not transcribe it. I saw our friend Dr. Rawlinson, who could recollect his having Caxton's Vegetius, but desired you would put him in a method to find it, if you saw it in his custody. Pray hath Mr. Somner, or my former acquaintance Mr. Battely, any thing about Printing at Canterbury? I wish I could assist you in this matter; but I never took notice of the first Printers, or the first Editions of books in England.

"Your most assured friend and servant, J. ANSTIS."

To the same.

"SIR, *Mortlake, June* 24, 1743.

"I desired Mr. Kettell to ask you, when he should meet you at the Society, whether you could inform me where two books printed by the Wiers could be borrowed, for I apprehend it is not very probable to find out that either of them may be procured from a bookseller.

"I take leave to transcribe a passage from Thomæ Thomasii Dictionarium, in 4to, printed at Cambridge, 'ex officina Joh'is Legati celeberri'æ Academiæ Typographi 1596,' in the dedication of it to Lord Burghley. 'Cui incommodo cum author ipse magna ex parte medec' in posterum caperet, eos labores suscepit, qui ipsius valetudini parum conducerent: nam hâc quidem in re adeo cogitationes suas curasque defixit, ut nec tempori, nec rei familiari, nec sibi parceret, quin omnem undique apparatum ac copiam ad hanc Spartam quam esset nactus, locupletandam ornandam,

ornandam atque honestandam conquireret. Quo suo studio et vigilantia dum propositam vitæ rationem prosequitur, dum Reipublicæ et literis prodesse expetit, in gravissimam corporis ægritudinem incidit, atque adeo haud longo post intervallo diem suum obiit. Postquam igitur ille præclare suo functus officio excessit e vitâ, mihiq' Typographi munus, quod ille prius sustinuerat, Academiæ beneficio esset concessum, nihil prius faciendum putavi quam,' &c. If you have not observed this passage, it will not be ungrateful to you; if you have, it will, however, shew how glad I am of any opportunity to communicate any thing for your service. Your most faithful servant, JOHN ANSTIS."

To the same.

"SIR, [1740.]

"In your first book about Jason, you cite from Mr. Lewis, p. 144, my words about the time of the election of our Edward the Fourth, as if these had been Caxton's. You will be apprized of it by taking notice of inverted commas to Caxton's words in that place.

"Mr. Lewis, f. 31, &c. puzzles himself about Caxton's commencement of the year. Now, in your account of his book, 'The Cordyal,' you take notice he dates it on the day of the Purification, falling upon Tuesday, the 2d of February, 1478; which, therefore, must have been in 1479, according to such as begin the year from either Christmas or the first of January.

"I sent Mr. Lewis notices of the Authors of several books printed by Caxton, which he hath inserted, as he had liberty, as his own discoveries. If you would add about Christiana de Pisa, you may be largely instructed by a dissertation in the 'Dissertations of the Society of Inscriptions in France;' and you may in every book find an account of Alan de Chartier. The like of our poet Skellon, Lydgate, &c.

"The Lord Coke, in his Preface to Littleton, thinks Littleton's Tenures were first printed in 24 Hen. VIII. My Lord was mistaken.

"There is an Edition in 1525, which is 16 Hen. VIII. by Pinson, wherein he complains of a former edition by Redman.

"There was an Edition in 1521.

"Counsellor Kettlebey of the Temple shewed me several Editions of that book, but I took not any particular account of them.

"I have the 'Chronicle of Jhon Hardyng,' &c. 'Londini, ex officinâ Rich. Graftoni, mense Januarii MDXLIII. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solùm.' At the bottom his insigne; representing 'G. R. or R. G.'

"The Pica Sarum that I mentioned hath this title: 'Liber presens Directorium Sacerdotum, quem Pica Sarum vulgò vocitat Clerus, q'q'm iste pluribus vicibus inter n'ras atque transmarinas terras impressus, ac compositus existat; nusq' tam secundum verum Saorum Ordinale cancellatus seu correctus fuerit nec enucleatus. Hinc est quod Universitas Cantabrigien' hoc onus laboris hujusmodi

hujusmodi correctionis atque cancellationis seu collationis nobis ordinatis Sarum ne'rio fiendar' * venerabili viro magistro Clerke, Collegii Regalis Cantori, credidit atque commisit; insuper honesto Ricardo Pynson, extra Barram Novi Templi London moranti, ad imprimendum dedit atque finiri jussit, anno Salutis MCCCCXCVIII.'

"Hence no printing then at that University. This Pica is the Pye in the preface to the Common Prayer book concerning the service of the church. Whereof see the Stat. 3 and 4 Edw. VI. for abolishing divers books.

"The 'Pupilla Oculi,' which was written by John de Burgo, Chancellor of Cambridge, in 1385, was printed at Paris by Wolffgang Hopylius in 1510. 'Impensis honestissimi ac fidelissimi mercatoris Willielmi Breton,' to which merchant there is an epistle, which ends, 'Vale iterum Londini ex ædibus nostris pridie Kal. Februarias Mil. ccccx.'

"I have in my custody, 'Natura Brevium.' It wants the title page. It is in English, 'Imprynted at London, in Flete-strete, at the sygne of the George, nexte to Saynt Dunstone's churche, by Wyllyam Powell, in the yere of our Lorde God MDLIII. the syxt day of May. Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solùm.'

'Manipulus Curatorum. Explicit libellus intitulatus Manipulus Curatorum pro instructione neophitorum curatorum, editus à doctissimo viro domino Guidone de Monterocherii. Impressus in civitate London per Wynandum de Worde, commorantem in vico vulgariter nuncupato the Flete-strete, ad signum solis. Anno D'ni MCCCCCIX. die vero XIII mensis Februarii."

"I have the 'Vision of Pierce Ploughman,' in verse. 'Imprinted at London, by Robert Crowley, dwellyng in Elye rentes, in Holburne, the yere of our Lord MDL. ☞ ☜ *Intrationum* excellentissimus *Liber*,' &c. The words in *italics* are in red ink, and so several others through the title, which is very long. At the end, 'London in vico vulgariter nuncupato Flet-strete in officina cre ac impensis honesti viri Ricardi Pynson Regis Impressoris moram suam trahentis sub signo divi Georgii Anno nove redemptionis MCCCCCX. die vero ultima mensis Februarii.' Rob. Redman, who printed Bretton, lived at this sign.

"Kelway's Reports, 'Impr. Lond. per Joh. Croke, pro Tho. Wight, an. 1602,' in folio. You have not mentioned this Croke.

"The Patent to Grafton for printing Law books, is dated 22 April, 1 Edw. VI. p. 1, m. 7. Patent to Richard Tothille, citizen, stationer, and printer, of London, to imprint for seven years all books of the Temporal Law, 12 April, 7 Edw. 6, p. 3; Patent to John Cawood, 29 Dec. 1 Mar. p. 2; to Richard Tottle, 1 May, pat. 2 and 3 Phil. and Mar. p. 1; again 12 Jan. 1 Eliz. p. 4; to Christopher Barker, 27 Sept. 19 Eliz. p. 8; to Vicasius Yetsweirt, 18 Nov. 20 Eliz. p. 10; to Charles Yetsweirt, 20 March, 36 Eliz. p. 11; to Wright and Norton, 10 March, 41 Eliz. p. 4; to Robert Barker, for Statutes, 19 July, facing p. 24.

"I return you many thanks for your kind present; being

"Your most faithful servant, J. ANSTIS."

* See p. 152.

Memorials by Mr. Anstis, for Mr. Ames, in reply to several, concerning English Printers and Printing.

"Who printed the earliest Music, and when? if before Grafton, 1550?

"It is commonly supposed that in 1330 one of Paris first used the notes instead of points and letters. The first usage of them by Printers was, doubtless, in their Liturgick books. I have a 'Processionale secundum usum Sarum,' with them, but it was printed at Roan. If Charles Butler, in his 'Principles of Musick,' mentions any thing hereof? He was a very learned author.

"The '*Dirige* of Bastard Bonner;' who and when?

"I took only the title, being 'Commemoration or Dirige of Bastard Edm. Bonner, *alias* Savage (usurped Bishop of London), by Lemeck, à Valle, 1569;' and, being a satire, as the Author took a fictitious name, so I should conjecture there might not be any mention where printed, and by whom; if either, I omitted the notice.

"Some account of Richard Grafton? I guess the Heralds' Office will give some information. Mr. Kettell will inspect what we call Grafton's Ordinary.

"Disputes between the Heralds of England and France; when printed, and who?

"It is at present mislaid; but I guess I shall find it.

"Of the White Lion tearing the Scots Lion to pieces.

"The White Lion was the arms supporter of Mowbray, and thence descended to the Duke of Norfolk, who, after the victory at Flodden, gave it, bearing the Scotch Lion as his livery. See even Buchanan. I have seen it in the frontispiece of several books printed, but I cannot readily collect their titles.

"Of the Common Prayer turned into French; who and when?

"It was done by a Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely, as soon as the first Liturgy was settled. I have forgotten his name.

"Of the first Common Prayers? and that printed in Latin, 1575, by Vantrollers, 8vo, by information from Mr. Baker, hath the heads of old Printers, that I am very desirous of a sight of that.

"This will take some time, and you shall have an account. The first Latin Common Prayer that I have was in 1 Eliz.

"How the Stationer's Company obtained their charter, and who were the persons?

"If you mean that on 9 May, 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary, to Tho. Dockwray, John Cawood, Henry Coke, &c. to be a Corporation, I take it to be mentioned therein to be for prevention of Printing heretical books. Dockuray and Coke are not named by you as Printers. Quære if they were? I have a copy of this charter turned into English.

"If you know any old letter-founders' names; who and when before 1600?

"I never made any remarks.

"Paper-makers in England; who? and when the first paper-mill set up?

"I have

" I have not made any remarks upon this subject; but I take it paper is much antienter than several Writers have esteemed it. I mean paper made of rags, of linen, or silk. Bartolus the lawyer died 1355; and for his tract, 'De Armis,' printed in the notes to Upton de mil. Officio, f. 8, and again f. 10, where it appears that, 'quodlibet folium chartæ habet suum signum, per quod significatur cujus ædificii est charta.' I could add probably to any history you may design about paper.

" Book-binders?

" I know no more of Book-binders than the Statutes mention. There may be some discoveries from the images or impressions on the outside of the covers.

" Wood and copper cuts to books, who? and those who made the tools, of which the old bindings on the covers and clasps; cast or engraved?

" I never made any observations upon these subjects.

" Illuminators, who? &c.

" I take it these are named in the Statute of Richard III. In the early printed books the initial letter was generally a small one, with a large room left for the Illuminator to make a larger letter, and to adorn or illuminate it either with colours or metals, and doubtless you have observed several of both sorts. I take it that among those who enjoy the privilege of the Universities, are Illuminators; and, as I remember, there is a report of a wise determination in Westminster Hall, concerning the interpretation of this word, recited by Judge Fortescue in his Edition of Fortescue's Domin. &c. which you will see. The word is used figuratively in our liturgy,—'illuminate all bishops, priests, and deacons,' though with relation to spiritual gifts. I take it in the 'History of the University of Paris,' there is some account of illuminators.

" Grammars; if any printed by Caxton?

" I know nothing of them.

" French Grammar; if before John Hawkins, 1530; and the author John Palsgrave; see Antony Wood?

" I know not.

PEDIGREE of BARKER.

Christopher Barker, Printer to Queen Elizabeth, by Pat. 28 Sept. 19 Eliz. died Nov. 29, Anno 1599, aged 70 years. = ...

Rachel, dau. of William Day, Provost of Eaton, Dean of Windsor, and afterwards Bishop of Winchester. = Robert Barker of Southley, or South Lee, in co. Bucks, Esq. was Printer to King James. = Anne*, dau. of —— Cage of London, 2d wife.

- Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Barker, the King's Printer, was married to Toby Wood, of Low-Layton, in co. Essex, Esq. one of his Majesties Wardens for the forest of Waltham, who was living Anno 1634.
- Agatha, married to John Legat of London, Printer.
- Susanna, mar. to Clement Harby, of London.
- Christopher Barker, eldest son to —— ——, living Anno 1634; May 8, 1635, King's Printer with his Father, died 1636. = Sarah, dau. of Bonham Norton, of London.
  - Christopher Barker, about 12 years old, Anno 1634.
  - Ann, eldest daughter, mar. to ..... of Ireland.
  - Rachel, 2nd daughter, mar. to George Antrobus, of London, woollen-draper.
- Robert Barker, the second son †. = Francis Barker, fourth son. Charles Barker, 3d son, mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Cage, of London.
  - 1. Charles.
  - 2. John.
  - Ann Barker.
- Matthew Barker of London, gent. 5th son, but 3d that hath issue; living (2 Jan.) 1634. = Alice, dau. of Robert Amerie, of Chester, the relict of Tilney Couchman of Cranbrook, in Kent.
  - John Barker, aged about 3 months Anno 1634.

c. 26, 8. b. 9. b.
This entry was made by Christopher Barker, who attested the truth thereof, under his hand. (Signed) CHR. BARKER.

c. 24. 446. a.
This entry was made by Mathew Barker, who attested the truth hereof, under his hand. (Signed) MATH. BARKER.

* This Anne was rather (as I conceive) daughter of Toby Wood, of the Minories, without Aldgate, London, and relict of Nicholas Cage of London, who died Anno 1607. She died Feb. 7, 1632.

† Robert Barker, to whom King James, anno 14, granted it for thirty years, after the estates of his father Robert, and brother to Christopher. It may be probable this is the person who died in the Fleet, January 10, 1645.

Letters of Mr. Ames and Mr. Lewis.

Rev. Mr. Lewis, at Mergate.

"Good Sir, *Aug.* 15, 1737.

"I made use of this favour of our Friend, to convey the notice to you of my receiving safe your packet, by a young man, last Sunday evening, and that I have delivered the three letters into the Post office, as I suppose you intended I should, and gave to Mr. Thompson. For mine I return you thanks, and shall note the contents, of which I shall give you further notice.

"I have got from the wood-cutters the two octavo pages of Caxton's paper marks, for which he charges me one guinea. I chose rather to have them cut on wood than copper, because when the books shall be printed, the press-work at the same time and place may go on, without hindrance, or further charge than the rest of the book.

"My Lady Pomfret and family are out of town now, that I cannot yet have the opportunity to know whether she has any more, or other, than in your list. I shall take the first opportunity at Sir Hans's, for that Prologue you mentioned, and Wynken de Worde's head.

"In looking over the priced Catalogue of Richard Smith, I found several of Caxton's books* sold:

			s.	d.
1.	The Recuyel of the Historyes of Troy	——	3	7
2.	Book of Chess	1474	13	0
3.	History of Jason, &c.	——	5	1
4.	Thymage of the World	1480	5	0
5.	Chronicles of England	1480	13	6
6.	Godfrey of Bologne, &c.	1481	8	2
7.	Legend of the Saints and Cathon	1483	4	2
8.	The Book the Knights of the Tour made, &c.	——	5	0
9.	Pilgrimage of the Soul			
10.	Chastising of God's Children	sold together for ——	5	2
11.	Rule of Saint Bennet			
12.	Book of Good Manners	1487	2	10
13.	Virgil Æneidos in prose	——	3	0
14.	Vitas Patrum, dated	1485†	8	4

"There were some good Catalogues in the book, and some though priced, imperfect, and the Bookseller not willing to take under half a guinea for it, so I forbore buying it; but, if it had been to be had at about half a crown, I should have bought it; but the above I copied out.

"A Friend lately brought me home a copy of the Sigean inscription, which I have shewn to Mr. Ward, and he to Dr. Mead; so, by comparing, it with Mr. Chishull's Dissertation and papers, they have observed a better reading by it.

* This list may be curious to the modern purchasers of Caxton's various and scarce publications.

† Perhaps by mistake for 1495.

"I believe I might engage for the same number of your Caxton's Life as Mr. Thompson; but I hope to do more, so shall, now I know your mind, endeavour it.

"I shall also on the first opportunity mention your favour to Mr. Lye*, of Little Houghton in Northamptonshire; and wish for my own sake the book was wrote in English, also for that I know no man is able to express his mind so clearly as in his mother tongue.

"If you have not seen the Debates relating to the Quakers' bill, and some others, I will send you them down by the next, with the box of wood cuts. You have given me a pure opportunity to laugh at Mr. Thompson's Quaker's book he talks so much of. I am, dear Sir,

"Your most affectionate friend, J. AMES."

Mr. AMES to the Rev. JOHN LEWIS.

"SIR, *March 7, 1737.*

"In this book†, printed by Caxton, may be observed a new set of types, something larger than his usual, and more upright; none coloured by red, but good initials. The first of them I have imitated for your notice; they are such as Winkyn de Worde used afterwards. You will find Caxton was but five months and a half in translating this book, and but six days in printing it. This also is a thin folio, but something thicker than the last. I had the favour of transcribing these from the very curious collection of my friend Mr. James West, to whom I showed your draft of coins found at Reculvers, and asked his opinion, with Mr. Browne Willis's, who was at his house then, whether they deserved a plate; and they both said, 'Yes, to be sure; as they were found at the Reculvers;' for they are great admirers of English History. Mr. West, among other commendations of that study, says, that if it was but encouraged, as by some countries, that of our own might shine as bright as the Romans ever did. I am obliged to Mr. West for the present of all Mr. Hearne's impressions of his plates, which were afterwards most of them consumed by the fire, and he had taken but twenty copies from them. There is now printing at Oxford Leland's Itinerary; and one Mr. Morell‡ is about an edition of Chaucer's Tales, who desires of me a sight of his Boethius when you have done with it; I believe for what Caxton says of Chaucer. I should be glad to hear what is observable in Mr. Thompson's Chronicle, printed at St. Alban's; I have one of them, but not quite so perfect. I find, by comparing it with several of Caxton's books, that it is a different type and manner of printing, as you will observe yourself; as also the matter is, from Caxton's Chronicle and Polychronicle, all which I have compared, though mine are imperfect; that of Caxton's, as you had observed to me, is without the foreign affairs, but seems to be printed after that of St. Alban's.

* The famous Saxonist, of whom see the Literary Anecdotes, IX. 751.

† The Book of 'Feytes of Armes, and of Chivalrye.'

‡ Afterwards Dr. Thomas Morell the learned Greek scholar, of whom see the Literary Anecdotes, vol. IX. p. 789.

"I have

"I have now sent eight books, five of Mr. Thompson's, and three of my own. The letters we had sent before gave you some notice of them, but we were disappointed of sending them before, because too late for the boys. That Prologue or Dedication to the City of London by Caxton to his Caton; if you have received it before, Mr. Thompson would beg you to return it, being mighty fond of it, and I had no time to copy it out. I beg you to excuse the method I have written down these things, being frequently interrupted, and so set them down as I had time.

"I am to wait on the Archbishop of Canterbury* with Mr. Maittaire, to present one of my Inscriptions to him. I am told he is the same free gentleman he was when at Oxon, and a great lover of Greek Antiquities. I have sent you three, one of them on the large paper, such as I presented the Society with, from whom I received many thanks, after I read to them my speech by Mr. Gordon, which I will just transcribe for you, because it gives some further account of the stone; and you being so intimate with me:

'GENTLEMEN, *March* 2, 1737.

'I have presumed to dedicate the copy of a very ancient Greek Inscription to you. It was erected to the honour of CRATO, a musician, priest, and judge of the games, in the days of Eumenes, King of Pergamos, above 150 years before Christ; and now present to your acceptance a proof, in testimony of the affection I bear to this Society for the honour they did me in admitting me a Member thereof.

'Some of you, Gentlemen, may expect from me a further account of this marble than that I have given beneath the copy of the inscription. Please, therefore, to know that Captain Thomas Morley, near Colchester, in Essex, in the year 1732, then using the Turkey trade, brought this stone, with some others, from Segegick or Segyceque, his loading-place, between Smyrna and Ephesus, I think the ancient Teos. It was then a support to an ancient out-house belonging to a barber, of whom the captain purchased it, and with timber his man built up the house again to satisfaction. At the Captain's arrival at London, he presented it to his brother-in-law Mr. Timothy Tennant, my friend and neighbour, with whom it still remains.

"Being highly pleased with such a large fine ancient inscription, I soon applied myself to draw it out, and presented it to the Honourable Sir Hans Sloane, Baronet, who put it into the hands of Mr. Maittaire, to be published, as an Appendix to the Oxford Marbles; which he did, but yet only in the letter-press; so that several gentlemen have desired me to exhibit the inscription as on the stone itself on a single sheet, that the exact form and shape of the stone and letters might be had at one view, which I have made to a scale of four inches, to twelve on the stone.

'Many observations might be made both on the form and matter; as the manner of writing only with capitals, or what we

* Dr. John Potters who had before been Bishop of Oxford.

now

now call initials; and without any distinction of words, but flowing on to the end of a sentence. Their form of drawing up publick decrees, and dating them from their kings and great men. Their usages and customs at that time; and for what their honours were due, *viz.* virtue and benevolence. I add no more, but may it meet your approbation as the wishes of, Gentlemen,

'Your very humble servant, J. Ames.

'*To the Society, &c. March 2, 1737.*'

"Now, Sir, I fear I shall tire you; but having this opportunity I was glad to do what was in my power to render myself acceptable, and by giving what light I could to your good work of our first Printer; and for that end I intend to go to Westminster soon, to get the account of his funeral from the book itself, of which by my next shall give you some account.

"I have sent you six heads, and have more another time for you. Yours most affectionately, J. Ames."

Mr. Lewis to Mr. Joseph Ames, Ironmonger, near the Hermitage, Wapping, near London.

"Dear Sir, *April* 25, 1740.

"I had no observations to make on Caxton's types, but what have been made already by Mr. 'Oldys in his British Library.' I cannot recollect where I saw John Bullingham's name, but thank you for correcting my mistake as to Field. I do not find the title of the book printed by Lobley. I see I have only entered his name, &c.

"It will be a difficult, if not impossible thing, to get even the titles of *all* the books printed in England before 1500; your comfort is, that but few of them are worth remembering: but, if your inclination lies this way, I should advise to print as many of the titles as you can find of all the books printed by Caxton, De Worde, Pynson, at St. Alban's, Oxford, &c. which I suppose will come down to about 1527. Did not you send me 'Littleton's Tenures' printed in French at Roan, 'ad instanciam Ricardi Pynsoni?' If, when your copy is written fair for the press you will trust me with it, I will give you all the assistance I can.

"You will receive with this an impression of a seal found at Sturry near Canterbury. It is an agate, we think, set in silver, and a broad rim, with the name of the owner on it. I wish you would communicate it to some of your Society; perhaps they may know what head it is. I must beg your leave to let me keep your two books a little longer. I have been keeping play-day at Canterbury above a fortnight, where I saw the Master of Emanuel*, and Mr. Taylor †.

"I have sent to be printed a Dissertation on Seals, for the use of my friends. I think there is room on one of the plates to have this seal engraved. If you ask Mr. Mount or Page for it, and find it so, I wish you would speak to Mynde to engrave it.

"I am your obliged friend, &c. J. Lewis."

* Dr. William Richardson. † The learned Editor of Demosthenes.

To

To Mr. Professor Ward, Gresham College.

" Sir, *Sept.* 12, 1740.

" I hope the favour I am going to ask of you will not be disagreeable to you: it is to get printed the papers which accompany this. By the Preface you see the occasion of them. I desire therefore they may be printed in folio, with the same paper, letter, margin, &c. with the Dictionary. As to the number I must beg you to direct me. It is an offering I make to the memory of my worthy deceased friends, and my own reputation; but which I should have been glad there had been no occasion to make.

" I have put up with this two copies of the ' Dissertation on Seals,' one for yourself, and the other for Dr. Mead, which I hope will be accepted as tokens of my esteem and respect. I am

" Your very faithful friend and servant, J. Lewis."

" At the back of this Letter, Mr. Ward has written the following List of MSS.

" Lives of Dr. John Wallis, Dr. George Hickes, and Mr. J. Johnson.

' Remarks on his Life in the Universal History.'

' Life of Mr. John Lewis.'

' A Brief History of the Controversies in Germany about the presence in the Holy Eucharist.'

' Novum Missale Anglicanum.'

' Observations on the Growth of Popery,' &c.

' The Novelty of the Popish Creed, &c.

' A Letter to Mr. Whitefield.'

' Survey of the Diocese of Canterbury.'

' The Judgment of the Church of England, concerning the Nature, &c. of the Lord's Supper.'

' Case of the Charity of John Allen, the elder, given out of Drapers in St. John Baptist, in the Isle of Tenet.'

' Popish Cruelty exemplified in the Persecution of the English Lollards.'

' Of the Manner of Baptism in the British Churches.'

' Of Justifying Faith.'

' A Copy of a Register of Briefs.'

' The Judgment of the Church of England concerning Plurality of Benefices,' &c.

Mr. Lewis to Mr. Ames.

" Sir, *Sept.* 29, 1740.

" Printers at Oxford.

1. Thomas Hunte, an Englisman - - - - - 1478.
2. Theodorick Rood, of Cologn - - - - - 1480.
3. Winkin or Winan de Words, a German - - 1496.
4. John Scolar, a German - - - - - - - 1518.
5. Peter Treveris - - - - - - - - - - 1525.
6. Joseph Barnes - - - - - - - - - - 1585.

" In which same year a new Printing-press was erected in the University by their Chancellor, the Earl of Leicester, who made a present

a present of it to the University. The first book printed at it was one written and published by John Case, Fellow of St. John's, with this title, 'Speculum Moralium Quæstionum in Universam Ethicam Aristotelis,' which he dedicated to the Chancellor.

"Of printing at Norwich I never met with the least hint.

"Edmund Becke was ordained Deacon by Ridley, Bishop of Rochester, 1551. I have yet seen only one book printed by —— Mychell at Canterbury, with any date; that is, 'The Psalter, 4to. Cum privilegio, et MDL. Very probably Becke's book was printed 1552. I never find there was any other Printer at Canterbury besides Mychell before 1600.

"I shall be glad to see your transcript of what you have done, and thank you for your two proofs. I should be glad to hear that Dr. Rawlinson has found his 'Institution of a Christen man,' which he was so good as to lend to me, and is miscarried. I wrote to him at London-house by the post.

"St. Andrews in Scotland, 1540. [*'Scotland's Complaint.' See Watson**.]

"John Bodleigh. Qu? [*The 8th Jan. 3 Eliz. his Patent.*]

"Thomas Bassandine at Edinburgh, 1576, Folio. It is printed by the Scots, not Eden. [*I have both ways.*]

"Henry Charteris, ditto 1588.

"Thomas East. } perhaps the same. [*Two places by their signs.*]
Este. }

"T. E. ruled Music-paper.

"Jacobus James, at Edinburgh.

"Hans Luft, at Marlborow, in Germany. Marchborow in the land of Hess. [*Several ways.*]

"Robert Leprevick, at Edinburgh.

"—— Pinsonby. } ditto? ["*Yes.*"]
Ponsonby. }

"John Ross, at Edinburgh. ["*Printed the Black Acts,* 1575."]

"At Waterford in Ireland.

"Andrew Hart. }
—— Nefield. }
—— Davidson. } Edinburgh.
—— Waldgrave. }

"Qu? if this be not Robert Waldgrave? named by you as K. P. No such person appears to me to be King's Printer in England. ["*I mean it for Scotland.*"]

"John Brodleigh, by Patent. He had a Patent for printing the English Bible, which had before been printed at Geneva; but it does not appear to me that he was a Printer, nor did I ever see any book or bible with his name to it. ["*I only quote it.*"]

"If you take in the Scotch and Irish Printers, your title should be altered, 'A Catalogue of British and Irish Printers.' Watson produces no proof of Printing being introduced into Scotland

* The remarks in *Italics* between crotchets are added by Mr. Ames.

earlier

earlier than 1540. His guesses that it was are groundless and trifling.

" Adamus de Monte and Conradus Freeman are certainly fictitious names. John Oswen printed at Worcester, which he spelt Worseter, and at Ipswich. His name was Oswen, not Oswin, nor Oswert. He was not King's Printer; but 'Prynter appoynted by the Kyng's Majestie, and his Highness' honourable Counsail for the Principalitye of Wales, and Marches of the same.' See his edition of the New Testament. Is not John Overton, at Ipswich, a mistake for John Oswin?

" English Printers at Rome, none.

" I suspect many other inaccuracies, but cannot correct them with certainty. J. Lewis."

To the same.

" Sir, *October* 6, 1740.

" The series of Oxford Printers, I own, is a good deal guess-work: I offered it only as such. If I remember aright, I have in the Life of Caxton given the best account I could, at this distance, of the two earliest books printed at Oxford. It is in my opinion that the first Printing-press which the University had of its own, was that given them by their Chancellor, 1585: that their Printers before that time were honorary ones, like Lady Margaret's, the King's, &c.; and did neither live nor print at Oxford, except Hunt and Rood. But this is only conjecture; you are acquainted with men much more knowing and able to inform you in this matter. I cannot get you Mr. Randolph's book, but assure it is printed with Rood's types, and that they differ from those of 1478, &c.

" Do not you mistake the New Testament for the Psalter, printed by Mychell at Canterbury?

" I am quite satisfied with your reasons for not letting me see your MS Collections: they might likewise miscarry; and I am sure I would not willingly be the occasion of depriving the world of what has cost you so much pains, and treasure of time and money. But I hope, if I am then living, you will be so good as to let me see one or two of the printed sheets, that I may see your design and method, to both which I am quite a stranger.

" When Mr. Ward's book is published, I hope you will send me mine in half binding, and leaves uncut, with the price, that I may send you the money.

" I should be glad to hear that Dr. Rawlinson has got his book again, of the 'Institution of a Christen Man,' and received my letter to him by the post. Pray do you know when, or whether at all, we are like to have your friend Wise's Cabinet. It is intolerable so to trespass on the patience of his subscribers."

" I do not think of any thing else at present to say to you; but only for forms sake to tell you what you know already, that I am

" Your faithful friend, and obliged servant, J. Lewis.

To

To the same.

"Sir,

"Cardinal Wolsey had a great enmity to that useful art of Printing, so as to obstruct its progress at St. Alban's, where otherwise we should have seen many more books printed than we now with all our searches find that there were. This I learn from 'A Volume of Collections and Observations about the Original and Progress of Printing,' made by the late ingenious Mr. John Bagford; in the beginning of which volume we have an account of the books printed at St. Alban's, with something very remarkable about Cardinal Wolsey's enmity to Printing, and his stopping the press at St. Alban's. Hearne's Glossary at the end of Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 685.

"The next year, 1522, there was a Writ issued from the King to Archbishop Warham, to call a Convocation. It was summoned to meet at St. Paul's the 20th of April; but the Cardinal prevailed so far with the King as to dissolve that Convocation by his Legantine authority. Upon this he directed his mandate to Tonstal, Bishop of London, to bring the Clergy of [the Province of] Canterbury to St. Peters, Westminster. The mandate sets forth, 'They were to meet for reforming some abuses in the Church.' What was done upon this head is not known, the Records being lost. Collier's Eccl. Hist. vol. II. p. 17, col. 2.

"N. B. The Cardinal's supposed Letter to the Pope was about this time; since the Pope's Bulls for dissolving some of the lesser Religious Houses, as he desired, was dated April 24, 1524, and March, 1725. *Ibid.* p. 19, col. 1.

"By Bishop Fisher's Register it appears that the Monastery of Leesons in Erith was dissolved in 1524.

"If Lord Herbert's supposition be true, that the Cardinal represented to the Pope, that *Printing could not be put down,* must it not be a manifest contradiction for him to propose to the Clergy to *suppress* Printing *in time?* But there is another mistake in Mr. Baker's account, *viz.* that the Cardinal held the Convocation in St. Paul's Chapter-house, whereas he held it in St. Peter's, Westminster. Fiddes, in his Life of the Cardinal, written to serve a party, says nothing of any such Speech of his to the Convocation, p. 300; nor Mr. Strype.

"Archbishop Wake places this Convocation in 1518, but does not mention any such speech of the Cardinal's. But Mr. Fox somewhere tells us, that a Priest at Croydon in Surrey told the people in his Sermon, 'We must root out *Printing,* or *Printing* will root out us.'

"I meant no reflection on Bagford by having it engraved under Caxton's head, *Bagford inv.*; but I had seen the same done by others, particularly under Wicliff's head, in the 'History of the Council of Constance, *B. Picart Inv.* 1723.' The reason of which, I was told, was to shew that it was not done from any original picture. But I am truly sorry that any thing I have published has given offence to his Lordship, or any one else.

"My

" My opinion of Bagford's writings was formed by my reading his Life of Caxton—that he was a weak, inaccurate, and injudicious man, and had not learning and knowledge enough for what he undertook. I saw with my own eyes in your copy of Caxton's Prologue to 'The Life of Charles the Great,' these words, 'and also am bounden to pray for my fader and moder's souls, that in my youth *set me to scole*.' With the same eyes I read these words of Bagford, 'He (Caxton) thanked God, that his mother had taught him to write and read.' Can any thing be more misrepresented? Yet Palmer tells us, 'that Caxton's education was owing to his mother, and extended no farther than to read and write;' whereas the expression, *setting to school*, includes the Grammar, as well as the Writing and Reading School; and it appears that he understood Latin, French, and Dutch—accomplishments which were not exceeded at that time by those who were called learned. Bishop Fisher learnt what he knew of Greek after he was turned of fifty. I took the liberty to hint this to you, that you might not implicitly depend on Bagford's MSS. and transcribe his blunders and inaccuracies. J. Lewis."

To the same.

" Sir, *Mergate, Dec.* 10, 1740.

" I am very glad to find that what I have written to you on the subject of your darling project is taken by *you* as it was meant by *me*.

" I had not ended my account of Grafton above an hour last Saturday, before I received yours. You may compare them if you please, and use mine as you think fit. You have no occasion, in my poor opinion, to wander from your subject, and go out of your way; rather you should endeavour to bring your account into as narrow a compass as you can without obscurity.

" You need not be solicitous about the sight of Mr. Randolph's book. You mistake in thinking it a *peculiar book* as to the manner of printing. The types are Rood's types; and, if you can get a sight of any book printed by him, you may satisfy your curiosity, though I cannot see of what use it is in the History of English Printing, unless you intend to embellish your book with copies of the several types used by our old Printers,—a piece of needless expence in my judgment.

" I cannot give you any assistance about the names in your Stationers' Charter. The Life of Caxton I desire may be *my* present to Mr. Anstis. I should have made it before, had I had my thoughts about me. I should be glad to see a Catalogue of your new purchase of old books of John Murray's. My opinion of those you sent me you will find written in them. I thank you for sending Mr. Caslon's Picture; I think I once saw him at Mr. Mount's. The Picture is well done. Cannot you get for me his Specimen, &c.? and let me see once more Mr. Johnson's letter to you?

" Guillaum Fauque I take to have been a Frenchman. You must take care how you use Palmer's History. He was a good Printer

Printer but a bad Historian, ignorant, careless, and inaccurate. He did not, or could not, take pains enough to examine things, and find out the truth. Some of his blunders are intolerable, and not to be excused. Have you seen any Greek printed by Siberch? in what year?

"Wynkyn de Worde had no Hebrew types, but was forced to print the little he did print of it with blocks. Thus he printed, 1524, Wakefield, the first Hebrew Professor's Inaugural Oration.

"I am afraid you will find the *digesting* your collections more difficult than the making them. If I do not mistake, it requires a good deal of learning as well as judgment.

"You observe that Guillaum Fauques was Printer to King Henry VII. before Pynson. How does that appear? If my poor Collection don't mislead me, the Mirror of Gold, &c. was printed by Pynson, Printer to the King, 1504. Palmer says 1503, in which he styles himself King's Printer. But I tire you with my folly; and therefore I pray God be with you, and am

"Your true and affectionate friend, J. Lewis.

"Be so good as to convey the three little parcels as directed. I would likewise beg the favour of your getting printed for me 2000 of the interleaved Catechism, on the same paper and letter with the bound one. I reckon it may be done for 13 or 14*s.* a sheet. I do not care whether the words of the Church Catechism be printed in the English letter or no; the Italic, I think, will do well enough. It will not make quite four sheets in 12mo. There will be wanted 17 reams of paper; if you will please to send me the price, I will order you the money; but pray get it as cheap as you can, which perhaps ready money may have some hand in. The Printer will send the proofs hither; but, before you make an agreement, I should be glad to know the expence."

"Your faithful friend and servant, J. Lewis."

To the same.

"My worthy Friend,

"I am much obliged to you for yours of the 15th, as I am for all your kind letters and good offices.

"I do not wonder at so many old books being without their title-pages, since I find it has become a trade with those who call themselves *Virtuosi* thus to mutilate them. Mr. Thompson gave me a MS Latin Bible which somebody of this vicious taste has much injured by cutting out the flourished initial letters.

"No. 3 of the title-pages which you sent me belonged to a little tract in defence of the Divinity of Christ, printed, as it seems to me, in King Edward the Sixth's reign, when it was opposed by the German Anabaptists, who then came over hither. The four-line verse which ends, 'quoth Antiquity,' is in Thomas Gascoigne's Dictionar. Theolog. MS. in Lincoln College Library in Oxford, but varying from the print thus:

'Wit hath wonder that Reason cannot skann,
How a moder is maid, and God is man.

Leve

Leve Reason, beleve the wonder:
Belief hath mastry, and Reason is under.'

"Gascoigne lived in Henry the Sixth's reign, and reports the words as Bishop Pecock's and his own.

"I hope Chilton has some friend who has more knowledge, judgment, and charity, than he. He is here taking all opportunities to defame me as *using* Danvers *ill*, because I have said, and printed, that his Treatise of Baptism is a very lying book. It is true; I know it to be so, and so do all men of learning who have perused and examined it. Chilton pretends to justify Danvers;—he may as well undertake to wash a blackamoor white.

"Matthew, I am told, has renounced his baptism about ten years, and been an exerciser among the Anabaptists about two. If our merciful High Priest had compassion on the ignorant and those who are out of the way, is it a shame to us to follow his example? or is it more wasting time which may be better employed, than spending it on collecting title-pages, coins, medals, &c.; a very vain and childish amusement, as is the common taste? I thank you for remembering Mrs. Lewis, who gives her service to you.

"I cannot yet find of what use Maittaire's Index, &c. is; but that may be owing to my want of sense, and not being an adept in antiquities and rarities.

"I am better pleased with these lines on the urn:

'Hast, lift thy thoughts from *earthly things
To more substantial bliss.'

"The dispute between Crosby and me is not a religious but an historical one. Danvers and he would have it, that Witcliff and the Lollards, the Britains, and Waldenses of Bohemia, were all against Infant Baptism, or Baptists according to Crosby's way of writing. It is as plain that they were not, as it is that your house is near the Hermitage, &c. Crosby has nothing to say to what I produced from Witcliff's Dialogues, but that he might afterwards change his mind, and write against Infant Baptism. But by his (Witcliff's) mentioning in this very book the Council or Court held by Archbishop Courtney, May 1382, it is evident that Dr. Witcliff wrote this book not a year and a half before his death. Crosby was pleased to say I had shewn my *angry talent;* but, in a letter of thanks sent me by one unknown to me, I am complimented for writing with so much moderation, candour, and ingenuity. Chilton has attempted to disperse this libel of Crosby's here, but I am assured it has been rejected with great scorn, and Chilton himself rebuked for his attempt. I have been told that Mr. Burroughs and Foster have both expressed their disapprobation of it. But it amazes me to find that this very man has had encouragement to print four volumes of his 'History of the English Baptists,' which is properly what

* Childish.

he

he calls it, *his* History. I hope there is not a man in England would write such another. I have read and examined volume I.; and am sure, if all other men are not liars, *he* is a very gross one. Such is the nature of bigotry. But Chilton here cries him up for a great man, and calls him Dr. Crosby; but my unknown Friend styles him a 'Magisterial Pedagogue.' He is certainly very ignorant of what he writes about, and a very shameless, foul-mouthed writer; and in such an age as ours, of so much light and politeness, it is amazing to me that he should meet with so many patrons. But Party and Faction ———

"I have at several times, and with much ado, furnished out this long letter; but I have too much reason to think that I shall not be able much longer to write to you at all.

"Crosby tells his Readers, that he cannot believe that the first clause of the 20th Article of Religion *rightly* and *fairly* belongs to that Article, and that by some it is declared a *forgery*. Of this I here take notice, because I see *Dupré*, in his preface to the book you lent me, which I now return, asserts the same, that this clause is *inserted*, or *foisted into* the 20th Article. But the truth and plain matter of fact is this:—By the Convocation which sat in 1562 the 42 Articles of Religion of 1553 were revised and reduced to 39. Among the alterations made in them, these words were added at the beginning of Article XX. 'Habet Ecclesia ritus statuendi jus, et in fidei controversiis autoritatem, quamvis.' Thus was this Article printed at that very time from the Register of Convocation by Reginald Wolf, the Queen's Latin Printer, by the Royal Authority at London, anno Domini 1563. In 1571 these Articles were again revised by the Convocation, and printed in English thus, 'The Church hath power to decree Rites and Ceremonies and authoritie in Controversies of Faith, and yet —,' of which there are four copies yet remaining, printed by Richard Jugg and John Cawood, the Queen's Printers, 1571. In the unhappy reign of Charles I. it was objected against the prelates, that they had foisted in this clause to support their usurped authority. Archbishop Laud undertook their defence, and in a speech in the Star Chamber told the Lords who were then there, that he had sent to the Public Records in his Office, and had under his Officers hand, who was a public Notary, returned to him the 20th Article with the affirmative clause in it. This very paper is still preserved out of the plunder of Archbishop Laud's study, and in it are the very words exactly the same with those in Wolf's printed Latin edition of the Articles mentioned above. When this calumny was revived by 'Priestcraft in Perfection,' 1730, an Answer was published to it, at the end of the preface in which was printed this Advertisement, 'For the further satisfaction of all inquirers, there shall be left in Mr. Wilkin's hands [who then lived at the King's Head in St. Paul's Church Yard] three different English editions of the Articles, printed by *R. Jugge* and *J. Cawood*, in the year 1571, all containing the contested clause of the 20th Article.' I have a copy of these Articles,

Articles, 'Imprinted at London by the Deputies of *Christopher Barker*, Printer to the Queen's most excellent Majesty; anno Domini 1593. Cum privilegio Regiæ Majestatis;' with this clause, 'The Church hath power,' &c.; and the original certificates of John Francis Racson of Ripple in Kent, and Jonas Tayler parson of Lympne, their reading them, and giving their full and faithful assent to them, written on the margin of the printed copy, and on a paper stitched to it. This, perhaps, may be of some use to you in your account of these Printers, Wolf, Jugg, Cawood, and Barker. I have likewise a Latin copy of these Articles; 'Londini, apud Johanem Dayum Typographum, anno Domini 1571,' wherein this clause is omitted, and the Article begins thus, 'Ecclesiæ non licet,' &c.; but it is a very incorrect one, and varies in other things from Wolf's Edition.

"The Author of the 'Historical Essay,' printed 1724, to which Dupré refers, tells us that he has seen divers original subscriptions of the Clergy to the end of those copies of the Edition, 1571, without this clause, which run in this or the like form, 'Omnibus hisce Articulis libenter et ex animo subscribo.'

"I have likewise seen divers original subscriptions, but they run thus: 'I do here subscribe to this Book of Articles of Religion, according to the equity of a Statute made A° Elizab. Reg. 13. Mar. 8, 1593.'

'—— his full and unfeigned assent, July 24, 1597.'

'—— his Articulis volens subscripsi, ultimo die Martii, 1598.'

'—— have given therunto my full and faithfull consent, 1610, 1616, 1620.'

"I have seen an Edition of the XXXIX Articles in English, with the 20th Article as it is now, 'Imprinted at London by Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queen's most excellent Majesty, anno Domini 1586. Cum privilegio Regiæ Majestatis.'

"Here are two curious title-pages, &c. 'Articuli de quibus in Synodo Londinensi, anno Domini juxta Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ computationem M.D.LXII. ad tollendam opinionum dissentionem, et firmandum in verâ Religione consensum, inter Archiepiscopos Episcoposque utriusque Provinciæ, necnon etiam universum Clerum convenit. Regia authoritate in lucem editi. Londini, anno Domini M.D.LXII.' At the end, 'Excusum Londini, apud Reginaldum Wolfium, Regiæ Majestati in Latinis Typographum, anno Domini 1563.'

'Articuli de quibus convenit inter Archiepiscopos et Episcopos utriusque Provinciæ et Clerum universum, in Synodo Londini, an. Dom. 1562 secundùm computationem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, ad tollendam opinionum dissentionem, et consensum in verâ Religione firmandum. Æditi authoritate Serenissimæ Reginæ. Londini, apud Johan'em Dayum Typographum, an. Dom. 1571.'

'Catechismus, sive prima Institutio Disciplinaque Pietatis Christianæ, Latinè explicata. Londini, in Officinâ Reginaldi Wolfii, Regiæ Majestati in Latinis Typographi, anno Dom. M.D.LXX. XVI Calend. Jul.' At the end, 'Excusum Londini, apud Regi-

naldum Wolfium, Regiæ Majestati in Latinis Typographum, anno Domini M.D.LXX.'

"'This maner to lyve well, devoutly and salutarily every day, for all persones of meane estate. Compyled by master Johan Quentin, doctour in divinite, in Paris. Translated out of the Frenche into Englysshe by Robert Copland, Prynter at London. *Here endeth*' Virginis Marie secundum usum Sarum. 1555.'

"This seems to intimate as if these 'Hours,' &c. or Salisbury Primer, was printed at Rhoan at Copland's expence, as in 1566 Cranmer's Bible was printed there at the cost and charges of Richard Carmarden, cum privilegio.

"I kept no copy of the accounts I sent you of several of our Printers, such as I could pick up in my state of ignorance. I have some faint remembrance that one of these was an account of Grafton. You know best what use you have made of it.

"If Catalogues are printed of Lord Oxford's books and MSS. pray send me one of each; and, when you see Dr Rawlinson, give my service to him, and in my name wish him a happy new year.

"It is my simple opinion that, in the account of Grafton, there ought to have been notice taken of the severe usage which he had from the Papists, for his printing the several editions of the English Bible in which he was concerned.

"Laurence Kellam is called sworn Printer to the English College at Douay, 15... In 1604 he printed there, in Latin, 'Sacra Institutio Baptizandi, Matrimonium celebrandi, Infirmos ungendi, &c. juxta usum insignis Ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis.'—P. 73, is this remarkable rubric, 'Deinde in dorso inter lumbos matris, vel super umbilicum mulieris, ita dicens.'

"You may return me the Register of Briefs. I find I do not judge right: but I will comply with none of the Booksellers' proposals, who seem to laugh at, and sneer me.

"I take a pleasure in serving you all I can. If you think proper to send again your account of Grafton, and mine which I sent to you, I will look it over once more; but it is still my opinion that letters patent, &c. should not in such a work be copied at length, but only the chief contents of them mentioned, and the letters themselves referred to in Rymer, &c.

"If you should happen to meet with Dr. William Whitaker's Latin Works, it folio, among any old books, pray purchase it for me. I am told it has been bought for 5*s*.

"You have long had it in your head that I designed to give an account of the several Editions of the English Bible, and was so kind as to tell me of some which I had omitted. I knew I had omitted them, and many more, but it was no part of my design to say any thing of them.

"'The Holy Bible faithfully translated into English out of the authentical Latin. Printed at Doway by Laurence Kellam, at the sign of the Holy Lamb, 1609.'

"I should be glad to see Dr. Zachary Grey's Proposals for printing Hudibras. "Be

"Be so kind as to send me the following pamphlet, 'Friendly Advice to C——s M——n, Occasioned by Mr. Middleton, D. D. concerning the fourth edition of his Letter from Rome, and the prefatory Discourse annexed to it.' Sold by F. Needham, Bookseller in Holborn, opposite to Gray's Inn.

"I wish you could see among your curious acquaintance the first Edition of Fabian's Chronicle. It has been hinted to me that it is in being, in two volumes, and in verse.

"In the Cotton Library, Nero. C. xi. is a copy of Fabian's Chronicle. I wish I could have some time or other Austine's Proposals to the British Bishops copied from it.

"You see what a rambling letter I have written, just as things came into my poor weak head.

"I heartily wish to you and yours a happy new year, and am, very sincerely,

"Your friend and servant, J. Lewis."

"Sir, [*Undated.*]

"I am obliged to you for the account you have given me of the MS. in the Cotton Library. The copy of the beginning of it which you sent me was long since printed by Mr. Wharton, with some little variation from yours, occasioned, I suppose, by the Printer. Not only Dr. Smith, but Dr. Hickes, Mr. Wanley, and Mr. Wharton, have given an account of this MS., all which I knew; but this does not satisfy the enquiry concerning it: if it had, nothing would have been said of it. I beg leave therefore to renew my request, to have a copy of the first of the LXXI Lectures or Lessons of this Harmony. By the specimen you have given me, I see you are very capable of transcribing it with great accuracy. But I do not know how to ask you to do it, considering how your time is employed otherwise. Could you get it done for me, you would very highly oblige me, and I would satisfy the copyer for his pains. The gentleman on whose account I ask this is a German Superintendant, and is very desirous of having this MS. printed. It is, I find, an 8vo, one part of which is pictures, which belonged to some other book; it cannot, therefore, be long; and could I get a transcript of it I should make a present of it to him. But, in the mean time, I would fain have a copy of the beginning and first Lecture, that he may the better judge of it. Mr. Wharton called it a Danish Version, but owns there are innumerable saxon words in it. Hickes calls it a Danish Saxonic, and doubted whether the language be French or English Teutonic; but of this the Superintendant will be a better judge.

"If you have an opportunity, be so kind as to desire Mr. Parker to send me one 'Brief History of the Rise of English Anabaptism,' folded in sheets. What will your Printer have for printing 1000 of the copy I send you, on the same paper, letter and size, with the Exposition of the Church Catechism?

"I thank you for the sight of your papers, and am

"Your friend and servant, J. Lewis."

"Dear Sir, *Mergate, Jan.* 19, 1740-1.

"I am much obliged to you for yours of the 10th. The last letter that I had from Mr. Page is dated Dec. 13. I sent him Lardner's 3d volume of 'The Credibility of the Gospel History,' which by mistake was sent to me for the fourth. I desired him to send two or three pamphlets, particularly an Oxford Almanack for 1740; and should be glad to know if they are on board Mr. Baker's Hoy, which is frost-bound at Bear-key.

"When you go through Paul's Church-yard, be so kind as to call at Mr. Parker's, at the King's Head, and give my service to him, and tell him I hope he received my letter, which I sent him lately, relating to Mr. Bull, and should be glad to know if he has received any money by the order of Mr. Franklin of Weymouth for my use.

"I lately met with the following paragraph, '1585. A new printing-press erected in the University of Oxford, being a present to it by their Chancellor, the Earl of Leicester.' The first book printed there was a book of Ethics, intituled, 'Speculum Questionum Moralium,' by —— Case, of this University, and dedicated by him to the Earl of Leicester, and Lord Burghley, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Wood calls him *John Case*, Fellow of St. John's, and his book, 'Speculum Moralium Questionum in Universum Ethicam Aristotelius, Oxford, 1584,' 4to. Case in 1589 was Doctor of Physic.

"Pray give my service to Mr. Peck. When I saw him in town, I well and gratefully remember his great goodness and generosity to me, and wish it was in my power to return it; but my being obliged, on account of my age, to have a gentleman here to assist me, cramps me much, and hinders my doing many things which I have a heart and desire to do. I have now no books to exchange with him; but beg the favour of you to subscribe for 'The Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell,' and receive 12*s.* of Mr. Page. I will do my best to procure him what subscriptions I can; but I am so much confined by my weakness aad inability to travel, that I fear I shall do him but little service this way.

"If you happen to pass by a French Bookseller's shop, pray ask how many tomes there are in all of Abbé Bannier's Mythologie.

"I shall be glad, when it thaws, to see your head of Blake, or any thing else which you are so kind as to communicate to me, who am your hearty friend and obedient servant, J. Lewis."

"Good Sir, *May* 20, 1741.

"I thank you for yours of the 12th, and my cousin does the same for the oddities you sent to her.

"I have returned your proof, on which you will see I have made bold to scribble something which you need not mind. I have likewise added a hint concerning Printing in Scotland. I am sorry your price is so great; I intended to have had two copies, but must now content myself with one.

"I do not at all wonder at the taste of both Town and Country being altered as to curious books, since both have been so much imposed

imposed upon by Hearne, who has exchanged his trash, libels, and ill-natured invectives, for our gold. This treatment was thus resented some years ago: 'Of all those writings given us by the learned Oxford Antiquary [Bigot], there is not one that is not a disgrace to letters, &c. Yet how set out!—how extolled!'

"Was I to see your History of Printing before it is published, I might, perhaps, find something to correct or add; but pray do not imagine that I think myself neglected because you consult others who are more capable of assisting you than I know myself to be. I am your friend, J. Lewis."

"Dear Sir, *June* 13, 1741.

"I heartily thank you for your care and trouble about the 'Expositi,' which came timely enough.

"Your Life of Grafton I have perused with as much care and attention as I can. I wish you had sent with it my collection to which you refer; I could then, perhaps, have judged better of it. If I have not quite forgot them, it seems to me as if you had omitted what I observed of Buchanan's wrong and severe censure of Grafton, which I think makes what you say of that matter less clear and intelligible. But it is no matter; I am not ashamed to own that I have not knowledge and judgment sufficient to write a History of ——. I may, perhaps, carry a brick or two, but must leave it to those who are better skilled in building to lay them, and contrive the structure. I most heartily wish you good success to your own satisfaction, and the pleasure of your friends.

"I should be glad to see the account you can give of Caxton's books, when it suits your conveniency; but I know very well that Mr. Anstis and John are much better qualified than I to assist you.

"My hearty service to Mr. Thompson*. I am almost in his condition.

"All I can claim is honesty. I will never knowingly mislead you, but always endeavour to approve myself

"Your most faithful friend and obliged servant, J. Lewis."

"Dear Sir, *Mergate, July* 2, 1741.

"It is with pleasure I see you take so well what I am sure was kindly and honestly intended for your profit and advantage. Though I have reason to suspect myself, who am so much decayed in mind and body, and every day growing weaker, Mr. Maittaire is right in observing to you the use which is to be made of Caxton's and others' Prologues, &c. We should not have known so much of Caxton as we do, had he not told us himself. But you will observe yourself that Maittaire has not thought it proper to reprint these Prologues, but only to extract from them what relates to his purpose of history. For my own part, I do not at all expect to see your work completed. My dissolution, I apprehend,

* Afterwards Sir Peter Thompson; of whom see the Literary Anecdotes, vol. V. p. 511.

draws

draws nigh, and may possibly be sooner than I expect; however I think it cannot be far off. I know Grafton styles himself Grocer and Citizen of London, in those Memorials of his which Mr. Strype has preserved. He was, I believe, in the printing the first English Bible, 1535; and by the expence which he was at about the impression of *Matthews*, 1537, must have been rich, 500*l.* being a great sum of money in those days. Strype's and Palmer's account of those Editions are very false and confused.

"Archbishop Nicolson's and Palmer's censures of his Chronicle seem too severe. Strype calls him a *learned Historian*, and his Chronicle a *good History*. He was assisted by —— Caius, one of the best Antiquaries of that age. There is no authority that I could ever find for Trevisas and Bishop Pecocke having translated the Bible into English, and this you would have known had you ever read the History of the English Translation. It must be, I think, a fault to be an implicit transcriber and propagator of errors, a fault very common to our modern writers, particularly the famous Cyclopædia, Palmer, Collier, &c.

"John Bagford, in his Life of William Caxton, tells us, 'he thanked God that his mother taught him to write and read, by which he now got his living.'

"Samuel Palmer says, 'his education was owing to his mother, and extended no farther than to read and write, which he, Caxton, says, procured him a good maintenance.'

"Caxton's own words are, 'I also am bounden to pray for my fader and moder's soules, that in my youthe sette me to scole, by whiche, by the sufferaunce of God, I gete my lyvynge, I hope truly.' Yet how is Bagford cried up by Hearne! But thus is learning depraved and abused, and ignorance and ill-manners propagated. You see I was misled by Bagford, as well as Palmer, it being out of my power to examine. You have not that plea to excuse you; nor cannot, I think, justly pretend ignorance, with such good collections and assistance. It appears Bagford either mis read or mi-understood Caxton. He had the book, and yet, you see, has re-printed it wrong, and altered Caxton's words and sense. This is too common with Authors of more learning, and perhaps of better understanding than Bagford. The expression *setting to school* may imply Caxton's having a learned education; however, I am sure ought not to be confined to his only learning to read and write.

"When you know what money is due to me from you, you will be so good as to inform me of the sum. My hearty service to Mr. Thompson. I should be glad to know what he did with my papers concerning the Antiquities of Dorset*."

"It is my opinion that you ought to be as careful not to make this work of yours too long, as well as not to make it too short; and that your account of Caxton may be much briefer by giving a short account of him, and referring to my Life of him for the

* A large collection of these papers is now (1819) in my possession by purchase at a late sale. J. N.

account

account of books printed by him, only correcting my negligences and ignorances. But you know best. Time and experience will shew whose judgment is best. I pray God to preserve your health and life, and am yours, J. Lewis."

"Dear Sir, [1740.]

"I think I once intimated to you that Cardinal Wolsey wrote a letter to the Pope to propose to him the suppression of the art of Printing. This I took from a book of Francis Bugg's, which I cannot now find. He quoted for this piece of history Lord Herbert's 'Life of King Henry VIII.' But since that time I have bought that History, and find, p. 147, edit. 1683, where his Lordship's words are, 'The reasons represented to the Pope were, *I suppose*, of this nature:—That his Holiness could not be ignorant what diverse effects this new Invention of Printing had produced: for, as it had brought in and restored books and learning, so it hath been the occasion of those sects and schisms which daily appeared in the world, but chiefly in Germany.—That Printing could not be put down.' This is very different from Bugg's representation: 1. The reasons are, Lord *Herbert's supposition*, not the *Cardinal's letter*. 2. According to his Lordship's *supposition*, the Pope could not suppress or put down Printing; and it is inconsistent with the Cardinal's love and encouragement of Learning for *him* to desire the Pope to do it. Yet the late Thomas Hearne tells us that the Cardinal bore a great enmity to this useful art of Printing, so as to obstruct its progress at St. Alban's; and this, he said, he learned from a volume of 'Collections and Observations about the Original and Progress of Printing,' made by the late ingenious Mr. John Bagford; in the beginning of which volume we have an account of the books printed at St. Alban's, with something very remarkable about Cardinal Wolsey's enmity to Printing, and his stopping the press at St. Alban's. (Glossary at the end of Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 685.)

"Hearne does not say where this rarity is; perhaps you may hear of it among Lord Oxford's books. I confess I suspect some blunder in Hearne's account, and perhaps in Bagford's. At St. Alban's was printed, in 1535, 'An Epistle against the Enemy of poor people.' I never saw it, and so cannot say any thing about it; but, if it was a reflection on any great man in power, the printer might possibly suffer for it by stopping his press. John Hereford, or Hertford, was the Printer, who removed to London, and printed there, 1546, or perhaps sooner. But the printing this Epistle was not till after the Cardinal's death, which happened Nov. 27, 1530.

"I have no other design in being so free with you than to serve you by doing all I can to promote your credit and reputation. I take it that good sense and judgment, attended with care and accuracy in making and sorting a collection, suits every one's palate; and that they must have none at all who are delighted with trifles and play-things, fit only for fools and children; such, for the most part, as Tom Hearne dished out to his chaps, among whom I was so silly as to rank myself. "I can

"I can truly say I never took ill any thing which you have written to me; but heartily wish you well to succeed in the execution of your projects. I have not sense enough to see by the death of Lord Oxford how much more you are likely to make your account better. But time will shew. I do not understand what you mean by his having a love to surprize people with his vast communications, when you intimate, as others have done, that his Lordship was quite uncommunicative of his vast and unknown treasure. Dr. Rawlinson tells me he knew nobody who had so free an use of his Lordship's rarities as Tom Hearne, a sure proof of the exactness and solidity of his Lordship's judgment: but Hearne answered, perhaps, his Lordship's design of making the world have a very great opinion of his Collections, and setting an inestimable value on them; and this Hearne attempted, but his daubing is, I think, too coarse, and the smoke of his incense troublesome and suffocating *. It is said Bagford's papers are in his Lordship's Library; but they are good for little but to mislead people. To shew you I do not say this without book, I refer to my former hint, and add, that Hearne, in his preface to Robert of Gloucester, boasts of a 4to MS. of Collections, made and written with his own hand, by the late ingenious Mr. John Bagford. One of these is, 'The New Testament, translated from the Greek by Delayne,' who was Librarian at St. James's, and is dedicated by him to King Henry VIII. and printed in 4to, by Jo. Mayler, 1540. Now, 1. This is not an English, but a Latin translation, 'Novum Testamentum, in Latinam Phrasim transfusum.' 2. This is said to be done by 'B. Galterum Deloenum, Regiæ Majestatis Anglicanæ Biblioscopum.' So that all that is true is, that John Mayler printed it 1540. In the same paper this ingenious man tells us, that in the year 1540, the 32d Hen. VIII. a Convocation was called, in which several Bishops were assigned to peruse the several Translations of the New Testament; whereas this Convocation met Feb. 16, 1542-3. But I believe I tire you.

"Could you give me a copy of what Grafton has printed against Stow? I am yours, J. Lewis."

"Dear Sir, *Sept.* 6, 1742.

"I am much obliged to you for your care and exactness in copying the first and last chapters of the Saxon 'Harmony of the Four Gospels.' I admire your great dispatch and diligence; but am at a loss how to reward or recompense it; I therefore wish you would let me know what would be acceptable to you.

"I agree to the Printer's Proposals to print 1000 copies of my MS. for 1*l.* 13*s.* which shall be paid to him as soon as I receive them; only I beg that 50 of them in sheets be sent to Dr. Thomas Wilson, Rector of Walbroke, or Stocks Market, as a present to the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge.

"I am in no haste, but hope to see the proofs.

* Hearne and Mr. Lewis were, it appears, accustomed to speak disrespectfully of each other's labours; but posterity has done justice to both.

"Cannot

"Cannot you get the Chart wanting in my copy of the History of China? I am, with great pleasure and sincerity,

"Your faithful friend and servant, J. Lewis."

"Dear Sir, *Oct.* 4, 1742.

"I give you the trouble of this, to desire that when you have an opportunity you will return the copy which I sent you last week. I have a mind to try if I cannot make it shorter.

"I beg the favour of your copying for me, from the first Edition of Tindal's Translation of the New Testament, the beginning of the fifth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans.

"What is to become of the late Earl of Oxford's Collection of MSS?

"I am your obliged friend and servant, J. Lewis."

"Dear Sir, *Feb.* 7, 1742-3.

"I have taken no notice of yours of 19th ult. because I expected to see your *Proposals*, &c. When you send it, I beg the favour of your putting up with it your copy of the XXXIX Articles, 1575, and to inform me of the meaning of those words in your antient deed, '*Ut in eadem ecclesiâ sim* plenarius frater.' What is the meaning of *plenarius frater?*

"If you have any other copies of the XXXIX Articles before 1593, I should be glad to see them.

"I shall be always glad to do you any friendly office in my power, and am your friend, J. Lewis."

"Sir, *June* 17, 1743.

"To yours of May 20, 25, which I did not receive till June 13, I answer, that I am much obliged to you for your enquiries at the Temples, which I see have been attended with success. John Eyres of Remscombe was my grandfather. In gratitude to his memory, I have a mind to have his picture, which I now send you, engraven by Mr. Vertue, with the inscription enclosed. I hope he will do it in the best manner, and he shall be punctually paid as soon as the plate is finished. You will be so good, I hope, as to let me know his price, and give him a strict charge to take care of the picture. *I have altered my mind about the picture.*

"I have distributed all your Proposals, but with what success I cannot tell you. I am obliged to you for the print of Chichester Cross.

"Either I do not remember what I write, or you misunderstand me. I never thought of your paying great or little regard to Tom Hearne. What I complained of was his discouraging Learning, by his imposing on the *fautors* of it, and making them pay so dear for his childish toys and trifles*. So I do not complain of the price of your book, but of the emptiness of my own pocket. You will see I have written in your papers some of my nonsense.

"If, before you publish, you think it proper I should revise your book, if I am then alive and able, I will willingly do it.

* Honest *Tom Hearne* was far from being *over-paid* for his laborious researches, when the limited numbers which he printed are considered.

"There

"There is a Sermon of Archbishop Tillotson's, preached at the Morning Lecture at Cripplegate before the Restoration, which is printed and re-printed, but not with his Works: you will oblige me if you will send it to me. Pray do you know any thing of Oldmixon's 'History of the Reformation?' I a little wonder how you came to tell me, 'that I should not think, because you consult with your friends that are at hand, therefore you pay the less regard to my judgment.' I never did think so, and must have been very weak and silly to have thought so. I have often told you, that I am not in circumstances to advise and assist you; that I am near no library, have no learned friends or acquaintance within reach, of whom I can have any use; but I have assisted you as well as I could, and it is Time must shew whether I am right or wrong. I am glad to hear you meet with so good encouragement. I am yours, J. Lewis."

"Sir, *Mergate, July* 13, 1743.

"I was highly delighted with the receipt and perusal of yours of the 7th, and wish you joy of the encouragement you meet with of a work which has been attended with so much cost and pains, and consumption of time.

"If what I have said to shew that the Old English New Testament which I printed has been commonly received as Wicliff's, is not convincing, I shall for ever despair of ever making out any thing. The observation that Trevisa was the first, appears to me weak and groundless. Robert of Gloucester, who lived in 1265, used the word *mawmed* for an image; and Peter Langtoft, *mawmetrie*. The Author of the Glossary to Chaucer observes, that both words are a contraction of *Mahomed*, and signify a false God, an Idol, and Idolatry. As to Wicliff's never using the word *mawmetis*, they were certainly in common use here above an hundred years before Wicliff's time.

"It would be giving me some pleasure to see and converse with you and Mr. Thompson once more; but I dare not hope or look for it. I have put up with this the 'Dissertation on Seals;' but believe this will not come soon enough for your friend.

"My cousin thanks you for your kind intentions; and I am
"Your friend and servant, J. Lewis."

"Dear Sir, . . . *July* 22, 1743.

"I have again turned over the papers which you was pleased to send me, but have missed Mr. Anstis's letter; but it is no matter, I am no judge of the subject.

"I never doubted of *your exceeding any who have gone before you in this work*. You have given me much pleasure and amusement in my solitude and confinement, for which I am very thankful, and much obliged to you.

"I hope you will not take it ill that I return you the six last Proposals signed. I have applied in your behalf to every individual of my acquaintance here who has a taste for books, and can spare money; and am sorry to tell you I have had no success. However,

However, it gives me no small pleasure to hear from yourself that *you have as much encouragement as you can well expect.*

" I am, with due honour and respect,

" Your faithful friend and unworthy servant, J. Lewis."

" Sir, *Oct.* 27, 1743.

" I thank you for yours of the 19th, which I did not receive till the 26th, and the print. I thought, as it seems you think of me, that you *had some degree of inclination to forbear.* When I returned your papers of Caxton and de Worde, I put up one of my poor scrawls with it, to lament my want of success in serving you; but I never heard any more from you till now.

" You never offended me with your affair of Printing. It was always a pleasure to me to assist you, and will be a yet greater to hear of your success. I think you have mistaken in your Specimen in asserting that Printing was first invented in 1457; and that the Printer of the 'Recueil' might probably be Caxton's master. You have printed Richard Whetchill; Maittaire—Whitehill, who had his account from Mr. Anstis. I have not Rymer. I take John Koelhoff of Labeck to have been Caxton's master. He printed at Cologn, 1470, 'Bartholo. de Proprietate rerum,' in which, probably, Caxton assisted.

" You do not tell me whether your History, &c. be in the press or not. I have been persuaded by some learned gentlemen, who were at our Bath last summer, to publish Proposals for printing Bishop Pecock's Life. If any of your acquaintance will encourage it, Mr. Page will give you the Proposals. I intend to print no more than 250. If any of your History be printed, I should take it as a favour to see the sheets.

" Pray give my service to the gentlemen who enquire after me. God knows where I shall be next summer. I am now confined by a rupture, and almost in continual pain. But God's will be done. Adieu. J. Lewis."

" My Worthy Friend, *Mergate, Nov.* 18, 1743.

" Having occasion to write to Mr. Page, &c. I take that opportunity to thank you for your kind and friendly letter of the 9th, and your cordialness and diligence in encouraging the publishing Pecock. If I could meet with a picture of him, I would be at the expence of engraving. I have a copy of Bishop Fisher's, taken from an original of the late Mr. Baker's.

" I do not expect any cure of my present malady. It is a relaxation owing to age and weakness; and I ought to be thankful it is no worse, for at present there is no rupture of the intestine: but there is this consequence of it, that I cannot walk without a good deal of pain, have been compelled to leave off riding, and am a prisoner in my own house, out of which I very seldom go but to Church, where I continue yet to officiate as well as I can one part of the Lord's day. I thank God I do not fear to die. I can say, without boasting, I have feared the Lord from my youth, and my great end in living has been by any means to attain the Resurrection of the dead.

" I hoped

"I hoped our long friendship and acquaintance would have prevented any fears in you of my being offended. I had much more reason to surmise that of you, for my plainness and clownish simplicity. But I do assure you that the little, very little, which I was able to contribute to your excellent design gave me a great deal of pleasure, to which an addition would have been made could I have got you but a single subscription besides mine own; but my neighbours have no more taste for Learning than Æsop's dunghill-cock had of a diamond, to which he preferred a barley-corn. I have not so much as given my Proposals to any of them.

"Mr. Maittaire, I know, has said that he knows of no impression of any book before 1457; yet he owns that it is not to be doubted but that *before* that time a great many printed books were extant. Would it not then have been better not to have said so positively, 'that the useful and invaluable Art of Printing was *first invented* anno 1457?' Richelet's account of this seems to me the truest. It is thus in English: 'They who are most distinterested think that Strasburgh is the veritable place of its birth, and fix the date 1440. The most probable opinion is, that Guttenburg conceived at Strasburgh the first ideas of Printing; that, not being able to accomplish that work, or bring it to perfection alone, he went to Mentz, where he took *Fauste* for a partner, and where they began their first impressions with a Bible in 1450, and Tully's Offices.' This account agrees in the main with our John Fox's. Does it follow that, because Mr. Maittaire never saw these books, therefore there never were any such? But all this is set aside by the evidence of Caxton, the Register of the Garter, and Fabian, the former of whom tells us, Printing was *invented at Mentz*, 1455; the other two, 1457. But if, as Maittaire intimates, there were books printed 1457, the *Invention* must have been before that time. Caxton tells us, in his Chronicle, 'that Printers of bookes were mightily multiplied in Mentz 1460.' Is this likely if it was *invented* but *three* years before? It was not so, I think, in England, where, in above 20 years after the first introduction of Printing, Printers were not multiplied to above eight or nine.

"It seems I misunderstood Dr. Rawlinson. I verily thought the first volume was near finished at the press. It was this induced me to desire a sight of two or three of the sheets; but I am pleased to see that you act with such prudent caution, and do not begin to print till you have filled your subscriptions.

"It is no matter who was Caxton's master to teach him the Art of Printing; but might not the same Printer have different sorts of letters then as well as now? Koelhoff seems to me to have printed Bartho. de Glanville's book, who was an Englishman, by Lady Margaret's encouragement; and Caxton might by her command attend to give his assistance, and learn the Art of Printing. But all this, nor any of it, may not be.

"I trust

"I trust you will excuse the length of this Epistle. I was got into a humour of tattling and scribbling, but am very sensible I write to one who has much more knowledge of these matters than your poor idiotical and unworthy servant, J. Lewis."

"Dear Sir, *Feb.* 9, 1743-4.

"Having this opportunity by a neighbour coming to your town, to thank you for your two late favours, *viz.* of making me a partaker of your joy in being chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, and copying for me the beginning of Romans V. from your Edition of Tyndal. It would have been a most acceptable addition had you thought fit to let me know what things of consequence now employ your Society's thoughts.

"If you should happen to go by Mr. Mount's shop, pray call and give my service to Mr. Page, and tell him I have written to him two or three times, and to the Printer as oft, but have had no answer; that I desired to have a few more Proposals for Pecock's Life, and Dr. Leland's 'Answer to Christianity not founded on Argument;' to which I now add an account of what I owe him, that I may pay my debt. I hope you will give me some answer or other to this.

"Pray what character has Bishop Tanner's 'Notitia Monastica?'

"When you see Mr. Thompson, pray give my service to him, and tell him I am busy in the use of his papers; that I suppose he will buy Tanner's 'Notitia;' and, that if he does, I hope he will lend it to a poor lover of books.

"I am much obliged to you for your kind and friendly assistance in printing Bishop Pecock's Life. I have, I think, about 130 subscribers, which I hope will defray the charge, and I do not desire any profit for myself. But, through the Printer's blunder, or mine, though he has had the copy above two months, but one sheet is yet printed. I wish I had employed your Printer. This man is he who printed Caxton.

"Dr. Rudd* called here in his way to Sandwich, and brought me your service safe and sound; and made me a present of his book.

"When you see Mr. Vertue, pray give my service to him, and thanks for his kind and communicative letter; but, in my opinion, if that be the best authority for Bishop Pecock's likeness, it is but a poor one. However, I have written to a friend at Chichester, to get that delineated for me; and if he can, and I approve it, I will desire him to engrave it to be put before his life. I thank you for your kind wishes for me, and am

"Your affectionate friend and unworthy servant, J. Lewis."

"Worthy Sir, *March* 12, 1743-4.

"If by *our old friend* you mean Mr. Papillon, pray, when you see him, give my hearty service to him, and thanks for his kind present. If the Nymphs have been trained up in the art or di-

* Sayes Rudd, M. D. a learned Schoolmaster and Divine; of whom some account will be hereafter given.

cipline

cipline of scolding, they may, according to the wise Son of Sirach, do as much by their looks and noise to drive away the enemy, as the Swains with their oaken-pipes and sheep-hooks.

"I hope Mr. Thompson has received the 'Notitia Monastica.' I am glad I did not buy it. I sent by our hoyman, Covel, a MS Life of Servetus to Mr. Ward. I am sorry to hear of his great loss, and his being so much affected with it. Time, I hope, will heal the wound. Pray give my service to him, and tell him that what gives him pleasure is a pleasure to me; but I can do no more concerning Poole till I have his answer to my queries.

"When you can spare Caxton's books which you mention, I should be glad to have the use of them for a week or a fortnight.

"The printer, J. More, still continues to try my patience.

"I wish you a good journey to and from Oxford, and that you may escape better than when you visited her Sister University.

"I am, Sir, your obliged friend and servant, J. Lewis."

"Dear Sir, *April* 5, 1744.

"I am much obliged to you for the use of this book, and hope soon to hear that you have received it safe. I would add somewhat more, but I don't know how to write. My service to Mr. Thompson. I hope he received the 'Notitia Monactica,' which I returned to him; and am

"Your hearty friend and servant, J. Lewis."

"Dear Sir, *April* 20, 1744.

"I have often wondered at the strength of your patience, that it is not yet quite worn out with my incapacity to make suitable returns to those favours which you are constantly conferring upon me. You tell me my letter is short. Alas! my little stock is soon exhausted, and silence imposed upon for want of something to say.

"I am glad to hear you and Mr. Thompson have received safe your valuable books. When you see Professor Ward, pray give my service to him, and tell him I hope he received my two letters concerning *Isaac Casaubon* and his son *Meric*.

"My opinion of Bagford's papers you know. He and Hearne were men of no judgment, nor scarce common sense.

"I am obliged to you for the sight and use of Caxton's Chaucer. It is the most valuable of all his impressions. It is a pity it is not collated by some accurate and judicious Scholar with MSS. and later prints. We have yet no good or accurate Edition of Chaucer.

"I should be glad to see a more exact and accurate account of the Church found under-ground*, mentioned in the Gent. Mag. for March last. I observed the inscription mentioned is written in the same manner with that which you was so kind to send me, found on a stone in the tower of St. George's, Southwark.

"I have done with Caxton. There is no encouragement to search after truth. Though it is so very plain that Caxton was the first English Printer, and that the Lambeth Record and story of Corsellis are forgeries; yet are they continued, I see, by

* At Monkton Farley, Wilts. See Gent. Mag. vol. XII. p. 139.

the

the late Editor of Cave's 'Historia Literaria,' Maittaire, and Seiz of Harlem.

"It would give me a good deal of pleasure to see you again; but I do not expect it. I grow weak in mind and body: my poor cousin is an asthmatic. What delight can any one take in visiting two such living stocks, and groaning trunks? But I cannot come to you. I have thoughts, however, of going to Canterbury in Whitsun week to spend a fortnight. How I shall come off I cannot even guess, but fancy I shall be glad to be at home again in my own hen-coop.

"I hope you will not complain of the brevity of this epistle. I have received the 7th sheet of Bishop Pecock's Life; the remaining ones will, I suppose, be finished by October next.

"My service to all friends.

"I do not think much of paying the postage of letters which come from you. I am

"Your obliged and faithful friend J. Lewis.

"Dear Sir, *Sept.* 1, 1744.

"This, I hope, will find you well at your own house. The design of it is to prevent your sending hither 'Hickes's Thesaurus,' of which I can make no use if I have it. Ever since you and your fellow traveller have been gone, I have scarce been able to hold up my head. This is the effect of my jaunt to Ramsgate, &c. I shall be glad to hear from you; but had almost forgot part of my errant, *i. e.* not to have the 2d volume of the 'History of Norfolk.' Adieu. I am

"Your affectionate friend and servant, J. Lewis."

"Dear Sir, *Jan.* 13, 1744-5.

"I have always found you so exact and punctual a man, that I have been in fear of my MSS. which I sent to be bound, having miscarried; but I hope you have detained them to send with Nickoll's Letters, &c.

"I have had lately sent me a little piece in Latin, called 'A brief Historical Narrative of the Invention of the most noble Art of Printing at Haerlem.' It is dedicated by the two Printers to the Archbishop of Canterbury; who thank him for yielding to their requests to have his archives searched for the record mentioned by Atkins, though to no purpose. Palmer tells us that the Earl of Pembroke had done so before. He takes for granted that Atkins's fable is real history, and tells the story very gravely. Thus are errors and false reports propagated.

"I have seen an advertisement of a book entitled, 'The Church History of England from the year 1500 to the year 1688.' I should be glad to know what character it has.

"I heartily wish you and yours a happy new year; and am your truly affectionate and faithful friend and servant, J. Lewis."

"Good Sir, *April* .., 1745.

"You have very highly obliged me by communicating to me your late purchase. The former possessor judged right, that they are Tracts written by some of the Lollards. I am apt to think your copies, though in different hands, might be written

in

in King Henry the Eighth's time, though I am of opinion that the Authors of them wrote them in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, when the poor Lollards were violently persecuted by Chichely Archbishop of Canterbury, and Alnwick Bishop of Norwich.

"I thank you for doing my requests to Mr. Parker. He has been very kind to me in my distress about publishing Bishop Pecock's Life, a great part of the Subscribers to which have cast me off, and neglected to take their books, so that I am like to lose above 20*l.* by that job. Dr. Wilson, on whose gracious promises I so much depended, seems quite angry with me: so that, if Dr. Atwell had not proved a man of more probity, it would have been worse with me. But I have paid my loss.

"I am glad to hear our friend, Esquire Thompson, is so well. I have heard him much applauded for his uncommon generosity and exact conduct.

"It is always a great pleasure to me, in my solitude and melancholy, to hear from so good and worthy a friend. Life is now become a burthen to me, in which I cannot say I have any pleasure. I can neither ride nor walk; and have scarce spirits enough to converse. An addition to this labour and fatigue is the sad and deplorable case of my poor cousin, who now lies tormented with a severe asthma, which destroys the happiness of us both. But God's will be done. I have and enjoy many blessings; and know by experience that a trust in Him, and submission to His providence, is the best support under all adversity.

"I have sent you with this the impression of an old Seal of the Hospital* of which I am Master. I beg you would get it engraved for me by one who is used to such work. It is pretty plain, and I hope he will understand it by the written explanation of it. In it is represented the Virgin Mary, crowned, with the child Jesus in her left arm; and underneath is Thomas Becket, with his mitre on his head, and his crosier staff in his right hand.

"The Sermon is like Wicliff's writing. 'Jack upon Land' is printed among Chaucer's works, and called 'Jack Upland.'

"The Two Letters seem written in Queen Mary's time, and so perhaps were the other two tracts; but I incline to think as before.

"I wish you would be so good as to desire Mr. Thompson to send to Mr. Parker for four copies of Pecock's Life, which I design for presents to Mr. Derby of Poole, the Rector of Wareham, Mr. Sommer, and Mr. Franckling of Weymouth, if he can convey them. And, when you see Mr. Parker, desire him to send two more for presents to Mr. John Bear, somewhere in Sussex, if living; and Mr. John Ollyffe, Rector of Hedgerby in Bucks, near Uxbridge, if he knows how to convey them.

"My service to Mr. Thompson and Mr. Nickolls, and to Commodore Fairfax, to whom I desire you will give my thanks for his generous present of one of Oliver's Shillings. I am, dear Sir,

"Your affectionate friend, J. Lewis."

* He was Master of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury, from 1716 till his death, Jan. 16, 1746-7.

"Good

"GOOD FRIEND, *May* 13.

"I make a shift to hold up my head, to thank you for your kind letter by Mr. Smith, and the Catalogue. If I could have Archbishop Cranmer's Catechism, p. 50, No. 1070, I should think myself obliged.

"I thought myself very secure of not being a loser by following the advice of my friends in publishing by subscription Bishop Pecock's Life; and resolved to be no gainer. So I should have been, had the subscribers taken their books. Dr. Atwell* subscribed for 10, and for 42 for his friends, and ordered the books to be sent to him, and paid Mr. Parker the money. The Bishop of St. Asaph† subscribed for six for himself; but I do not see of the 25 which you intimated there are one half who have taken their books; and Dr. Wilson seems angry with me for I do not know what. But all this is nothing to what I fear is coming upon me; yet I trust in God, who has provided for me from my mother's womb, that he will yet deliver me.

"It was not I who wrote the Inscription of the Seal, &c. I question the reading *Hospitii;* but supposed it would be read right by gentlemen who know these things better than

"Your poor unhappy friend, J. LEWIS."

"GOOD SIR, *Mergate, April* 21.

"Yours of the 14th gave me a great deal of pleasure. I thought it a long time since I heard from you; and was almost afraid Chilton had put you quite out of conceit with me. It found me in good health; but I grow old, my sight weak, and my memory decaying. I never grudge to pay the postage of Mr. Ames's letters to me. I am exceedingly obliged to you for the sight and perusal of Tyndal's first Edition of his English New Testament. Considering what numbers of this Edition were burnt by Bishop Tonstal's procurement, there cannot be many left. I have copied the Epistle at the end.

"I am a letter in Mr. Thompson's debt. It will be the more kind in him to send me any papers which he has relating to Pool.

"My poor cousin is much afflicted with an asthma. I think you right in not buying Lord Oxford's Catalogue. It will be of no use when the books are dispersed. I am

"Your faithful friend and servant, J. LEWIS."

"DEAR SIR, *Jan.* 15.

"Yours of the 5th I did not receive till yesterday. I am sorry to find by it that you had not then brought to you Maittaire's Senilia, &c. which has been out of my hands ever since Christmas day: but I will enquire of the hoy-man after it.

"I think the advice of some of your acquaintance very good, to publish a part of your History. It may, for ought I know, save yourself and friends some trouble and expence. You will then see whether others have the same opinion of it which you have yourself, and think it worth the while to employ so much time and spend so much treasure on it.

* Joseph Atwell, of Exeter College, Oxford; M. A. 1718; B. D. 1728; D. D. 1733. † Dr. Samuel Lisle, afterwards Bishop of Norwich.

"Have you rightly construed the Latin at the end of the St. Alban's book? I take *Signandi*, or perhaps *Stigandi*, to be the name of the author, *q. d.* in English, 'Here ends the book of Moods of Signandus Albertus, printed at the town of St. Alban, in the year 1480.' But you are acquainted with men of so much greater knowlege and learning than I, that you need none of my help. I will return your charter, which you call a will; and am

"Your friend and servant,

J. Lewis."

Hints for Mr. Ames, by Mr. Lewis.

"George Bishop. In 1590 he, with Ralph Newberie, printed at London, 'Joannis Chysostomi Archiepiscopi Constantinopolitani Homiliæ ad populum Antiochenum, cum presbyter esset Antiochiæ, habitæ, duæ et viginti. Omnes, exceptâ primâ, nunc primùm in lucem editæ ex MSS. Novi Collegii Oxoniensis codicibus. Operâ et studio Joannis Harmari, Collegii propè Winton. Magistri Informatoris. Cum Latinâ versione ejusdem Homiliæ decimæ nonæ, quæ in Latinis etiam exemplaribus hactenùs desiderata est, 8°.' It is dedicated to Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord High Chancellor of England, and Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth. The Greek types are exceeding neat and elegant, and have not been outdone in beauty and elegance by any printer since his time.

"In 1600 he printed in quarto at his own expence, 'Britannia*; sive florentissimorum regnorum Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ, et Insularum adjacentium, ex intimâ antiquitate Chorographica Descriptio, Authore Gulielmo Camdeno, nunc postremò recognita et magnâ accessione post Germanicam editionem adaucta.' It is dedicated to the Queen, and printed in a most beautiful Roman letter. At the end is printed a small tract of 30 pages, entituled, 'Ad Lectorem;' being a defence of the *Britannia* from the reflections made on it by Ralph Brooke, Esq. Yorke Herault at Armes, in a booke entituled, 'A Discovery of Errours published in print in the much commended *Britannia*, 1594, very prejudicial to the Discentes and Successions of the auncient Nobilitie of this Realme.' Brooke replied to this in 'A second Discovery of Errors,' &c. which was printed from his MS. 1723. But it was observed by the learned and candid Editor, John Anstis, Esq.† 'That there is no comparison ought to be made between these two persons, either with respect to learning, good nature, or morals. And, that it can be no reflection if the latter, Mr. Camden, in the deduction of some pedigrees, which was without the verge of his design, might in his first edition be under some slips.'

"In 1607 he, with John Norton‡, printed another Edition of this fine book in folio, 'plurimis locis magnâ accessione adducta, et Chartis Chorographicis illustrata.' Whether he printed any books after this, I do not know; but he styled himself, 'Græcis Typis Regiæ Majestatis Typographus Deputatus;' and seems to to have got by his business a very plentiful fortune.

* The first edition of this book was in octavo, 1586. It was reprinted, 1594, "et semel et iterùm, auctior in Germaniâ."

† Letter to Mr. Lewis, January 27, 1724-5.

‡ He likewise printed with Luke Harrison.

"Thomas

" Thomas Vautrollier. He printed at *Edenburg* in Scotland, and at London. At this last place he printed a book of musick, 1575, in long quarto, with this title: ' DISCANTUS. Cantiones, quæ ab argumento sacræ vocantur, quinque et sex partium, Autoribus Thoma Tallisio et Gulielmo Birdo Anglis, Serenissimæ Regineæ Majestati a privato Sacello generosis et Organistis. Cum privilegio, excudebat Thomas Vautrollerius, Typographus Londinensis in claustro vulgò Black-friers commorans, 1575.' To it is prefixed a copy of Latin verses: ' De Anglorum Musicâ.'

" In the dedication to the Queen, her Majesty is complimented for her approbation of the skill in singing, and her vying with the best artists in the elegance of her voice, or agility or nimbleness of her fingers: ' in eâ jam egregiè profeceris, et cum summis artificibus comparata, vel vocis elgantiâ, vel digitorum agilitate facilè illis promineas.' [" *Penes me.*"*]

" Printers omitted, I think, in the Catalogue.

" Edward Agges, 1578.

" William Breton, merchant in London, 1555.

" JOHN BOTELER, 1526. [" *Mr. Johnson had mentioned him this year; but I greatly desire the title, for he was one of the Judges, but cannot recover it, nor he neither.* J. AMES."]

" Francis Bryckman, 1525. [" *I have; and Arnold Birkman.*"]

" Myghell Boyes, at Geneva, 1542; perhaps the same with Michael Woode at Roan, 1554. [" *I have.*"]

" Richard Boyle. In 1593 he printed a Dialogue concerning the unlawfulness of playing at Cards. [" *New to me. In what volume* 12*mo.*]

" Richard Bradock, 1598. [" *Bookseller.*"]

" Gabriel Cawood, 1578. Perhaps the son of John Cawood. [" *Yes; and bookseller.*"]

" Thomas Cadman, 1589. [" *What book.*"]

" Isuck Caen, at Dort, 1599. [" *What title.*"]

" John Cook, 1584. [" *Title.*"]

" Richard Day, 1576 to 1585. Perhaps a son of John Day. He calls ' P. Baronis explicatio de fide, Londini, 1580, primùm Typographi fœtum. [" *I have several.*"]

" John Drawater, 1595. Thomas Dexter, 1596.

" Alexander Edmonds, at Basil, 1554. [" *I have.*"]

" Thomas Este printed to 1600. [" *Have.*"]

" Richard Fawkes, 1530. [" *I have the same year.*"]

" John Fowler, at Louvaine, 1569. [" *I have several, and his device.*"]

" Thomas Godfrey, 1520. [" *I have many, but want* 1520."]

" Thomas Gardner, 1577. [" *Bookseller.*"]

" Nicholas Hyll, 1525. [" *Have.*"]

" William Hoskins and John Danter, 1592. [" *Have.*"]

" John Harrison and Thomas Man, 1580. [" *Have.*"]

" Anthony Hyll, 1588.

* The remarks in *Italics*, between crotchets, are added by Mr. Ames.

" John Harrison, 1600.
" Thomas Joyce, 1540. [" *I want this title.*"]
" Richard and William Jones, 1570. [" *And this.*"]
" Hugh Jackson, 1576.
" Adam Islip with George Eldo, 1601. " *Have.*"]
" Jacobus Jamæus, Edenburg, 1574. [" *Have.*"]
" Anthony Kyngstone, 1548.
" Richard Kele, 1547. [" *Title.*"]
" John Kingston, to 1583.
" Felix Kingston, to 1622. [" *To* 1637."]
" Laurence Kellam, sworn Printer at Douaie. [" *As sworn Printer?*"] 1598. [" *I want.*"]
" John Lyon at Doway. [" *Have.*"]
" Ninian Newton. [" *Have.*"]
" Thomas Nelson, 1590. [" *Want.*"] Henry Nicholson, at Wesel, 1546. [" *Have.*"]
" John Owen at Ipswich, 1548. [" *Several I have of* Oswen, *but not spelt* Owen.]
" Thomas Purfoote, to 1609. [" *And to* 1637."]
" William Ponsonbie, to 1598. [" —— 1637."]
" John Perin, 1583.
" John Ross, at Edenburgh, 1579. For want of Greek types, he inserted the Greek words in writing. [" *Have.*"]
" Robert Redman, 1523. [" *Pray, the title.*"]
" George Robinson, Latin and French, 1586.
" Elizabeth Redman, 1540, widow of Robert Redman. [" *Have.*"]
" John Raynolde, 1580. [" *I have some.*"]
" James Robarts, to 1600.
" Robert Robinson, to 1594. [" *Perhaps the son of George Robinson.*"]
" Anthony Scholoker at Ipswich. By his name he should be a Dutchman. [" *A scholar.*"]
" Robert Stroughton, 1546.
" Hugh Singleton, 1548. Gabriel Simpson, 1591.
" Peter Traveris to 1531. [" *Before and after.*"]
" Thomas Thomas, M. A. Cambridge.
" Robert Wyer, 1510.
" Richard Wyer, 1535. Perhaps Robert's son.
" Henry Wylles, 1570. Richard Webster, 1578.
" Robert Winter 1554. John Windet, to 1606.
" Richard Watkins, to 1592.
" Robert Waldegrave, Edenburgh, 1591. London, 1600.
" John Wolfe, to 1599. Perhaps the son of Reynard Wolfe. [" *Is there any evidence?*"]
" Edward White, 1589.
" Simon Waterson, 1590.
" Jane Yetsweirt, to 1597. [" *I have.*"]

" These memorandums I only propose as hints, which I suppose you will be able to improve by your Collections, an advantage of which I am rendered destitute by my privacy; and, being destitute

destitute of the advantage of books and learned conversation, excuse, I pray, my ignorances and negligences.

"Thomas Este, or East, printed as assignee of William Byrd, whose patent extended to ruled papers. About 1609 he called himself Este, *alias* Snodham; and printed Music by the name of Snodham, assignee of William Barley, who was assignee of Thomas Morley in 1612, and afterwards, but not assignee, in 1613 and 1624.

"Giles Thorp. In 1609 he printed at Amsterdam for the English exiled Barrowists there.

"Nicholas Moun. ["*I know nothing of.*"]

"Hans Lutt at Malbrowe in the land of Hesse. He seems to have been a German; and to have printed for the English Refugees in King Edward the Sixth's time. ["*I have.*"]

"Christopher Barker, Deputy of the Queen's Printer, 1599.

"Richard Carmarden. In 1566, printed at his costs the Holy Bible of Cranmer's translation at Rouen, in a large folio on fine paper, with the black letter. But query—was he a Printer or Stationer? ["*Perhaps only a gentleman.*"]

"Robert Redman. He succeeded —— Pynson in his shop and business about 1525. ["*How does that appear?*"]

"Richard Jugge. At the bottom of the compartment round the title, 'Certain Sermons appointed by the Queen's Majestie to be declared and read,' printed by Jugge alone, 1587, is represented at the right corner a Cupid, holding in his right hand the letter R, and an arrow in his left. In the middle, in an oval, a pelican feeding her brood of young ones; and in the left corner a wood, with a bird perching in it, and over it in a label IUGGE. The word *Jugge* signifies to compose, to rest, as a bird does when he gets on his perch, or goes to roost. ["*Thanks.*"]

"John Windet, 1606.

"The method which I believe I should take, were I to write this History, &c. would be:

"I. To give a general History of Printing, and the several regulations of it from the first introduction of it, &c.

"II. To give as particular account as I could pick up of the several printers, and the most notable books which they printed.

"III. An Index of the Printer's names. ["*Much as I proceed; but how can a reader, without an Inder of books or subjects, find what he wants, or whether any of our Printers have printed it or no.*"] It is no matter whether he can or not, if he cannot come at the books, or does not know where they are.

"Ralfe Newbery. In 1601 he printed at London, 'The Annals of England, faithfully collected by John Stow, in a thick quarto. Again 1605, and 6.

"John Richards. At his expence was printed at Rhoan, by Martin Morin, Liber festivalis, 1499. ["*Penes me.*"]

"I heartily wish you may have health and life to finish this undertaking to your own credit and advantage, and the pleasure and good-liking of all your friends. ["*Amen.*"]

"Your friend and servant, J. Lewis."

Mr.

Mr. George Vertue to Mr. Ames.

"Sir, *Monday, Sept.* 8.

"According to your desire, I have here inclosed the short note I mentioned to you at the Society, concerning a Printer who first introduced Printing at Norwich.

"In 1565 many strangers from the Low Countries came and settled at Norwich city; masters, workmen, and servants had her Majesty's Letters Patent, to work and make all sorts of woollen manufactures there; men, women, and children, about 3925.

"This was encouraged by the Mayor and Sheriffs of this City, who waited on Thomas Duke of Norfolk at his palace there, and consulted about such orders as was necessary to regulate affairs concerning strangers settling there, and having the freedom and liberty of the city granted to them.

"Amongst these strangers, the Art of Printing (1570) was now introduced here by Anthony Solen, Printer, one of the strangers, which was so well approved of by the City, that they presented him with his freedom. (See Liber Introit. Alien. Anthony Solen, Prynter, jurat. Civ. 1750. Blomefield's Hist. Norw. vol. II. p. 210.) Perhaps he may help you to some further accounts of Solen from the City books.

Mr. Ames to Mr. George Vertue.

"Good Sir,

"I think myself highly favoured by your kindness, and return my humble thanks. I did your commendations to Mr. West, who desires to return his service to you. I think I had a short sight of those papers you sent me at my friend's, the Rev. Mr. Widmore, at Westminster, and made some observations then; but now I find some notices had escaped me, which by your favour will be better performed. The quarto book is an alphabetical index to some larger work Mr. Bagford had collected, but now, I suppose, got into several hands. The most I have seen of them together are now with the Countess of Oxford: but his undertaking had no bounds; and if he had lived till now, could not have made a perfect work. My late friend Mr. Thomas Baker gave me a small parcel of papers he had left of Mr. Bagford's, Dr. Rawlinson and the Rev. Mr. Lewis of Mergate others, with other friends about town. These communications, joined to my own Collections, incline me to hope it may be worth the subscriber's notice*. I shall be glad, when you come to London again, of the honour of a visit to see my Collection of Antiquities, which I know you are a lover of.

"May this meet you in health is the wish of your most faithful and obedient servant, J. Ames."

* I have added many to the Catalogue of books printed by Caxton, Winkin de Worde, and Pinson, and observed several other Printers not mentioned by any before me in my assigned time. I have two or three prints to convey to you which you must not deny. J. Ames.

THE

THE REV. SAYER RUDD, M. D.

This eminent Divine was orignally a Dissenter, and a member of the Baptist Meeting-house at Maze-pond, Southwark. He completed his education at Leyden, where he graduated in Physick; and appears to have first settled as a Minister, in or about 1716, in Glass-house-street, Westminster. From that place he removed, in 1725, to the charge of another Baptist Meeting-house at Turner's-hall, in Philpot-lane. He was soon after invited to take the pastoral charge of the Society in Devonshire-square; and, to facilitate his compliance, the two Societies were united, thenceforward to assemble at the latter place, which was publicly recognized June 27, 1727.

In 1733 Dr. Rudd resolved on making a tour to France; which being disapproved by his Church, he went without their permission, and the connexion became dissolved. In the same year, after his return from France, he was invited, on the death of Mr. Edward Wallin, to preach, as a Probationer, in the Meeting-house at Maze-pond; which he did for a considerable time, and in 1736 was on the point of being chosen Pastor; when, some suspicions arising as to his religious opinions, he frankly avowed his Unitarian sentiments; and relinquished * the situation.

A new Meeting-house was erected for him, by a few steady adherents, in Snow's-fields, where he had not been settled above two years before he lost his principal friend and patroness, Mrs. Ginn.

The frequent disputes in which he had been engaged with his Brethren in the Ministry, and the discouraging state of his own small Congregation, putting him out of humour with the Dissenters, he

* During his intermission from the Ministry, Dr. Rudd was engaged in pursuits of a more inflammable nature; for, it appears that, in November 1736, "Dr. Rudd, a Dissenting Teacher, was tried for selling half a pint of Coles-water; and that he produced his diploma as a Physician. But, it not being fine *Geneva*," said a punster, "he was sentenced to pay 100*l*."

turned

turned his thoughts to Conformity. This step he took in 1742; and about that time opened an Academy at Deal in Kent, an occupation for which his talents seem to have well qualified him *. In the same year he was presented, by Dr. Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury to the endowed Chapelry of Walmer, in that neighbourhood; and in 1755, by the same Patron, to the Vicarage of Westwell in that county. He died May 6, 1757.

* His Works are, 1. A Funeral Sermon for Mrs. Martha Clarke, who died June 14, 1729-30, preached at Devonshire-square.—2. An Elegy on the Death of the Rev. John Noble, 1730.—3. A Poem on the Death of Thomas Hollis, Esq. 1731.—4. A Sermon on the Death of Mr. Matthew Madden, preached in Devonshire-square, January 16, 1731.—5. An Essay towards a new Explication of the Doctrines of the Resurrection, Millenium, and Judgment; being the Substance of several Discourses on the 20th Chapter of the Revelation of St. John, vol. I. 1756.—6. Three Letters to the Calvinistical Board; the first remonstrating on the Difference subsisting between that Body and the Author, with Proposals for an Accommodation. The Second, containing important Reflections on the Minute received from those Ministers, as an Answer to his first Letter. And the last, occasioned by their uncharitable and false Insinuations, concerning the Author's Application to the Quakers, and his Attempts of Conformity to the National Church, 1737.—7. Two Anniversary Sermons, for the first of August, 1736 and 1737.—8. A Funeral Sermon for Mrs. Elizabeth Ginn, who deceased June 11, 1738, in the 60th year of her age.—9. The Mediator; an Anniversary Sermon at Snow's-fields, 1738.—10. Six Sermons, (from John xvii. 5.) on the doctrine of the Existence of Christ's Human Spirit or Soul, 1740, 8vo.—11. A Defence of the Plain Account of the Sacrament of the Lord's-supper. Anon. 1741—12. A Sermon preached at Walmer, July 12, 1752, for the Society for Propagating the Gospel.—13. A Negative to that Question, Whether is the Archangel Michael our Saviour? explained and defended. An Argument designed to prove the real Humanity of Christ. To which are annexed, Observations for illustrating the Doctrine of those Appearances under the Old Testament which are generally termed Angelical: Together with a full Interpretation of such of those Narratives as are particularly referred to by the Author of the 'Essay on Spirit.' In a Letter to the Right Rev. [Dr. Robert Clayton] the Lord Bishop of Clogher, 8vo. 1753.—14. ΠΡΟΔΡΟΜΟΣ: or, Observations on the English Letters. Being an Attempt to Reform our Alphabet, and regulate our Manner of Spelling, particularly in such words as admit the Aspiration. Written originally for the Use of Messrs. Norris and Randolph, 1755.

Letters

Letters of Dr. Richard Rawlinson.

To Mr. Ames.

" Sir, *London House, June* 19, 1741.

" I send you here some Printers from Mr. Brome, who begs one of your Greek Inscriptions; but neither he nor myself think we send you any thing new, though at last you see his good intentions, as also sometimes those of, Sir,

" Your humble servant, R. R.

" John Maylor printed 1545.

" John Herford printed at London 1544.

" Anthony de Solemyrne printed at Norwich 1570.

" Hans Luffet Luft, at Marleborow.

" J. Vautrollier, at London, 1588.

" Anthony Solaker printed at London, without Aldersgate.

" John Siberch, said to be first printed at Cambridge 1521.

" Thomas Davidson, King's Printer at Edinburgh, temp. Jacobi V.

" William Powell, N. T. printed some of Andrew Borde's Works.

" Thomas Este printed 1598.

" Hugh Jackson printed 1576."

To the same.

" Sir,

" That I am not wholly unmindful, let the enclosed convince you; and that I would be more, you may be assured, if I had time, and could spend more hours than those for the public library will. Amongst Bishop Tanner's MSS. is a bundle of about a pound weight, part of Mr. Bagford's papers; they are intirely fragments, and indigested. There is a copy of two or three pieces he published in some monthly books. Here is a proof Lord Oxford did not swallow up all. My Mother Oxford University and Radcliffe's Library open their arms, though the former dare hardly breathe any expectations of what must come; but she has friends, who have money, if they can be persuaded to imprison them in our Radcliffe's gaol. I hope on the 24th instant to enquire *téte-à-téte* after your health. I am now in the Bodleian Library, where I cannot find a better piece of paper than this, and one watches at my elbow to take it from me, so that I can add no more than that I am, this 13th of October, 1741, yours, R. R."

" Tanner's MSS. vol. CLVIII. page 109.

' Reasons proving that the Universitie Charter authorizeth their Printer to print Grammars, Schoole-books, and such-like.

" Indorsed by Archbishop Sancroft.

' A Breefe of the Cause for the Printer of the Universitie of Cambridge, that they may print Grammars, &c.' "

' I. The Charter of Henry the Eighth gives power to print ' omnimodos libros per Cancellarium Universitatis vel ejus Vices gerentem,

gerentem, et tres Doctores ibidem approbatos, vel in postem approbandos;' and this grant is confirmed by Act of Parliament, 13 Eliz. and by his Majesty's Charter, 20th of his raigne.

'II. Their learned Councell have alwayes affirmed unto the Vice Chancellor and Heads of Colleges there, that their Charter was soe to be taken, that by it their Printer might print any books soe allowed, notwithstanding any Patent *ad imprimendum solùm;* and that a general grant for printing all books so allowed is not taken away by a particular graunt to one to print it *solis,* except the graunt have in it a special derogation from that generall graunt, as, *non obstante privilegio Universitati Cantabridgiæ concesso.*

'III. According to their opinion, their Universitie Printer hath ever since their graunte, and since there have been private Patentees, *ad imprimendum solùm,* divers tymes printed such priviledged books, upon allowance made by the Universitie, as Legate of the Bible and Psalmes, against Robert Barker, about 27 or 30 years past; and your Petitioner the same about seven or eight years past. And upon debating the matter at several tymes, the Patentees *ad imprimendum solùm* were feine to compound with the University Printer, but with this clause, *solvis semper literis patentibus Academiæ concessis.*

'IV. The Patent to Mr. Norton, granted about six or seven years past. Before that time there had been contestations between the Universitie and the Patentees *ad imprimendum solum* in this very point: yet Mr. Norton could not obteyne such a speciall *non obstante privilegio Universitatis* in his Patent, which likely might have caused the Universitie to have forborne allowing this booke, when they saw such a speciall derogation of their owne authority; which being wanting, they might hope their special Patent and priviledge was intended to worke no prejudice to the Universitie.

'V. The Universities graunt is for the general good of the whole kingdome; no man receiveth hurt by it. Mr. Norton and the Company that have combined with him to bringe the printinge and sale of all vendible bookes to their Company are hindered only in their unreasonable and unconscionable gaines, which they make by their excessive prices of all their priviledged bookes; for your Petitioner will sell these bookes which he printeth (being as good a letter and paper, if not better than theirs) a third parte cheaper than theirs are now soulde for, and he is ready to shew they may be so afforded.'

" Page 110.

'To the Right Honble. Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England.

'*The humble Petition of the Printers to the University of Cambridge,*

'Sheweth,

'That, upon your Petitioner's humble Petition to his Majesty, in August last, the matters in difference between his Majestye's Printers and your Petitioner, was referred to your Honour.

'That,

'That, upon your Lordship's hearing the cause the 5th of September following, it pleased your Honour to direct that both parties should meete (if they could) to agree about altering of a certain Order of the Council Board, made in April 1629, to bee (by your Lordship's good favour) recommended to his Majestie's Council for their confirmation.

'That, upon the meeting of both parties accordingly his Majesty's said Printers declineinge to treate thereupon, indeed to admit of any other debate reasonably tending to a mutual accommodation; but their proposalls tended only to the ruine of your Petitioners, they being such that, if the Law should determine the business against them, would be more to their advantage.

'May it therefore please your Lordship, considering the bookes under restraint are lawfully licensed to be printed by your Petitioners, to give them leave to finish the same; and for the future they shall forbear to begin any new impressions, other than such as the order of the Councell board of 1629 doth allow; or grant to your Petitioners leave to defend their proceedings by the common law, they humbly hope they have not transgressed.

'And your Petitioners, &c.'

'20 *Jan.* 1662.

'Since no agreement is yet made between the Petitioners and his Majesty's Printers, I will, as soon as my health will give me leave, move his Majesty to hear the cause himself: but in the mean time I cannot consent that the impressions should goe forwards; but all things must remaine in the state they are, till his Majesty's farther pleasure be knowne. CLARENDON, C.'"

"Page 111.

'Cambridge hath liberty of comprinting with the King's Printers and Company of Stationers these priviledged bookes following:

'1. The Bible in the midle folio and quarto, of all letters, without restrainte of numbers, and the Singing Psalmes to be bound with them.

'2. Grammars, 3000 every yeare.

'3. All other school bookes, so many as they can print with one presse.

'4. Almanacks (such copyes as are brought to them) without restraynte of number.

'Yet about three years since they entered covenant with the Londoners to print but 500 reames yearly, whereof they should reserve so many as would serve Cambridge and the countreyes thereaboutes, and the Londoners should take the rest of them at a price. This covenant ends at Christmass next.

'In every reame are 500 sheets; so, where,

'3 sheetes go to an Almanack, there are in every reame 166.

'2..... 250.

'1..... 500.

"Indorsed: '*Recept. Sept.* 12, 1634'."

"Page

"Page 112.

'To the Reverend Dr. Sancroft, Master of Emanuel College.

'Reverend Sir, *London*, ...3, 1662.

'After humble and hearty thanks for your singular kindness and civility when with you, which is and ever will be readily acknowledged. These will inform you that, while we attended you at Cambridge, out of sincere respects to your Universitie, at the very same time a Petition was presented to my Lord Chancellor from your Printers, the contents whereof, and his Lordship's order thereon, will appear by the inclosed. Whether such practices are either to the honour or advantage of the University, we submit to your Grace's judgment. Had this been the first mistake of this nature, it were the more excusable; but it is observed that, when Mr. Hills and Mr. Cutler were waiting on you at Cambridge with his Majestie's Letter, then was the first Petition and order thereon obtained, which had only the effect of a restraint to this day, and there is so much of justice in it as to demonstrate the ill success of such practices. It shall not be our business to aggravate; we leave the reason of it to you, with this remarque, that the University are still entitled to actions of this nature, whether by their privity or not, we will not dispute. This accompt we took ourselves obliged to give you (on the behalf of the King's Printers), requesting your best construction, since it is very well intended by your most obliged humble servants,

'Andrew Crooke. Joshua Kirton.
Tho. Newcomb. Hen. Hills'."

Tanner's MSS. vol. CCCXXXVIII. page 12.

'I have made search into the Registers of Convocation from the year 1647, and no where find that any contract, covenant, or bargain, since that time, was made between the Convocation of the University of Oxford, and the Master and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of the art and mystery of Stationers of the City of London. But on the 20th day of March, 1636, by vertue of an Indenture agreed upon and sealed between the said parties, the University did farme out their privilege of printing Bibles, Lillie's Grammars, and such other books as they might, could, or ought to print, to the said Stationers, for the term of three years, at, upon, and under the yearly rent of 200*l.* of current money of England, payable at the Feasts of the Annuntiation of the blessed Lady St. Mary the Virgin, and of St. Michael the Archangell, by even and equall portions; which agreement by indenture I find again renewed, August the 12th, 1639, where it is also mutually covenanted, granted, and promised between the said parties, that, at the expiration of the said term of three years, they and either of them shall and will renew, continue, and then make such and the like amicable composition and agreement, and upon such termes, rates, and proportions, as in the said Indenture is contained and expressed, for soe long time after, and untill it shall be reasonably agreed on by both parties to relinquish the same.

'The

'The last payment of the said 200*l.* was made to Dr. Prieaux, Lord Bishop of Worcester, in his Vice-chancellorship, which was in part of they eeres 1641 and 1642; and from that time till the 4th yeer of Dr. Owen's Vice-chancellorship, which was in part of the yeeres 1655 and 1656, it appeares not upon the Register of the Vice-chancellor's accounts, that the said Stationers made any payment of any sum of money to the University. About which time Dr. Wilkins (authorized, as I conceive, by the Delegates) made some kind of bargain with the said Stationers, whose arreares then amounted to the summe of 1600*l.*; in lieu and full discharge of which recited summe the said Stationers paid only 50*l.* and soe the remaining arreares (being 1550*l.*) were extinguished and left out of the Vice-chancellor's accompts for some time, since which accompt of Dr. Owen, it appears that the said Stationers paid 60*l. per annum* to the University; but that any such agreement was ordered by the Convocation, *non liquet.*

'In the second yeer of Dr. Conant's Vice-chancellorship, which was in part of the yeeres 1658 and 1659, the old arreares due to the University are fully stated; and before the Delegates allowed those accompts, they caused this memorandum to stand upon record:

'*Memorandum.*—That whereas in the arreares of the Stationers of London there are extinguished 1550*l.* which has not been allowed by Convocations; it is not intended, by the allowing this accompt, legally to acquit the tenants, but to expresse how the accompts stand upon that supposition. BEN. COOPER."

'Dr. Owen executed the office of Vice-chancellor of Oxon five yeeres, and entered so many distinct accompts into the Register for that purpose. His first, second, and last accompts are not subscribed by the Delegates. To his third account subscribed, 'Dan. Greenwood, Robert Harris, Hen. Langley, Gr. Owen, Ra. Button.' His fourth accompt was allowed by six of the Delegates, whereof Dr. Langbaine and Dr. Zouch were two that subcribed them.'

"Page 131. '*July 7*, 1660.

'Agreed upon between the Delegates of the University of Oxon, and Mr. Henry Hills and Mr. John Field, Printers.

'I. That the University farme out their privilege of printing Bibles to the said Mr. Hills and Mr. Field for four yeeres, commencing from Michaelmass, 1659; they paying to the University the sum of 80*l. per annum*, to be paid quarterly as heretofore.

'II. That the said Printers be engaged to sell their Bibles, *viz.* octavos at 2*s.* 6*d.* and duodecimos at 2*s.* per booke, unlesse they shall satisfy the University that the prices should be altered.

'III. That, if it shall happen in the mean time the Printing of Bibles shall by authority be laid in common, whereby this privilege shall become useless, that from thenceforth the said Printers shall be free from this engagement.

'The agreement above written, between the Delegates of the University of Oxford, and Mr. Henry Hills, and Mr. John Field, was ratifyed and confirmed in Convocation, July the 9th, 1660, Dr. Conant being then Vice-chancellor.

'*Ita testor*, BEN. COOPER, Regist. Universitat. Oxon.'"

"HONOURED

"HONOURED SIR, *London House, July 7, 1750.*

"This design of Knight, for the re-building of London, I found amongst the papers of Mr. Secretary Pepys. The plate, engraved by Mr. Vertue, desires acceptance from, honoured Sir,

"Your humble servant, R. RAWLINSON."

[Dr. Rawlinson communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an old Painting on canvas of the S. E. prospect of Philadelphia, from the River, by William Cooper, painter, with references to the several places. It is 7 feet 9 inches long, and 1 foot 9 inches broad. At the one end are the coat of arms of Sir William Penn, and the other that of the Colony of Pennsylvania.]

Letters of Mr. GEORGE BALLARD *.

To the Rev. FRANCIS WISE †.

"HONOURED SIR, *Campden, Sept. 26, 1730.*

"After my most humble service presented, with many thanks for the favours I received at Oxford, I most humbly desire your opinion of a Coin I have sent. It hath been the only puzzling Coin I ever met with: it has been communicated to all the skilful of my acquaintance, and can meet with no satisfaction concerning it. But knowing your penetrating judgment in those matters, I have been bold to communicate it, in hopes of a discovery.

"I have lately met with a few coins, some of which I take to be pretty rare. One of them was found at Campden. It is a plated Coin of Sept. Severus; the Obverse somewhat obliterated; the Reverse indifferently fair, with this Inscription: 'Fundator Pacis. Severus velato capite togatus, ut sacris operaturus; ut pacator orbis, Olivæ ramum gestans;' concerning which Mr. Gale hath given this Note: 'This rare and valuable Medal may as well relate to Britain as to his Easterne Conquests, to which it is ascribed by Mezza-Barba. Witness as from Spartianus it may be made appear. A very fair silver one of Nero, with this inscription: 'Nero Cæsar Augustus.' Reverse: 'Augustus. Augusta. Duæ figuræ stantes, alia radiata, dextra pateram, sinistra Hastam puram, alia dextra Pateram, sinistra duo Cornucopis.' Occo (if I do not mistake, for I have not the book now by me) has given a Dissertation upon this Coin; also a small brass Coin of Tiberius, with this: 'Ti. Cæsar Augusti F. Imperat. V.' Reverse: 'Rom. et. Aug. Templum cum duabus Victoriolis instantibus Columnis auguralibus, cum Palmis et Corollis in ejus Prospectu.' Likewise a small brass Coin of Delmatius: 'Fl. Delmatius Nob. Cæs.' Reverse: 'Gloria Exercitus. Duæ figuræ Militares, dextris Hastam, sinistris Clypeum, in medio Signum Militare.' Ex. P. L. C. (Ex. not. in Occo.)

* Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 466.
† Ibid, vol. V. p. 527.

"The

"The last I shall trouble you with the mention of is a very fair Medal, stamped in remembrance of the Spanish Invasion. It has upon one side four supplicants upon their knees, with this motto: 'Homo Proponit. Deus Disponit. 1588.' On the other side, a large ship distressed; or, as it should seem, one of their great gallions (finely represented considering the time), with her fore-mast broken, and this inscription: 'Hispani fugitivi, et perea't nemine seque'te.' I take it to be very rare; for, though Camden and Speed mention several struck upon this most remarkble occasion, yet none of them are exactly like mine; though I do not know whether you will think any of them valuable or scarce, having every thing of this kind in such great plenty; as what we esteem a curiosity, with you is of little or no value.

"I have sent three papers concerning King Charles the First. In one of them (which I take to be a transcript from the King's original paper) the King piously withstands the proposition of abolishing Bishops, &c. If you think the papers any thing curious, or worthy your acceptance, you may please to keep them.—I should be glad to be informed whether you met with the Coins in Wiltshire, or not. I greatly repent my not buying the Harry the Seventh's shilling; for, upon examination, I find they are extremely rare. Holinshed knew of no such thing; but (fol. 117) expressly mentions Harry the Eighth to be the first that coined shillings; but I am satisfied of the contrary, as well from what I have seen, as from Mr. Stow, who gives us to understand (folio edition of his Annals, p. 484; and his Survey, p. 47.) there are some coined, but with a note that they are extremely rare.

"I could not get the Julius I mentioned, the person that owns it having promised it to Mr. Roger Gale. I humbly desire an answer concerning the Coin as soon as convenient opportunity shall serve. Which is all, in great haste, from, Sir,

"Your most obliged humble servant, GEORGE BALLARD."

To Mr. JOSEPH AMES.

"SIR, *Campden, Aug.* 15, 1732.

"I did not receive your letter, dated at Oxford, Sunday, 4 o'clock, till Thursday following, at nine in the morning, at which time I found you had left the town. But, if notice had come time enough that I should not have seen you at Campden, you may assure yourself (my value for you is such) that I would have made you a visit, had the journey been much farther than what it was. I am very sorry you could not think it worth your while coming to Campden, being so very near. I am apt to believe you would not have repented your journey, for that you would have bettered yourself in the way of Coins; and, perhaps, have been greatly pleased with the sight of some curious books. I remember, when I was with you in London, you had an obliterated Coin of Tiberius in brass (given you by Dr. Kennedy), which you seemed very desirous to have mad eout. Since I came home, I have met with a well-

well-preserved Coin of the same impression; and, in turning over a curious Author, I met with a very elegant Dissertation upon it; which, because it is so very satisfactory, shall be here subjoined: 'TI. CÆSAR. AVGVSTI. F. IMPERAT. VII. Rev. ROM. ET AVG. Romæ et Augusto. Templum cum duplici Victoriâ quæ columnis insistunt, Palmam et Sertum gestantes; hic nummus in honorem Augusti signatus, siquidem is nunquam sibi templa soli passus est poni, nisi adjecto Romæ nomine, nam quod Sebastianus Erizzo sibi persuadet, Tiberio esse dedicatum, toto cœlo aberrat, vel Suetonio credat, in Tiberio, cap. 26. Templa flamines, Sacerdotes decerni sibi prohibuit; etiam statuas atque imagines nisi permittente se poni, permisitq' ea sola conditione ne inter simulachra Deorum, sed inter ornamenta ædium ponerentur. Scio ex Tacito constare Asiæ civitates Tiberio decrevisse templum, quod Smyrna ædificatum fuit; sed illud non Romæ et Augusto, sed, decrevere Asiæ urbes Templum Tiberio, matriq' ejus as Senatui. Sic eodem Libro Tacitus. Per idem tempus Hispania ulterior missis ad Senatum legatis oravit ut exemplo Asiæ delubrum Tiberio, matriq' ejus extrueret.'

"I have not as yet met with any good account concerning your little book, wrote by Dr. Moulton; however, I do not take it to be near so antient as you suppose it to be; for, from several observations I made, I cannot conceive it to have been printed earlier than about the middle of Henry the Eighth's reign.

"I should be glad to be informed (if with modesty it may be desired) whether you saw Mr. Hearne or Mr. Wise; and what curious MSS. you viewed over in the Bodleian Library.

"I hope yourself, your spouse, and little daughter, are all in health, humbly begging pardon for my rude jumbled stuff, which, with my most kind respects, is all in great haste from, Sir,

"Your most affectionate humble servant, GEORGE BALLARD.

"I desire the favour to convey the enclosed to my cousin Thompson."

To the same.

"DEAR SIR, *Campden, April* 23, 1733.

"I received your kind letter, together with your present of Brooke, *alias* Brokesmouth's Errors in Camden, for which I return you many thanks. I had wrote to you sooner, but that I waited for an answer from an ingenious and learned friend, to whom (among other things) I had communicated a copy of the draught of the Urn and Inscription you sent me; and upon Saturday last I received a most obliging letter from him, in which was the following account of the Urn: 'As Inscriptions upon Urns are rarely found, that give any light to History or Chronology, or any other useful part of learning, so I have made those *less* my study than any other part of Antiquity; I may say not at all. I have seen some upon broken pieces of pottery-ware, that have been ploughed up in Roman Stations (and I suppose those upon Urns are of little more consequence); they seemed only

only to express the name of the maker, who was generally too inconsiderable to be remembered any where but upon his own works. As to the first part of your Inscription, I suppose MARC VP MG, may mean MARCVS VLPIVS MAGISTER. I cannot be sure of the last word, nor can I guess what GIIII means; perhaps other persons who have more leisure may hit upon it. If any one should think it rather the name of the owner, I will not think it worth while to dispute it with him, &c. I am very sorry and strangely surprized to hear the bad news of the death of Dr. Kennedy*, who certainly was a person profoundly skilled in the knowledge of medals; and had, I believe, the best collection of Roman coins of any private gentleman in the kingdom. I should be glad to hear how he has disposed of his coins. I hope he has given them to some public repository; thinking it very indiscreet in any person that has been at such infinite pains and expence in procuring those curious and valuable remains of antiquity, to suffer their collections to be sold and dispersed about piece-meal.

"I am mightily pleased to find you design coming into the country this Summer. I hope you will order your affairs so as to stay a week at Campden. I impatiently expect every day from a friend a copy of the Letter which Mr. Fox wrote and sent with his 'Acts and Monuments of the Church;' a present to Magdalen College in Oxford; a copy of which I will send you as soon as I recieve it. I am, Sir, yours, &c. GEO. BALLARD."

To the same.

"SIR, *Campden, Jan.* 12, 1733-4.

"Since I wrote to you last, I have communicated the inscription on the ivory whip-handle found at St. Alban's, to that profound Antiquary Mr. Hearne; and he is of opinion that it is not older than Henry the Fifth's time, and that the Gislebert de Novo Castello may have been descended from one of the Gisleberts in William the Conqueror's time. Novum Castellum he believes was in France, and that this Gislebert, mentioned in the inscription, took his surname from it. The true reading on the Verulam Urn he takes to be 'Marcus Ulpius, Marci filius;' and conjectures it to have been done about the Emperor Diocletian's time. I have lately had an odd inscription communicated to me by a gentleman of Litchfield, said to be found on a little column in Lincolnshire, which I here send you:

KEE
PONT
HISS
IDE.

"If you never saw the inscription before, and do not know the true meaning of it, in my next letter you shall have it explained. I have met with little or nothing in the way of Anti-

* This was a false report, as Dr. Kennedy did not die till 1760. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 451; vol. VII. p. 213.

quities since I wrote to you last. The only book I have met with to please me is Mr. Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy.' 'It is a book so full of variety of reading,' saith Mr. Anth. à Wood, 'that gentlemen who have lost their time, and put to a push for invention, may furnish themselves with matter for common or scholastical discourse and writing.' I mention this book because I think you have it not, and would recommend it to you as very entertaining and curious. The only thing you will dislike in it is in the Preface to the Reader, pp. 71, 72. There have been several editions of it, but mine, which is certainly the best, is in fol. pr. 1660.

"I should be extremely pleased if you would favour me with an account of your journey to Cambridge, and whether you were with the celebrated Mr. Thomas Baker of St. John's College, &c.

"I must beg leave to put you in mind that you have received two letters for one; and hope that you will make me amends by sending me a very long epistle, which will infinitely oblige, Sir,

"Your very humble servant, GEO. BALLARD."

To the same.

"GOOD SIR, *Campden, May* 23, 1737.

"As I could convey a note to you by my cousin Tomson without expence, I gladly embraced the opportunity of returning you my best thanks for your last favour: and recollecting that you are a great admirer and preserver of old inscriptions, I here send you the copy of an ancient and valuable Runic Inscription, as it was taken from a very large gold ring, found near Harwood in Yorkshire, and communicated to me about six months past by a curious young gentleman of Magdalen College, Oxford. I can meet with no one that has skill enough in that obsolete language to explain the Inscription; but in London, I suppose, you will meet with several that are thoroughly skilled in the Northern languages that can explain it; and if you should you will very much oblige me with their sentiments about it. Some time ago I was informed that you had purchased the MS papers of the incomparably learned and ingenious Mrs. Elstob*. I shall be glad to be certainly informed that her invaluable papers are in such a careful hand; being, with all imaginable respect, Sir,

"Your very humble servant, GEORGE BALLARD."

To the same.

"SIR, *Campden, June* 29, 1737.

"With more than common satisfaction I received your communicative letter, being highly pleased to find that the ingenious and industrious Mr. Lewis has been so laudably employed as to write the Life of Mr. Caxton; a performance which, I think, cannot fail of being highly acceptable to all true lovers of learning. Mr. Bagford was formerly engaged in such an undertaking, which I think he finished, but whether ever published I know

* See "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IV. pp. 112-140; VI. p. 255; VII. p. 124.

not;

not; and my late learned and indefatigable friend Mr. Hearne had gleaned together many materials proper for such a performance. The papers of the former, as I am told, are in the invaluable Library of the truly noble Earl of Oxford; and those of the latter in the possession of the very worthy Dr. Mead. If Mr. Lewis has not already consulted those papers, I think it highly requisite he should before his performance goes to the press, since in all likelihood he may meet with many things in those papers that may have escaped his notice, that will greatly illustrate his commendable performance; and I dare believe he may have free access to those papers by the least application to either of the worthy Proprietors. I shall be glad to be informed whether the work will be published by subscription, and if so, what the money will be, and how I may convey it to him. I believe I can procure some subscribers among my friends this way.

"I am very much pleased to understand that you have preserved the papers of Mr. and Mrs. Elstob. I cannot imagine how it came to pass that she did not preserve her own papers, which I really thought she had had in her own possession. I should take it extremely kind if you would oblige me with a short account of those papers, and whether Mr. Archdeacon Wilkins made use of Mr. Elstob's Collections in his edition of the Saxon Laws, a book which I have not yet seen; and in return, if it will be acceptable, I will send you a complete Catalogue of all his works, many of which have escaped your hands; for, about a year and a half past, I had the pleasure of the perusal of seven volumes of his composition, six of which bore the title of 'An Essay on Grammar,' &c.

"I hope those persons you mention as despisers of Saxon Learning are not of the Society of Antiquaries; but, if so, I am sure they are fantastic superficial ones, to say no worse of them. I can hardly think that any person can deserve the name of an Antiquary that has been so strangely incurious as not to have consulted Mr. Lambarde, Mr. Whelock, Mr. Lisle, Dr. Hickes, Mr. Wanley, Dr. Wotton, Bishop Nicolson, Mrs. Elstob, &c. all which learned persons (but especially Dr. Hickes and Mrs. Elstob) have so amply shewn the extraordinary uses of this kind of Learning, that I think those persons who have consulted all or any of them, and after all can have the assurance to endeavour to bring Saxon Learning into contempt, must be masters of no small stock of ignorance and impudence; and will, instead of bringing Saxon Learning into contempt, only decry and depreciate their own characters.

"Some of those persons you mention may possibly be well skilled in Greek and Latin, and, as an additional accomplishment, may have a knowledge in French, and so consequently imagining themselves complete gentlemen, would think it very hard to be told, by a lover of Northern Literature, that, without a knowledge in the Saxon language, they are not masters of their own mother tongue; yet this I can assure them is true, from the slight knowledge I have in the Saxon language; for there are several words

of pure Saxon original now in common use among us, which can no way be accounted for by the most skilful Etymologist without a knowledge in the Saxon tongue. Indeed I thought that the bad success Dean Swift had met with in this affair from the incomparably learned and ingenious Mrs. Elstob, would have deterred all others from once opening their mouths in this affair. I can hardly forbear running out into a great length on this head; but, believing you are thoroughly acquainted with the usefulness of this kind of learning, I desist.

"I heartily wish I could have gratified you with Master Churchyard's book, which is, as Mr. Wood truly informs us, very rare. I had once a sight of it in Mr. Hearne's study; and, from what I remember of it, 'tis a thing of small consequence, and what would give you but little satisfaction. I am, in great haste, Sir,

"Your very humble servant, GEORGE BALLARD."

To the same.

"SIR, *Campden, July* 30, 1737.

"My best acknowledgments are due for your last epistle, and Catalogue of Mr. and Mrs. Elstob's manuscript papers; with which although I was greatly pleased, yet at the same time I was much grieved to find that so many of their valuable papers have escaped your hands; but especially Mr. Elstob's Collections towards the History and Antiquities of Newcastle upon Tyne *, though, perhaps, by enquiring of the person of whom you purchased those papers you have already in possession, you may retrieve some of the rest.

"The Catalogue of Mr. Elstob's books, which I here send you, is transcribed from an elegant, but short, account of his Life, wrote by his learned and ingenious sister †, which she ushers in in the following manner:

'He had what might justly be called a universal genius, no arts or sciences being despised by him. He had a particular genius for languages; was master of the Greek and Latin; of the latter he was esteemed a good judge, and to write it with great purity. Nor was he ignorant of the Oriental languages, as well as the Septentrional. He was a great lover of the antiquities of other countries, but more especially those of our own, having been at the pains and expence of visiting most of those places in this nation that are remarkable either for natural or ancient curiosities, architecture, paintings, sculpture, &c.

'What time he could spare from the study of Divinity, was spent chiefly in the Saxon Learning, in which he was a great proficient. When he was very young, he transcribed King Alfred's Translation of Orosius, with a design some time or other to publish it; and made a vast collection of materials towards publishing a curious eidtion of the Saxon Laws; and towards a History of his native place.

* These "Collections" have not been discovered.

† This account of Mr. Elstob forms the basis of a memoir of him in "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IV. p. 112.

'He

'He collected an innumerable number of proper names of men and women, formerly used in those Northern countries.

'He published a very neat edition of the learned Ascham's Epistles; also 'An Essay on the great affinity between Divinity and Law.' 'Sermo Lupi ad Anglos, quando Dani maxime persecuti sunt eos, cum Vers. Latina et Notis.' See Dr. Hickes's large and learned Thesaurus Ling. Vet. Septentrionalium, d. c. p. 99.

'He gave a Latin translation to the Homily of St. Gregory, published by his sister, &c.

'He translated into English a Treatise on Superstition, written in Latin by Sir John Cheke, and printed in Mr. Strype's Annals of the first twelve years of Queen Elizabeth's Reign.

'He likewise wrote an Essay concerning the Latin tongue, and on Grammar, with a short account of its history and use, for the encouragement of such adult persons to set upon the learning of it, who have either neglected or been frightened from receiving that kind of education in their infancy. To which is added some advice for the most easy and speedy attainment of it.'

"I long to hear whether Mr. Lewis's Life of Caxton is gone to the press; and am, in the mean time, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, GEO. BALLARD."

To the same.

"GOOD SIR, *Campden, Sept.* 13, 1737.

"I should have answered your kind letter much sooner, but that I waited to know my friends' inclinations about the Life of Mr. Caxton, who I find are more fond of medals and other parts of antiquity than biography, which to me was always most delightful. At present I can only promise two subscriptions; but, as I have not received answers from all, I am in hopes of more, which, as soon as you can satisfy me that Mr. Lewis is determined to print his book, I will take care to transmit to you, or otherwise as you shall direct.

"I am not so happy as to possess any of Mr. Elstob's papers, and have only had the pleasure of perusing his manuscript Essay on Grammar, and a valuable MS Sermon, preached at St. Swithun's, on Rogation Sunday, 1703.

"I design, if possible, to make a tour to London this Winter, just to peep upon a few choice friends, and will bring Mrs. Elstob's Life of her Brother along with me, to pleasure you with. But you must be silent in the affair, for some particular reasons not proper here to be mentioned.

"Besides the abovementioned Life, I have a dozen pieces of this fine accomplished gentlewoman's drawings, amongst which are the pictures of herself, Dr. Hickes, Mr. Dryden, and Johannes Ogilvius, &c. very masterly done, and, as I am told, have extraordinary true likenesses.

"I am at present spending that little time I can spare at Saxon Learning, and am every day wishing myself amongst your treasury of this kind, than which nothing could be a greater pleasure to, Sir, your very humble servant. GEO. BALLARD."

To

To the same.

"Sir, *Campden, Dec.* 5, 1737.

"The favour of your last has given me no small satisfaction and pleasure, to find that we shall be obliged so soon with the Life of Mr. Caxton; and heartily wish it had been in my power to have given greater encouragement to such a commendable undertaking, which I am so extremely fond of. I have at present only two subscriptions besides my own; one is from Thomas Rawlins, of Pophills, in Warwickshire, Esq. a known encourager of every thing of this kind; the other is from Mr. John Smith, of Shipston upon Stour in Worcestershire. If the subscribers' names are printed, I beg you will take care to transmit those of my friends, or otherwise it will be thought a piece of neglect in me. I shall have an opportunity of conveying you the 15*s.* for the three copies some time in a month. When the books are ready, if you please to enclose and seal them up in some strong paper, and leave them with Mr. Darby (the Campden carrier), at the Cross-keys in Wood-street, they will come to me very safe. Although I am acquainted with many things relative to our most worthy Printer Mr. Caxton, yet I think it would be presuming to attempt to say any thing either to yourself or Mr. Lewis on this head, who have made it your business to collect all notices concerning him. However, as I have a peculiar fancy and regard to English history, I shall venture to inform you of one thing which I have been told more than once by my late excellent friend Mr. Hearne, *viz.* that Caxton printed but one hundred copies of his book called 'Fructus Temporum,' which occasions his own edition of that book to be so extremely rare. I am not ignorant that in those early times of Printing they wrought off but few copies in comparison to what is done now-a-days, which makes the books of those times so very scarce; but I suppose this was a number fewer than usual in those times. I beg in your next you will instruct me in the meaning of the word *conjurye* made use of in the title to the Life of Caxton, which will much oblige, Sir, your very humble servant, George Ballard.

"I can think of no means how you can retrieve Mr. Elstob's papers relating to Newcastle, unless you can trace them out by enquiring of the person from whom you purchased what you have already in possession."

To the same.

"Dear Sir, *Campden, Jan.* 16, 1737-8.

"I have at last sent you the 15*s.* for three copies of the Life of Caxton, which I have here enclosed, and which I hope you will receive safe from the hands of your neighbour Mr. Clark. I had very small notice of this convenient opportunity of conveyance, otherwise I should have troubled you with a long epistle, but am forced now abruptly to conclude, with my best respects, begging when you write to me (which I hope will be very soon) you will not forget the explication of the word *conjurye*, which will very much oblige, Sir,

"Your very humble servant, George Ballard."

To

To the same.

" Dear Sir, *Campden, Feb.* 12, 1738-9.

" It is now high time you had received my best thanks for the care and trouble you have had about the Life of Mr. Caxton. I was in hopes to have given it in person, but have been anticipated of that pleasure by urgent business, which would not allow me the satisfaction of so desirable a journey; and have for some time been deterred from writing, by a design of taking a journey into Warwickshire, to visit a gentleman who is said to have a complete collection of every thing that Mr. Caxton published, and was filled with hopes of sending you many materials to illustrate the Life (being never more highly gratified than when I can be serviceable towards the advancement of any branch of learning, and especially biography, which I have always been peculiarly fond of); but have been prevented in this likewise, by being unexpectedly engaged in transcribing a very valuable book, which has, and will engross all my spare hours for a considerable time.

" I heartily wish Mr. Lewis had my best acknowledgments for the great pleasure I have received in perusing his Life of Caxton, which is more satisfactorily performed than could reasonably be expected at so great a distance of time. I was very much pleased with the necessary and just remarks in the Preface upon the Author of the 'English Historical Library*;' for, though I have a very great veneration for the memory of that learned and indefatigable Prelate, yet I cannot forbear saying, that I think him a little too magisterial in his writings, having bore very hard upon the reputations of several great men. I was equally pleased with the genteel remark upon the Dunciad, whose celebrated Author's petulancy with the Antiquaries, and other persons as learned and useful as himself, may possibly hereafter extort many such gentle reproofs.

" All I can send you at present as additional to the Life of Caxton is his inscription, which I have upon a spare leaf at the beginning of his 'Fructus Temporum' (printed by Julian Notary, ann. 1515), and is as follows: 'Of your charitee pray for the soule of Mayster Wyllyam Caxton, that in hys tyme was a man of moche ornate, and moche renommed wysdome and conyng, and decessyd full crystenly the yere of our Lord MCCCCLXXXXI.

'Modyr of merci shyld hym from thorrybull fynd,
And bryng hym to lyff yternall that never hath ynd.'

" I wish I had sent you this inscription when you first wrote to me about this performance, that it might have been inserted in the Life; but I was not apprehensive of its being any curiosity, or so extremely scarce as I now find it is.

" I remember when I was in town you were so obliging as to shew me something of Mrs. Elstob's folio book of Homilies, but whether it was the Proposals and Specimen, or the beginning of

* Dr. William Nicolson, Bishop of Carlisle.

the

the book itself (for there were several sheets wrought off), I have entirely forgot, and should be glad to be informed about it, and whether Mr. Lewis has any design in hand for the publick. I hope you will favour me with a line the first opportunity; for, the sooner you write, the sooner you will oblige, dear Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, GEORGE BALLARD.

"Pray, when you see Dr. Kennedy, present him with my humble service, and tell him that I have lately met with a very peculiar Carausius, such a one as I flatter myself he has not in his Collection, and that it is at his service.—You will observe that Caxton's Inscription fixes his death a year earlier than Mr. Lewis's account."

To the same.

"WORTHY SIR, *Campden, Jan.* 19, 1740.

"It is now more than time you had received my best thanks for your favours when in town, and such additions as I could meet with towards enlarging your 'Account of our Old English Printers;' which you had received long ago, but that I was willing to stay for such remarks and improvements as my friends could procure and send me; and being now quite emacerated with the expectation, I was resolved to defer writing no longer, though your application and industry in this way has been so very extraordinary as to anticipate almost all my endeavours to be serviceable to you; for after all my searches I can only send you about half a dozen notes, which shew some to have printed earlier, and some later than you have observed; *viz.*

"Thomas Charde printed, 'Ad Nicolai Sanderi Demonstrationes Quadraginta, in Octavo libro visibilis Monarchiæ positas, quibus Ro. Pontificem non esse Antichristum docere instituit, responsio Guil. Whitakeri, &c. Lond. 1583.'

"Henry Denham printed Caries' 'Farewell to Physick. Lond. 1583.'

"Richard Harryson printed, 'The Bible in Englishe, that is to say, the contentes of all the Holy Scriptures, both of the Old and Newe Testament, according to the translation that is appointed to be read in Churches, &c. Lond. 1562. fol.'

"Adam Islip printed P. Holland's English Livy, fol. Lond. 1600.

"Thomas Purfoot printed 'A Dictionarie in English and Latin, for Children, 4to. Lond. 1608.'

"Owen Rogers printed 'The Vision of Pierce Plowman, 4to. Lon. 1571.'

"Peter Treverio printed 'The second part of C. St. German's Dialogue, &c. 12mo. Lond. 1531.'

"I have many things to add, but the post is just ready to go off, and, being unwilling to loose this opportunity of sending, am forced to conclude abruptly, with assuring you that I am, with the greatest readiness to serve you, Sir,

"Your very humble servant, GEORGE BALLARD."

To

To the same.

"WORTHY SIR, *Campden, Feb.* 2, 1740.

"I hope you received the letter I sent about a fortnight ago; which being wrote in great haste, I had not an opportunity of transcribing what I found in Walter Hemingforde concerning John Siberch, which perhaps is nothing more than what you are already acquainted with; however, to shew my readiness to serve and oblige you, I here transmit you a copy of it. Mr. Hearne, in his edition of that Author (p. 735), discoursing of some valuable books printed in the infancy of the art of Printing, mentions a little piece of Erasmus's, printed by Siberch at Cambridge, in October 1521, which, being given him by the celebrated Mr. Baker, had the following note wrote in it with his own hand: 'This is the first book that I (or Mr. Bagford) have yet met with printed at Cambridge. Dr. Fuller (Hist. of Cambr. p. 58, 59.) seems to be of the same opinion, though, by a mistake in his account, he seems never to have seen the book. Two other books I have seen printed by Siberch at Cambridge, the same year, *viz.* 1521. In one of these he styles himself, 'Johannes Siberch, primus utriusque linguæ in Angliâ Impressor.' I meet with one Joh. Siberti, Printer at Lyons, an. 1498, whom I take to be the same man; and if he printed in England as early as he did at Lyons he might be *primus utriusque linguæ in Angliâ Impressor.* This is the only copy that I know of in this University, unless it be amongst the Bishop of Ely's books, who had it not some short time before his death, as I was told, for he was then enquiring after it.'

"I doubt not but you will be highly pleased to know who was the first Printer at Oxford, as it is a quære in your List of Printers, and even unknown to the indefatigable Mr. Lewis when he wrote the Life of Mr. Caxton; but the note being placed at the end of Hemingforde, among the Catalogue of his works, may be the reason why it has been overlooked by the generality of readers: but I will detain you no longer, but give the whole account in his own words: 'Primum Typographum Oxoniensem fuisse Fredericum Corsellis (qui multos viros eruditos in familiaritatem suam adsciverat) mihi liquet, illumque planè fuisse qui Rufinum excuderit. Arbitror, dignum fuisse statuâ. Levioribus certè de causis homine de se bene meritos χαλκαῖς εἰκόσιν ἐτίμησαν veteres. Tantum verò abest, ut ejusmodi statua ipsi unquam fuerit posita, ut ne quidem apud nos ejusdem εἰκὼν alibi in parietibus compareat. Nec quidem olim comparuit. Unde nec quid ejusmodi commemorat Wodius, cujus tamen opus multa, ad artem typographicam spectantia, pandit.'

"Richard Grafton began printing five years earlier than you have observed, as you may see in Mr. Fox's 'Acts and Monuments of the Church.' If it would not be too officious, and I could think it would be any way serviceable, I would venture to add a few running notes or hints concerning him. Richard Grafton was born in London, or some of the parts adjacent, about the beginning

beginning of Henry VII.'s reign, and seems to have been a merchant in the great city. In 1532 he was at Hambrough, where he privately assisted in printing W. Tindal's Bible. Anno 1540, by the solicitation of T. Cromwell, Earl of Essex, he and Whitchurch were furnished with Letters from Henry VIII. to the French King, and Edmund Bonner Bishop of Hereford, then residing at Paris as an Ambassador, to permit and license the Bible to be printed in English within the University of Paris, which favour was very readily granted; and Bonner (who then seemed a great favourer of the Protestants) was extremely kind in encouraging and assisting the Printers. The work was very successfully carried on to the finishing stroke, when a quarrel being picked with the Printers, they were forced to fly, and the whole impression of the Bibles were seized (to the number of 2500), and were burnt and otherwise made away with, as may be seen at large in Fox. But, notwithstanding those cross accidents and losses, Grafton with incredible expedition (if Mr. Fox be not mistaken in his Chronology) wrought off another impression the same year. Upon the death of his great Patron the Lord Cromwell, many complaints were made to the King of the translation of the Bible, &c.; upon which Grafton was called, and charged with the printing of it, &c. But, he being fearful of trouble, excused himself in all things: nevertheless he was sent to the Fleet, where he remained six weeks, and was forced to give a 300*l.* bond for his releasement; and that he should neither sell nor imprint, or cause to be imprinted, any more Bibles, until the King and the Clergy should agree upon a translation. Soon after this he was charged with printing a Ballad in favour of the Lord Cromwell, for which he was called before the Council, where Bishop Bonner, according to his accustomed goodness, began a long tale about Lord Cromwell and Grafton, which might have been of great dis-service to him; but, being discreetly and honourably cut off in his discourse by the Lord Chancellor, Grafton was dismissed, I suppose, without any farther trouble.

"Those storms being blown over, I find no more of him till anno 1543, in which time it may fairly be conjectured that he employed himself much in the study of our English History; for, adding a continuation in prose to John Harding's Chronicle, he printed it in 4to, Lond. 1543. About this time also, I suppose, he was very busy in collecting materials for Mr. Ed. Hall, towards compiling his Chronicle; himself assuring us that the greater part of that performance was wrote with his own hand, which is likewise attested by Mr. Fox, who afterwards had the original MS. of that Chronicle in his possession. This valuable book (which has been twice printed by Grafton, in the years 1548 and 1550) is very much depreciated by Bishop Nicolson in his 'English Historical Library,' who speaks of it in the following contemptible manner: 'Somewhat bulkier (speaking before of G. Lilly's little book) is the work of Ed. Hall, who was sometime Recorder (if I understand my Author right) of London, where he

he died A. D. 1547. He wrote a large account of the forementioned wars, which, in a very flattering epistle, he dedicated to Henry VIII. If the reader desires to know what sort of cloaths were worn in each king's reign, and how the fashions altered, this is the Historian for his purpose; but in other matters his information is not very valuable.' But, perhaps, this learned, but too censuring Prelate's aspersions, may be easily wiped off, and soon vanish, by producing the irrefragable testimonies of Mr. Stowe and the late learned and indefatigable Mr. Hearne. Stowe, who is generally allowed to be a good judge of History, and a very judicious Historian, gives the following extraordinary character of that performance: 'He write, with a lustye and florishing stile, the Union of the Houses of York and Lancaster: the whiche hath hitherto been had in great price, and will be doubtless hereafter in greater.' Vide the Appendix to Heming's Chartulary, &c. p. 648. Mr. Hearne, in the same Appendix, p. 673, having occasion to mention that Historian, transcribes the abovementioned passage from Bishop Nicolson, to which he subjoins the following refutation: 'All the copies that I have seen or heard of are dedicated to Edward VI. and the dedication is far from being flattering. The informations too are all along so very good (abating that the Chronology is here and there wrong), that they have been and will always be highly valued by the most curious men. He declines giving an account of cloaths and fashions (excepting upon some solemn occasions in King Henry the Eighth's reign), and contents himself with what is truly momentous. Though there are two editions of this book, one in 1548 and the other in 1550, both printed by Grafton, yet it is very scarce, and of great price.

"I was willing just to touch upon these matters concerning Hall's Chronicle, imagining that those remarks might abate somewhat of the severe charge which is brought against Grafton's Chronicle by Buchanan and Nicolson, when it is considered that he had so great a share in compiling this valuable book. It might likewise be remarked from hence that Grafton was not of an ambitious assuming temper; and that what he did for the Republick of Letters was not out of a vain-glorious humour to gain himself a name or applause; for, in his short Preface to that book, he modestly tells his readers that he had printed it just as he found it left by Hall, without giving the least hint of his own assistances in the performance, notwithstanding Hall had been dead a year before the printing the said book; and perhaps had never let the world have known any thing of it, had not that unhappy contest happened between Mr. Stowe and him; and, although I have a great veneration for indefatigable Mr. Stowe, who certainly was much superior to Grafton as an Historiographer, &c.; yet, in relation to that noted squabble about Harding and Hall's Chronicles, so far as I can see into the affair, Stowe began a groundless quarrel with Grafton, in which he seems to have been manifestly in the wrong. But to proceed:—What avocations he

he had, from printing the performances of other men, seems now to be spent in compiling a large Chronicle, which treats of the British affairs from Brute down to Queen Elizabeth, which was printed in a very thick folio, anno 1569. In 1570 he published his 'Summary or Abridgment of English Chronicles,' &c.: in which is a Preface vindicating himself against Stowe; but this is left out of the next edition (saith Mr. Baker of Cambridge, as Stowe's upon the same head was) by order. See the Appendix to Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, p. 609. In 1571 he published another edition of his Summary, somewhat different from the former. What other things he wrote or published, or when he died, I know not, and can only add that he was living, though very aged, in 1573.

"I hope you will turn over all Mr. Hearne's books, where in all probability you will meet with many things that may illustrate your laborious performance. I am in daily expectation of materials from my friends for the improvement of your work, which shall be transmitted as soon as received. Believing I have now sufficiently tired your patience with this long-winded epistle, I shall conclude with my repeated thanks for your favours when I was in town, assuring you that I am, dear Sir, your most grateful, and most devoted humble servant, GEORGE BALLARD.

"Pray let me hear from you soon; and, if the trouble be not too great, I should be vastly pleased with a copy of Mr. Tanner and Mr. John Elstob's letter to his cousin William. I was extremely sorry I could not give you another visit."

To the same.

"DEAR SIR, *Campden, March* 9, 1740.

"I have, by illness and other hindrances, been prevented returning you an answer in relation to Mr. Fox till now. I did not know that the various editions of Mr. Fox's 'Acts and Monuments' were so very different in their contents, or otherwise I should have given you the page and an account of the edition I quoted from. My copy is very beautifully printed in 2 vols. fol. Lond. 1610. In it you will find many particulars concerning Grafton; what I cited from him in relation to Hall's Chronicle, you will find p. 532; and of Grafton's assisting to print Tyndal's Bible (perhaps Mr. Fox only means the Pentateuch) at Hamburgh, 1532, p. 1087.

"My affairs fell out so unluckily as not to give me an opportunity of calling upon that darling of her sex, Mrs. Elstob, so could say nothing of your obliging offer.

"I heartily wish I had had knowledge of Mr. West's intentions sooner. I might possibly have been serviceable to him in the affair, having some relations at St. Alban's, who I think have considerable interest there, and would, I believe, have gratified me in any requests of that kind; but I supposed it was too late to make attempts in that way after the reception of your letter.

"You

"You will easily perceive by this miserable scribble how incapable I am of writing at present; and can only add that I have received nothing yet that I can think will be serviceable towards your design, or no one would be more ready to communicate it than, dear Sir,

"Your most devoted humble servant, GEORGE BALLARD."

To the same.

"DEAR SIR, *Campden, March* 23, 1740.

"I am favoured with yours, and, according to your desire, have wrote to Mr. West; but, as I know not how to direct to him, I have inclosed it in yours, intreating the good favour of your kind conveyance of it to him.

"I wish I had it in my power to send you any thing that would illustrate or improve your laborious undertaking; but my stock of books being very small; and living in a neighbourhood that can give me no assistance, I can furnish you with nothing more than what I have already sent, but what I fancy you are already thoroughly acquainted with; till I have received what I am promised from two very worthy friends; unless you can think it worth observing, that Tho. Berthelet began printing 19 years earlier than you have observed, as I have remarked from Dr. Knight's 'Life of Dean Colet.' In the Appendix to that work is reprinted a Latin Sermon of Dean Colet's, first printed by Pinson, anno 1511. Then follows an English version of it, printed by Berthelet, which the Doctor in the Introduction to that elegant performance, p. 9, affirms to have been printed the same year.

"I have forgot Mr. West's promise in relation to duplicate Roman Coins, but remember he talked of an odd volume of Dugdale's Monasticon, and that he had a duplicate of the prints of the Wellow pavement, which he would oblige me with. I have another friend in town that promised me some duplicate Roman Coins; but I have been long since emacerated with the expectation, and have set it down in the Catalogue of forgotten promises.

"The distant situation of the great city, and the expences which necessarily attend such a journey, retard my often visiting that place; for, if my narrow circumstances would permit me that pleasure once a year, nothing would be more agreeable to, dear Sir, your most obliged humble servant, GEORGE BALLARD."

To the same.

"DEAR SIR, *Campden, July* 8, 1741.

"I have at last received what improvements my friends could make to your List of our old English Printers; but your industry, with the large additions sent you by the indefatigable Mr. Peck, has been so extraordinary in this way, as to leave but very small gleanings for others: however, I gladly send you what has been transmitted to me. The following remarks were sent me by my excellent friend, Mr. Brome, of Ewithington in the county of Hereford. "Thomas

"Thomas Davidson, King's Printer at Edinborough, temp. Jac. V. printed H. Boethius, translated by John Bellenden. Tho. Este printed 1598. John Herford printed at London 1544. Hugh Jackson printed 1576. J. Mayler printed 1545. A Scolaker printed at London without Aldersgate. John Vautrollier printed at London 1588. Anthony de Solempne printed at Norwich 1570. Those are all the remarks Mr. Brome sent me which I thought would be serviceable in your undertaking. You will observe three of them are printers not taken notice of in your List, *viz.* Tho. Davidson, A. de Solempne, and John Vautrollier. J. Bellend's translation of H. Boethius (which seems to have been printed without any date) must have been printed as early as 1541. The book being extremely rare, and not knowing whether you may meet with it (complete) among your London friends, I will here transcribe you the whole title: 'The History and Croniklis of Scotland, with the Cosmography and Discription thairof. Compilit be the noble Clerk, Maister Hector Bocce, Channon of Aberdene. Translatit laitly in our vulgar and commoun langage, be Maister Johne Bellenden, Archdene of Murray and Channon of Ross. At the command of hie richt excellent and noble Prince James the 5 of that name, King of Scottis; and imprentit in Edinburgh be me Thomas Davidson, prenter to the Kingis nobyll Grace, dwellyng fornens the frere wynd.'

"My very worthy friend Thomas Rawlins*, of Pophills in Warwickshire, Esq. after having taken a prodigious deal of pains, sent me the following additions to your Catalogue, to be transmitted to you.

"Edward Aggas printed 1594. Henry Boch, or Buck, printed 1589. P. Brooksby was an old Printer, but I cannot ascertain the time when. John Copland printed 1554. Thomas Cadmon printed 1584. John Cawood printed 1566. Nic. Hill printed 1552. J. Mayler printed 1546. Nic. Lenge printed 1607. R. Newberry printed 1592. John Norton 1626. Richard Pinson printed Chaucer's Works, with cuts, 1532. Thomas Powell printed 1562. W. Pinsonbie printed 1585. William Seres printed 1556. Richard Smith printed 1595. Luke Tomson printed the New Testament 1583. Robert Waldegrave, a Scotch Printer, printed in the years 1594 and 1597. Richard Ward printed 1584. Henry Wykes printed 1561. John Wolfe printed 1599.

"In those improvements of Mr. Rawlins's, you will meet with nine Printers not mentioned in your Catalogue. Since I wrote to you last, I have only observed that R. Ward (whether Richard or Robert I know not) printed a Poem wrote in blank verse, by Will. Vallans, entitled, 'A Tale of two Swannes, in three sheets, in 4to, 1590.' Vide Hearne's Preface to the 5th volume of Leland's Itinerary, p. 4; and that Arnold Hatfield printed Sir Henry Savile's Tacitus, 1605.—Pray oblige me with a line or two pretty soon, and let me know whether there is any thing stirring among the Literati, and if there is any answer published yet to 'The

* See "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 467; vol. IV. p. 137.

Impertinence

Impertinence of Modern Antiquaries.' When you see Mr. West, I beg that you will present him with my best respects, and tell him that I was so unfortunate as not to receive his letter till he had left the country, or otherwise I would gladly have waited on him, having borrowed some MSS. purposely to show him when he came this way.

"I beg, Sir, that you will excuse this very hasty scribble, and believe me that I am, with all imaginable respect, dear Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, GEORGE BALLARD.

"If you should chance to go any where near Lord Barrington's, it would greatly oblige me if you would call upon my cousin Ballard, and present my best respects to her, and let me know whether she is well or not, having heard nothing from her a great while."

To the same.

"DEAR SIR, *Campden, March* 8, 1741–2.

"I doubt not but you have often wondered that you never heard from me in all this time in relation to yours of August 8; but, as I never approved of putting my friends to the unnecessary expence of postage for nothing but compliments or excuses, &c. so I could not send you any thing satisfactory till now, not having received Mr. Rawlins's answer to your queries till very lately. I would have transcribed and transmitted them to you by the next post, but was prevented by illness; and not being yet in a capacity of transcribing it (being unwilling to detain it any longer), instead of a copy I have here enclosed and sent you the original, which you may return at your leisure, being willing to preserve all I can meet with in this way, since I do not know when you intend to oblige us with your desirable performance. Mr. Rawlins has taken a deal of pains in the affair. He presents you with his service, and desires I would inform you that he was chiefly assisted in what he has done by Mr. T. Rawlinson's Catalogues, so that, if you want further satisfaction, there you may meet with his vouchers.

"I am very much out of countenance when I consider that in all this time I had not an opportunity of being answerable to my promise in relation to Mademoiselle de Scudery's Essay on Glory, &c. which has been handed from one to another in such a manner that I am afraid I shall never have it restored.

"I have one favour to request of you, which is, that, if you should happen to go to Westminster Abbey, you would do me the favour of transcribing an inscription from an honorary monument lately erected, I think on the North side the Abbey, for Mrs. Catherine Bovey, a Gloucestershire lady; or if you, or any friend of yours, should go to Chelsea, if you have an opportunity, and the trouble be not too great, I would beg the good favour of you to observe whether there be any monumental inscription for the justly celebrated Mrs. Astell, who was buried there about the month of May, 1731. It would infinitely oblige me to have copies of both or either of those inscriptions *lineatim*, as on the stones; and if there

there is any thing in this or any other way in which I can possibly make you a return, you will always find me, with the greatest readiness, dear Sir, your most obedient, and most devoted humble servant, GEORGE BALLARD."

"I have lately had wrote and sent me a Philosophic Dissertation upon the noted Rivulet at Lambourn in Berkshire. It is taken notice of by Dr. Plot in his Staffordshire, and by Mr. Ashmole in his Berkshire. If it will be acceptable to you, I will transmit a copy of it in my next."

To the same.

"WORTHY SIR, *Campden, Aug.* 1, 1743.

"I am favoured with yours, which should have had an immediate reply, but that I was willing to try first whether I could be serviceable in procuring subscriptions; but, after all, I have but one acquaintance in the country who seems to have any inclination or regard for studies of this kind; and I find you had been beforehand with me in transmitting him your Proposals. I can at present promise for none but Mr. Rawlins and myself. I have desired him to convey my subscription-money with his, which you will receive very soon by a gentleman of Alcester in this neighbourhood.

"I have oftentimes wondered that I never heard from you, and sometimes fancied that you were dead, or that you had dropped your design, which made me very indolent in relation to any researches in your way. I cannot at present recollect that I have met with any thing more than the name of one Printer which has escaped your notice, *viz.* Henry D'Isle. You may see all that I know of him in Wood's Ath. Oxon. last edition, vol. I. col. 152.

"Pray, Sir, did you ever meet with any other copy of Mr. Caxton's Inscription than that which I sent you? It is wrote upon a spare leaf at the beginning of his Chronicle, printed by Jul. Notary, 1515. I am very sorry I did not show it Mr. West, who might possibly have discovered the hand-writing, and have given you farther satisfaction about it.

"I heartily wish you all imaginable success in relation to your indefatigable performance, the sight of which I shall wait for with a great deal of impatience. If you can think of any thing which is within the little compass of my power to serve you in, be pleased to lay your commands plentifully upon, dear Sir,

"Your most obedient servant, GEORGE BALLARD.

"If you have any printed books or MSS. in your library, wrote by any of the fair sex (besides those of Mrs. Elstob's), I beg, Sir, that you will transmit me the titles, the reason of which you shall know hereafter.—Pray excuse haste."

To

To the Rev. Mr. Francis Wise, at Trinity College, Oxford.

" Rev. and Worthy Sir, *Campden, March* 28, 1743.

" The obliging favours I received from you when I was in Oxford deserve my most grateful acknowledgments. I would not have been so late in returning you my best thanks for such acceptable favours, had I not been anticipated by an unusual hurry of business, occasioned by my long stay in that most delightful place. I am willing to hope, Sir, that this may (from one in my station and way of life) be looked upon as a just apology for my seeming remissness, and ward off the imputation of ingratitude.

" According to my promise, I have sent you the *Annalia Dubrensia*, which I would beg your acceptance of; and I heartily wish it had been of more value, that I might have had an opportunity of shewing how ready and willing I should be to make a grateful return to so good a friend.

" I was in the most profound admiration to find myself disappointed in almost every thing I wanted to consult in Bodley's Library; and was at the same loss in those at Corpus Christi and St. John's, where I had full liberty to search for any thing I wanted. You may please to understand that I have for some time been collecting materials towards drawing up an Account of all the learned and ingenious Ladies of Great Britain. This, Sir, was the principal motive which induced me to pay my last visit to Oxford, and puts me upon supplicating for a favour, which, if it be not attended with too much trouble, I would request of you, as what will infinitely oblige me. As you told me you believed Mrs. Inglis had wrote nothing of her own composition, I declined asking the favour when I was with you; but, upon second thoughts, I persuade myself that such an admirable Calligrapher deserves an honourable place among my Learned Females; and I should take it extremely obliging, if when a leisure hour offers, you would favour me with copies of the titles of those two books you have of hers in the Public Library, with a transcript of the short account Mr. Hearne has given of her on a spare leaf at the beginning of her most beautiful transcript of the Proverbs of Solomon. If it is within the little compass of my power to retaliate for this or your other favours, by copying or transcribing any curiosity*, or otherwise, it will always be a great pleasure to me to serve and oblige you; and should be highly pleased to have your commands laid plentifully upon, worthy Sir,

" Your most obliged and most devoted, &c. Geo. Ballard.

" By the good favour of my excellent friend Mr. Brome of Ewthington, I have now a great curiosity before me, *viz.* a Catalogue of Lord Oxford's invaluable Collection of Rarities, with the prices and names of the buyers."

* Inclosed in this Letter was a drawing of an antient Ring, having on it a Runic Inscription.

To the same.

"Rev. and Honoured Sir, *Campden, April* 18, 1743.

"I have had the favour of your most obliging letter, for which I return you a thousand thanks. I am extremely sorry that I could not (by way of return for your most acceptable intelligence concerning Mrs. Inglis) pleasure you with a transcript of the priced Catalogue of Lord Oxford's Curiosities; but the time allowed me for the perusal of it was so very short, that I could not possibly take a copy of it for myself, although I very much desired it. It was returned to Ewithington on the morrow after I sent your letter, by a servant of Mr. Rawlins' of Pophills.

"I saw the books of Hawking, Hunting, Fishing, and Heraldry, wrote by Julian Berners, or Barnes, Abbess of Sopewell, when I was very young; but I am a stranger even to the title-page of Mrs. Willis's * book, and shall think myself very much obliged to you, Sir, if you would transmit me a copy of it, that I may purchase the book. I remember I have seen a long letter of her's, which she wrote to an eminent Divine, about some particular points of Divinity, which demonstrate her to have been a gentlewoman of excellent sense, sound judgment, and well versed in theological studies.

"Pray, Sir, did you ever see King James the Second's speech on his death-bed; if you have not (and it will be acceptable), I will send you a copy of it, as I transcribed it from the MS Collections of my worthy friend Mr. Brome. It is very remarkable; and whatever crafty-packing there might have been used in relation to the birth of the Chevalier, yet this, his truly Christian speech, has given me ample satisfaction that his Majesty was entirely innocent, and ignorant of any such affair.

"I have inclosed and sent you an exact copy of an Inscription which was transmitted to me last week, but without any explanation; and I should be vastly pleased to have your sentiments about it, which will add one more to the many obligations you have already conferred upon, worthy Sir,

"Your most obliged, Geo. Ballard."

Dr. R. Mead † to Dr. Edmund Waller ‡.

"Sir, *Ormond Street, April* 19, 1720.

"I received your kind present of the 'Schola Salernitana,' which is the oldest Edition I have ever seen. I have heard of one more ancient, but do believe this to be the second that ever was printed. I return you most hearty thanks for it, and should be very glad on all occasions to shew that I am, with great respect, Sir, your most faithful servant, R. Mead."

* Catharine, wife of the famous antiquary Browne Willis, esq.—See "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. pp. 188, 196, 211.

† The celebrated Physician, and Collector of Books and Curiosities.

‡ Of St. John's, Cambridge; B. A. 1701; M. A. 1705; M. D. 1712.

Letters

Letters to and from Mr. Joseph Ames, &c.

To and from Mr. Emanuel Mendez Da Costa*.

"My dear Friend, *April* 2, 1755.

"The bearer hereof comes for the six volumes of the 'Acta Lipsiensia,' and for the Sea-plant you was so good to promise me yesterday. For the said 'Acta Lipsiensia' I shall return you an adequate value in books, as agreed on between us; but must beg you to wait some time, till I have my liberty to search those out which may be most to your taste; which if they do not amount to an adequate value, you shall be the judge. I will in that case expiate the remainder, with Lachrymatories, Lamps, and other Antiquities, till you cry *sufficit*. I remain, with much esteem,

"Your obliged friend and humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

"Dear Sir, *May* 14, 1755.

"I beg you would send me, by the bearer, the German book you mentioned to me you had to send me; and also desire, if the new List be printed of our Antiquarian Society, to send me one; and likewise to send me the letter Mr. Borlase sent you in answer to your queries, to peruse, which last I will return you safely.

"I write to Mr. Borlase to-morrow by frank; so, if you have any thing to say to him, or would write to him, favour me with your company, and I will inclose your letter under mine.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Your obliged friend and humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

"Dear Sir, *Bearbinder Lane, July* 14, 1756.

"The following particulars relating to the Dorsetshire Hebrew deed which you lent me, and of which I gave an account to our Antiquarian Society, I send you for your private amusement, not being of consequence enough to lay before that Society. I find that the memory of the Rabbi Rushall, who signed this deed, is handed down by tradition to the present German or Tudesco Jews; for they say he was a great *Haham*, or minister, in England; and that Simon Giffard, who is also mentioned in the deed, was his brother-in-law (for they married two sisters) and partner. They were rich and eminent men, and had lent money to Renulph Bedford (here mentioned), a Nobleman (who, as tradition goes, was of this Bedford Family); and Renulph had mortgaged his titles, estates, &c. to them; but, repaying the mortgage, this release is made by Rushall to quit Gifford and himself as partners from all demands on Renulph. The 20th day after the 50th year (as I thought) is meant of a Jubilee year, for I find calculations of Jubilee years yet subsist among some Jews.

"According to promise, I herewith send you the translation of the three Hebrew deeds, lent me by Mr. Rooke†. I have ac-

* Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 102. 547.

† Henry Rooke, esq. Keeper of the Records in the Tower. See "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 356, 666.

companied the translation with some notes of my own upon them, and submit the whole to your opinion.

"I desire, the first leisure you have, you would send me a copy of the letters on the stone which was found in London Wall. They are certainly Hebrew, though many are strangely different from the present characters, and are unknown to all our Rabbis whom I have consulted. We cannot find the least meaning for them: some deny them to be Hebrew at all; others think they are, and that they are blended and made up with conjuring marks, and that the whole is a Talisman, or Amulet, which opinion I subscribe myself of; others say that each letter stands for a word or sentence; but, be it what it will, none can explain or guess what it is. I also desire you would send me the List you promised me of the books mentioned in the Bible, which are unknown to us, or have not been preserved to these times.

"Your obliged friend and humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

Mr. Ames to Mr. Da Costa.

"Friend Da Costa, *Hermitage, July* 14, 1756.

"At your request, I have copied out, from the Collection I have made, the ten underwritten (I think) lost books; but should be glad to be set to rights by better information.

"I. 'The Prophesy of Enoch.' See Epistle to Jude, ver. 14.

"II. 'The Book of the Warrs of the Lord.' Numb. xxi. ver. 14.

"III. 'The Prophetical Gospel of Eve, which relates to the Amours of the Sons of God with the Daughters of Men.' See Origen, cont. Celsum. Tetul. &c.

"IV. 'The Book of Jeshur.' See Joshua x. ver. 13; and 2 Sam. i. ver. 18.

"V. 'The Book of Ido the Seer.' See 2 Chron. ix. ver. 29; and xii. ver. 15.

"VI. 'The book of Nathan the Prophet.' See as above.

"VII. 'The Prophesies of Ahijah the Shilonite.' See above.

"VIII. 'The Acts of Reboham, in the Book of Shemaiah.' See 2 Chron. xii. ver. 15.

"IX. 'The Book of Jehu the son of Hannai.' See 2 Chron. xxv. ver. 34.

"X. 'The five Books of Saloman, treating on the nature of trees, beasts, fowle, serpents, and fishes.' See 1 Kings, iv. ver. 33.

"XI. You may add the 151st Psalm. I have it somewhere in the house, but cannot at present find it. J. Ames."

"Mons. Da Costa, *Wednesday, Nov.* 30, 1757.

"I am at Mr. John White's in Newgate-street, where I beg the favour of you to conduct our friend the Rev. Mr. William Borlase, because there he will meet with two subscribers to his 'History of Cornwall;' and Mr. White would oblige him with the sight of the late Earl of Winchester's British Coins, &c. &c.

"Your real friend, J. Ames."

From

From Mr. Da Costa.

" My dear Friend, *Bearbinder Lane, Sept.* 14, 1759.

" I herewith send you a Latin copy of all the articles in the 'Nova Acta Eruditorum,' for 1754, p. 523, *et seq.* of your History of Printing, and likewise an English translation of it all, as you desired. I wish you would shew it to our friend Massey, to see if it is rightly translated, and to rectify what mistakes he finds. I likewise send you your History of Printing I borrowed. I hope I have performed your desire to your full satisfaction; for, be persuaded, I shall always strive to pleasure you in what I can.

" Your very obliged humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

From the Rev. John Hubbock *, B. A.

" Sir, *St. John's College, Oxon. June* 16, 1734.

" I received yours, and am heartily sorry I had not the opportunity of shewing your friend Mr. Wallis our University, as also that I did not get your letter sooner. The enclosed one I delivered the next day to Mr. Swinton, whom I found to be a Fellow of Wadham College. He told me that it came from Captain Newton, whom I have heard you talk of, and that it was about some duplicates of medals, that he had collected, and promised to Captain Newton. He says he will be at London in a week's time, and then he will wait on the Captain with them. I remember my promise to you about the rebuses and dates, and shall be glad to collect some for you; but I think it necessary first to know how many and who Mr. Palmer has given, and how many you and Mr. Lewis have added to him. We have not Palmer in our Libraries, but I am pretty sure that we have some before 1550 in our own College Library, but which to send you that you have not, I cannot tell. Put me in some way, and I will take care to look for them as soon as possible. The book in Queen's College Library, with the Devil's hand-writing in it, is taken out of the class, and locked up lately, that it might not be handled so often; but I have a friend there, who can apply to the Librarian for me, and I hope to send you the title-page in my next. The Bodleian Catalogue will not be finished a long while yet, I believe; but I have not enquired particularly how far they have got in it. I fancy the Alexandrian MS of the Bible you mentioned is the same with that which Grabe made use of in his edition of the Septuagint. I can assure you that I transcribed

* Mr. Hubbock proceeded M. A. in 1737; and in 1738 was presented, by Charles Duke of Bolton, to the Rectory of Batcomb, and also to that of Frome Vanchurch, both in the county of Dorset; and in 1752 he obtained the united Rectories of St. Peter and the Holy Trinity, Dorchester, in which town he was a Schoolmaster of some eminence. He had also a Prebend in the Church of Chichester, and was Official to the Bishop of Bristol. He died, at Bath, March 1, 1781.

all

all the Inscriptions you lent me, and should be glad of more. There are two of Stow's Chronicles or Annals in the Bodleian, one dated 1592, the other dated 1601; and we have one like the first in our own Library, dated 1592, imprinted at London by Ralfe Newbery, in quarto.

"The sect of Methodists you enquire after is, I believe, entirely quashed*; at least, not now talked of at all.

"Our Physick Garden goes on finely: there are two new green-houses building for exotics, one on the right hand, and the other on the left hand of the gate, after you come into the garden, standing full South; and they are to be rustic work, in imitation of the gate, which is, if you remember, a rustic gate. The Professor of Botany is to be one Dr. Dillenius†, a man famous in his way, who has published two large folio volumes of curious plants. He has not been here yet, but it is thought, when he comes, that he will get, besides his salary, a great income by reading public Botany Lectures, as Bradley does at Cambridge. We have as fine a *Hortus siccus*, *i. e.* a collection of dried plants, particularly Asiatic, as was ever collected. There are about 30 or 40 volumes, full, which were collected and given by Dr. Sherard, formerly of our College, who was at Smyrna some years. The University are going to lay a small tax on every degree, for some time, to raise more money, towards carrying on this business. I have been pretty busy since I saw you here, particularly at the time of the Act; and I can furnish you with the printed accounts of the exercise to be performed then, which make up what we call the Ceremoniale of an Act. They are pretty scarce; and will be valuable if we should not have another soon, which there is no likelihood of. I was employed in some of the public verses, and when the Prince of Orange was here also. You will find me among the Epithalenia writers, if it is worth your while to look. I have been chosen Fellow of the College since, and taken my degree of Batchelor of Arts, and been through a course of Natural Philosophy with our Professor; and am now preparing for orders. If I could get any thing worth leaving college for, I should be glad to be settled, and especially in London; where if it lies in your way to hear of a Curacy or Lectureship, I should be obliged to you for information and assistance.

"I bought four small prints lately by chance, engraved by Albert Aldergraft. They contain the story of Lot. His mark and date in them is different from that in the 'Repertorium Sculptile Typicum.'

"I should be infinitely obliged to you if you would write to me oftener, and will take care of the packet you promise me. My humble service to Mr. Clare and Mr. Tenant. I believe I shall be in town the beginning of Winter.

"Your obliged humble servant to command, J. Hubbock."

* The case proved to be very different.

† See an account of this eminent Professor in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 157.

From

Letters to and from the Rev. Dr. C. Lyttelton*.

To Mr. Joseph Ames.

" Sir, *University College, Oxford, July* 13, 1743.

" I met with a book the other day, in our Public Library, with the Printer's name and device, which, perhaps, may not have fallen within your searches. It is thus entitled, ' The Myrrour, or Glass of Helthe ; imprynted by me Robert Wyre, dwellynge at the sygne of Seynt Johan Evangelist, in Seynt Martyns paryshe in the felde, besyde Charynge Crosse in the Byshop of Norwyche Rents.' Under is a wooden cut of St. John and the Eagle, with a view of churches and houses (I suppose of London) ; and at the bottom of the leaf, ' ROBERT WYRE.'

" I am going into Worcestershire for some time ; therefore, if you would have any further account of this book, Dr. Fisher, I suppose, will examine it for you : he will find it in the Ashmole Study, among the Aubrey Collection, No. 41, 12mo. I am

" Your humble servant, Ch. Lyttelton."

" Sir, *Arundel Street, April* 25, 1744.

" Some unforeseen business prevents Dr. Pococke and myself dining with Mr. Caslon† to-morrow. I give you this notice that you may defer your visit till some day next week, when we will endeavour to meet there. I am, &c. Ch. Lyttelton."

" Sir, *University College, Feb.* 24, 1744-5.

" Though many of the following Patents, no doubt, you have seen, yet, as some of them may have escaped you, I trouble you with a List of them ; and shall be glad, when I come to town in April to hear that my pains have been of the least service to you in promoting your History of English Printers

" Pat. 7 Edw. VI. pars 3. Licence to Richard Pottel, Citizen and Stationer and Printer of London, ' to prynt for 7 years all bookes of ye common law ;' also ' License to John Daye to prynt a Catechisme in English, and all bokes compyled by ye Bishop of Winton, and Thomas Beacon, S. T. P.

" Pat. 1 Mar. pars 11. Licence to John Waillond, Citizen and Scrivener of London, ' to print Rymers or Manual Prayers for 7 years.' Pat. 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary, pars 10. Licence to the same person of the same import.

" Pat. 2 and 3 Phil. and Mary, pars 1. Licence to Richard Pottel to print law books, as above.

" Pat. 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary, pars 4. Licence to Robert Calye of London, Printer, to print the ' Wolsome and Cathol. doctryne concerning ye 7 Sacraments, by Tho. Bishop of Lincoln.'

" Ibid. pars 13. Licence to Thomas Phayer, to print the ' Aeneidos of Vergil,' which he had translated into English.

* Afterwards Dean of Exeter, Bishop of Carlisle, and President of the Society of Antiquaries ; of whom see the " Literary Anecdotes," VII. 241.

† This first of that name distinguished in the Annals of Letter-founding, was a most worthy and amiable man ; and at his hospitable board were frequently assembled large parties of literary men, particularly the amateurs of musick. See the " Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. pp. 355-720.

" Pat.

"Pat. 1 Eliz. pars 1. Licence to John Daye of London, Printer and Stationer, and his assigns, during life, to imprint his 'Cosmographical Glass,' &c.

"Ibid. pars 4. Licence to Fottell to print law books for his life. Also License to William Seres, Stationer of London, to print Rymers and Psalters.

"Pat. 3 Eliz. pars 13. Licence to John Bodleigh to imprint the English Bible.

"Pat. 5 Eliz. pars 3. Licence to Thomas Cooper of Oxford, 'havyng takyn pains in correcting and amendyng the English Dictionary called 'Bibliotheca Eliota,' to have the sole printing thereof.'

"Pat. 9 Eliz. pars 9. Licence to John Daye to print David's Psalms for 10 years.

"Pat. 14 Eliz. pars 6. Licence to John Barret to print a Dictionary, for 7 years.

"Pat. 19 Eliz. pars 8. Licence to Christopher Barker to print the Statutes.

"Ibid. pars 9. Licence to Christopher Saxton to imprint Maps of England.

"Pat. 20 Eliz. pars 10. Licence to Nicasius Yetsweirt to print all common law books for 30 years. CH. LYTTELTON."

To Mr. EMANUEL MENDEZ DA COSTA.

"SIR, *Aldersbrook, Dec. 29, 1747.*

"I am now with Mr. Letheuillier at Aldersbrook, who proposes carrying me to town on Saturday morning, and we would both willingly pay a visit to your Collection of Fossils at that time if it be convenient to you to see us. I must beg, therefore, the favour of a line by the return of the penny post, directed to me at *Smart Letheuillier's, Esq. at Aldersbrook in Essex,* whether that day, and eleven o'clock in the morning, be proper and convenient to you. I am, &c. CH. LYTTELTON."

"SIR, *Aldersbrooke, Jan. 4, 1749-50.*

"Mr. Letheuillier cannot possibly wait on you on Saturday next, being obliged to stay at home on business. As this is the case, I have promised to give him the meeting some other day in Adam's Court, after my return to town, that we may enjoy together the sight of your curious fossils. CH. LYTTELTON."

Mr. DA COSTA to the Dean of Exeter *.

"REV. SIR, *Adam's Court in Broad Street, Dec. 19, 1750.*

"According to your commands, which I always shall think a pleasure to obey, I here send you the account and description of the hitherto nondescript Fossil you left in my care. I assure you, Sir, from your peremptory desires of only describing it, without making any remarks that might occur to me of its origin, species, &c. I am afraid you will think my said description a very stern paper; and, by not granting me free liberty of conscience, you have so

* "Dr. Lyttelton answered this by word of mouth." E. M. D. C.

crampt

crampt my ideas, that many words by which I could have described it more briefly and intelligibly, I am forced to reject. The word *Bivalve*, had you defended my using it, would have made a very good part of speech; however, such as I can do, I here offer to you, and hope it will prove acceptable *.

[" The curious figured Fossil I have now the pleasure to produce to the Society is hitherto a nondescript, and as rare as its figure is elegant. Dr. Bruckmann, in his ' Epistolæ Itinerariæ,' Epist. 23, p. 6, tab. 2, and Supplement, p. 15, indeed figures it, and his icons are pretty good, but he gives no description of it, and only calls it *polypus marinus putrefactus*, and adds, that he and the famous Mons. Pinckius of Leipsic figure it to communicate it to the learned to invite them to determine what it is. No other lithographist has, to my knowledge, mentioned it, nor is it existent in any of the museums of the curious that I can find. I discovered a single specimen of it last year in the limestone pits at Dudley in Worcestershire, just on the edge of Staffordshire. This year, having got some more specimens from the same place, along with an elegant large mass of limestone full of them, and the specimens being quite perfect, I have in the following attempt endeavoured to describe it as a body that in truth falls short of every description can be done, that it may be communicated to the learned by means of the Royal Society. The single specimens I have received are nearly all of the same bigness as this, *viz.* of the size of a small walnut (but several in the mass are gradating smaller and smaller to that of a filberd); it is rather flattish on one side, and very convex on the other; of near an oblong oval form, but very irregular. As there are two prominences or angles jutting out towards the lower end, and that the two ends turn quite inwards, the convex part which I shall call the upper, is somewhat sharp at the top, which, as abovesaid, turns quite inwards, and gradually widening as it comes outward, forms a triangular convex part, reaching to near the end. This triangular part is divided into three lobes or partitions: quite from its point to its end the lobes widen in the same manner as the whole triangle. The middle lobe is of half the breadth of the two side lobes, but is near double as convex as all the lobes are, in a most elegant manner transversely sulcated by regular equidistant thick ridges, and dead furrows. Those of the two side lobes exactly correspond; but those of the middle lobe are thicker and somewhat curved, the curvature tending towards the basis. The end of this whole triangular part is terminated by a thick edge or ridge, curving downwards at each lobe; but curves greatly lower at the middle lobe, and thence gradually straightening to the extremes of the side lobes, forms at its corners the two prominences or angles above described. The rest of the upper part, which turns so much inwards as to appear a basis, for it is only

* " This was sent, as above-said, to Dr. Lyttelton (by Mr. Brandes) to give to the Society: but Dr. Lyttelton suppressed all this, and only gave a line or two of it, where it was found, Dec. 20, 1750. See Phil. Trans. with a very curious icon of the large mass here mentioned, and some loose ones." E. M. D. C.

seen

seen when held perpendicular, consists of a flattish or slightly convex plate of a semi-oval form, and all its circumference is surrounded by the same thick edge or ridge, which terminates the lobes, and of which the continuation round this part is made from the two prominences or angles. The middle of this plate, which lies directly under the middle lobe, is curiously embellished with a high convex work or moulding, very odd, but which, as far as description will admit, is of a relief large piece, like a jug narrowing to the mouth, which is next the lobe; and in the interstices on each side of the narrow mouth, are two flat round knobs, the first pair double the size of the second pair, which is joined or connected to the jug-like moulding. At the lower end are two very prominent and hollowed knobs like ears, one on each side. The rest of this part is quite smooth.

"In regard to the lower part, it needs little description. The point of the upper triangular part above described, turning inwards on it to half its length, and the end of the plate turning also inwards on it, nearly covers half its lower surface. The rest is a vacuity, which is of limestone, and seems to be only a vacuity between the parts of the body, and not any broken, injured, or wanting part. On this side the circumference of the under plate is continued in a transverse ridge from the angles, which ridge is double as thick and prominent as it is on the upper side.

"What the origin of this figured body is I cannot determine, but it undoubtedly belongs to the animal kingdom*.]

"This, Sir, is what I think necessary; and it is a very minute description. Whatever alterations, abbreviations, &c. you please to make, do it freely, for it is entirely dedicated to your use.

"I shall bring the Fossil with me to the Society, to return it you again. I am, &c. EMANUEL MENDEZ DA COSTA."

Mr. AMES to EBENEZER MUSSEL*, Esq.

"GOOD SIR, *Saturday Morning, March* 21, 1746.

"I hope you will excuse my being from home yesterday: I did not know of the appointment: when I wrote, it was to sell all Mr. Lewis's books, which I did to Mr. Thomas Payne in Round Court. I believe you know we all thought you had a great bargain in that lot at Lord Oxford's, and how seldom those things offer themselves. The gentlemen think the prices reasonable, for I once offered 5*l.* for a MS Testament, and it sold for 5*l.* 5*s.*; and a friend of ours gave 4*l.* for his, and says this is fairer, and, if it was covered in velvet, would fetch more. The small one has several Entire Epistles.

"Your Consular Coin of Julius is what they must sell, therefore the money would be much better; its being there may be a loss on it. I shall be at Loyd's next Tuesday, and after 'Change purpose waiting on you at the 3 Tuns, Cornhill, being to go into Kent, Wednesday evening or Thursday morning. J. AMES."

* This gentleman will be noticed in a future page.

From

From Mr. Thomas Ruddiman*.

"Sir, *Edinburgh, March* 20, 1744.

"About two weeks ago I was favoured with your most courteous letter, together with some copies of your Proposals for printing the Typographical Antiquities of England, as also with a MS. account of what you could find of the progress of that art in our country. Some time before a gentleman here that keeps up a correspondence with our common friend Dr. Mitchel, spoke to me of your design, desiring of me, in his name, that I would give what assistance I was able in promoting that work with respect to our Scots Printers. As I have a hearty inclination to do any thing that may be obliging to the worthy Doctor, but more particularly to contribute my mite to the furthering of any laudable and ingenious undertaking, I have employed some pains to discover what books have been printed in this country during your period, that are not mentioned in your MS. I have already found about a dozen; and if your work is not in great forwardness, and more time is allowed me, I am hopeful to find some more. This is the occasion of my present writing, that you may be pleased to let me know within what time you will have use for such notes as I may send you; for, according to that, the discoveries I can make will be more or less numerous. I need not tell you, that though during your period we had several persons of considerable learning among us, yet the art of Printing had made a very small progress in the country, the most valuable of our writers being obliged to cause their works to be printed elsewhere. To this I must add, that though in the space to which you confine yourself there were doubtless a great many books, pamphlets, &c. printed in this country; yet as the far greater part of them were more calculated for entertaining of the fancy, than improving the mind of the reader (which I observe is in some measure the case with many of the books printed in England by Caxton, Worde, &c.), it could not choose but that a great number of them should be lost or destroyed with the usage. This I thought fit to mention; and I wish you would take notice of it in your Preface, that the small number of books, &c. that can now be found to have been printed in Scotland before the year 1600 may not cast an imputation of barbarity and ignorance upon our country, which foreigners are otherwise too apt to tax us with.

"Mr. Archibald Campbell, who has for many years made it his business to collect all the Scots authors he could find, may give you some assistance. He lives, I think, in Queen's Street, Westminster, but am not sure. You will readily get notice of him at Forrest's Coffee-house, near Charing Cross."

"I wait your return to what I have above mentioned; and, with my most hearty respects remembered to good Dr. Mitchell, I am, Sir, your most humble servant, Tho. Ruddiman.

† This eminent Printer was for almost fifty years Keeper of the Advocates Library in Edinburgh. He died Jan. 10, 1757, in his 83d year.

"Worthy

"WORTHY SIR, *Edinburgh, May* 31, 1744.

"I received yours, together with two copies of your Greek Inscription, which, as it is a curious monument of antiquity, I return you my most hearty acknowledgments for the favour. Had I not been much hurried otherwise, I would have transmitted you with Mr. Preston a note of books printed in Scotland to the year 1600; but that gentleman, who does me the favour of being the bearer hereof, being to go off sooner than I expected, I could not have time to put that List in such order as was proper; but, as I see by yours that you will not have use for it for a month hence, I shall make it my particular business to have it with you before that time. Only I could wish that, for saving your expence as much may be, you would find out some Member of Parliament, or any other that has the privilege of being free of postage, by whose means I might get what I have to send you transmitted without charges. Being afraid of missing Mr. Preston, I must break off, and therefore only add that I am very respectfully, worthy Sir, &c. THO. RUDDIMAN."

"WORTHY SIR, *Edinburgh, July* 17, 1744.

"About ten days ago I put into the hands of one of Mr. Hamilton's sailors the Writ you sent me concerning our Scots Printers, in which I caused to be inserted, as near as I could in their proper places, all the books, &c. that I could discover printed in this country in the period to which you have limited your undertaking. I have also taken the freedom to correct some things in your paper, and to give the titles of some of the books more full than you have done, you not having, as I suppose, seen them yourself. I am sorry that, after the small assistance I can give you, or what you have had otherwise, all the accounts that can be had will comparatively be but very lame with respect to our country, though I make no doubt but that a vast number of other books have been printed in Scotland during that time; but those, as I wrote you before, and you yourself must be sensible of, have perished in the use; and several, which it is not easy to come to the knowledge of, are yet in private hands. Perhaps, had I more time, I could have discovered some of these; but, as your undertaking will not admit any longer delay, you will accept, good Sir, my hearty inclinations to serve you, I having done as much as my other business and the time prescribed me would permit. What I have now sent you would have come much sooner had I found a proper opportunity. As you desired it to come to you by sea, I have frequently called for our Leith ship-masters; and finding that Captain Hamilton was to go off before those you mention, I called for him, who promised to take particular care of it. The second time I went to Leith with design to put it into his own hands, I happened to miss him, but gave it unto one of his sailors, taking his receipt for it, which you have here inclosed, and hope it will come safe enough. The unhappy war in which we are engaged has retarded our ship-masters from going off so regular as before; but, as we are assured that a man of war

or

or two will soon be sent to guard them, I am hopeful Captain Hamilton will be with you in due time, he having, as I am informed, put his ship into the road, in expectation of that convoy.

"You will excuse, good Sir, that I in my turn take the freedom to put you to a little trouble, which is this:—There is a young man that lives, as he informs me, in your neighbourhood in Wapping. His name is Alexander Brown; he went over some years ago to St. Christopher's at the desire of a cousin of his, a clergyman in that Island, one Mr. Anderson, who dying while he was there, among other acts of charity and beneficence, has settled upon him and his heirs for ever forty pounds sterling, which is well secured for him in this country. This Alexander Brown was a raw country lad before he went thither, and has been now for some years in London, and, as he writes me, has set up a writing-school, which he is, as it could not well be otherwise, but very indifferently qualified for. As I am one of the trustess of the fund out of which he, with a great many others, receive their annuities, I have very often urged him to come to Scotland, that he might ascertain me and the other trustees that he is the person that is entitled to his sum; yet he has put me off from year to year. I prevailed with the trustees to advance one year's annuity, which I had remitted him some time before, as I have fifteen pounds more since. About April or May last year he wrote me that he could not come off till the following Christmas; and when that was come, I had a letter from him, in which he told me that his affairs were such that he could not leave London till Lady-day; but I have had no account of him since, which makes me afraid that either he is dead, or that some misfortune has befallen him. I must therefore beg of you, good Sir, that either yourself, or some other person, will please to enquire after him, and, if he is alive, learn the reasons he has for delaying so long to return to his own country, assuring him withal, as I have oftentimes told him before, that otherwise he can expect no more of his annuity. After you have been at that trouble, you will be so good as to inform me by post what he designs to do, and what satisfaction he can give you, or you can otherwise learn, concerning that business he has taken up. The direction he gives me is, at Mr. Richard Sharp's, in Sir William Warren's Square, Wapping.

"Among other things you will excuse this long scribble, which I thought necessary to give you concerning him. You will please to offer my hearty service and kind remembrances to my good worthy friend Dr. Mitchell. I am, with great respect, Sir,

"Your most humble servant, THOS. RUDDIMAN."

"WORTHY SIR, *Edinburgh, Jan.* 30, 1745.

"I was favoured with yours, which, though dated 21 Nov. last, came only to my hands on Friday last. I should indeed have satisfied what you now demand of me some time ago, when you desired the same thing, *viz.* a copy of the Patent or Licence granted to Thomas

Thomas Davidson for printing our Acts of Parliament, anno 1540; and the reason why I did not return you an answer chiefly was, that the gentleman in whose possession that edition of some of our Acts of Parliament is, was in the country at a good distance from this place, and was not to return to it till the sitting down of our Court of Session, as we call it, of which he is one of the Senators or Judges. Besides, he is a person of difficult access; and as it cost me a good deal of attendance before I could have the opportunity of seeing it, and writing out the account of it I sent you, I was unwilling to give his Lordship (for that is a title we give to the Judges of that Supreme Court) any farther trouble that way. However, as I see you so earnest to have the copy of that Licence, by the assistance of his son I procured another sight of the book on Monday last, and wrote out of it the copy hereto subjoined with my own hand, having kept close to the spelling of the original. By it you will see that it is not properly a Patent granted to Davidson of being the King's Printer, but only a confirmation of a Licence granted by Act of Parliament to Sir James Foulis of Collington, then Lord Register of Scotland, to cause these Acts to be imprinted by what Printer he should think fit to choose; but so as that the said Printer should have also a Special Licence from the King to the same purpose. It would seem that as yet, and perhaps for some time after, no Patent was given to any of being the King's Printer in general in this Nation. When that office began in England, you will readily know; but I believe in this Kingdom we had no such office till towards the beginning of our King James the Sixth's reign. If you think it may be of any use to you, and that the information may not come too late, I shall cause search for it from our public Records, to which I have easy access. I am heartily sorry that what I now send you should come so late, and I wish it be not too late, to your hands. If that should happen, if it is worth your while, you may give it a place either in your Preface, or in an Appendix, if you are to have any.

"From the date of this Licence it appears that these Acts of Parliament were not printed till towards the end of the year 1541, and that the frontispiece has 1540 on it, yet it would seem that that figure had been cut before, and designed for other books that should be printed by Davidson in that form afterwards. I forgot to acquaint you in my last, that by all the enquiry I could make, I could not discover any one book printed in Ireland before your period. I continue, with great respect, worthy Sir, your most obedient, &c. THOS. RUDDIMAN."

'The Copy of the Kinge's Grace Licence and Privilege, grantit to Thomas Davidson Prentar, for Imprinting of his Grace's Actes of Parliament.

'JAMES, be the Grace of God King of Scottis, to all and sindry quhom it efferis. Forsamekill as it is ordanit be us, be ane act mad in plane Parliament, that all our Actis maid be us

be

be publisht outthrow al our realme. And that nane our shereiffis, stewardis, ballies, prouest, and baillies of oure burrowis, suld pretend ignorance throw misknawing thairof, that our clerk of registre and counsel suld mak ane autentik copie of all sik actis as concernis the commoun weil of our realme, and extract the samin under his subscription manuale, to be imprentit be quhat prentar it sall pleis him to cheis. PROVIDING alwayis that the said prentar sall haue our special licence thairto, as in the said act at mair lenth is contenit. We heirfore hes gevyn and grantit, and be the tenour heirof gevis and grantis our licence to oure louit Thomas Davidson, Imprentar in our burgh of Edinburgh, to imprent oure saidis Actis of Parliament, And dischargis all other Imprentaris and writtaris within yis our realme or without, present and for to cum, to imprent or writ our saidis Actis of Parliament, or bring thaym hame to be sauld for the space of sex zeris nixt to cum eftir the dait of thir presentis, under the pane of confiscation of the samyn. Subscrivit with our hands, and gevin under our priue seill. At Edinburgh the sext day of December. And of our regne the xxix zeir.

¶. GOD KEIP THE KING.'

From the Rev. JOHN TANNER* to Mr. AMES.

" SIR, *Lowestoft, Feb.* 28, 1743.

" Having seen your Advertisement of an Essay towards the History of our antient Printers, I take the liberty to acquaint you that I have in my hands a thin 4to MS. containing many such memorandums of antient Printers and Booksellers as follow:

" Alde, John, Printer, Lond. 1576. (Mornay of Death.)

" —— Edward, Printer, Lond. 1594.

" Audley, John, in Britain-street, near Great St. Bartholomew's, 1561. In Little Britaine-street, beyond Aldersgate, 1566. (Aurelius.) 1574, Fulke's Sermon.

" Aggas, Edward, Bookseller, at the Red Dragon in Paul's Church-yard, 1576. 'Mornay of Death.' 'St. Augustine's Ladder to Paradise.'

" Andreas (Laur.) Printer, at the Golden Cross near Fletebridge. In Flete-strete, 1527. 'Brunswick of Destil.'

" This book was begun by the noted Mr. John Bagford, but is chiefly of Bishop Tanner's writing. There is in it a print of William Caxton, and another of Wynkyn de Worde. Perhaps there may be some little thing or other in it which may be of service. If you are willing to see it, let me know it, and it shall be forthwith sent you by, Sir,

" Your humble servant, J. TANNER."

* Many years Vicar of Lowestoft in Suffolk; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VIII. p. 402. He was brother to Bp. Tanner, and editor of the "Notitia Monastica."

" SIR,

"Sir, *Lowestoft, April 7*, 1744.

"I have this day delivered the thin MS. mentioned in my last to a neighbour, who takes the stage-coach for London on Monday morning, and, without any unforeseen accident, will be there on Tuesday night. It is tied up in a paper directed for you, and if you send to, or call at Mr. South's in Billiter square, and ask for Mrs. Arnold of Lowestoft, she will deliver it.

"I intended to have bought your book, and am obliged to you for sending me a subscription; but I know not whether the MS. will be of any service to you, and if it be, I am a lover of antiquities, and desirous of encouraging them as much I can, and therefore have put up 10*s.* 6*d.* in the MS. and desire you to excuse my not taking the subscription *gratis*. I am, Sir,

"Your humble servant, J. Tanner."

From the Rev. Richard Widmore *.

"My good Friend, *Abbey Cloisters, April* 20, 1743.

"Since I saw you last I have published that little thing relating to the Church of Westminster, which you were so kind as to shew to your Society from me. If you please to accept of one of them, it shall be at your service whenever you call upon

"Your humble servant, Richard Widmore."

"Sir, *Abbey Cloysters, Monday Morning, May* 2, 1743.

"The Archdeacon of Suffolk, Dr. Wilkins, hath in his hands some papers of Mr. Bagford, relating to the English Printers, with the late Bishop Tanner's observations and improvements; and particularly I observed a cut of Caxton the Printer. If you desire to see this, be pleased to call upon me some day this week. Dr. Wilkins goes out of town this day seven-night, and carries the papers with him: he lodges at present very near the Abbey.

"Your very humble servant, Richard Widmore."

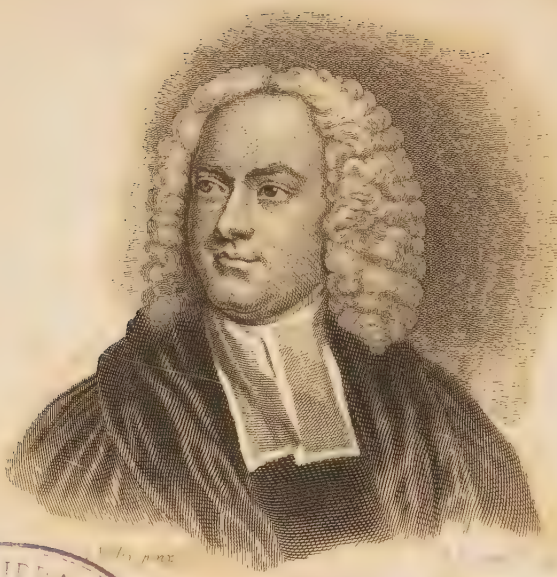
"My good Friend, *Westminster Abbey, July* 27, 1745.

"I purpose, if the day be fair, and I able to walk so far, to call on you a little after ten next Tuesday; but desire no dinner be provided for me, because I do think to dine elsewhere. Looking into your 'Catalogue of English Printers,' I do not see John Overton, the Ipswich Printer. There is in our Library a quarto edition of Bale's Centuries, printed at that place, and by that man in 1548, which you may see whenever you please.

"Your humble servant, Richard Widmore."

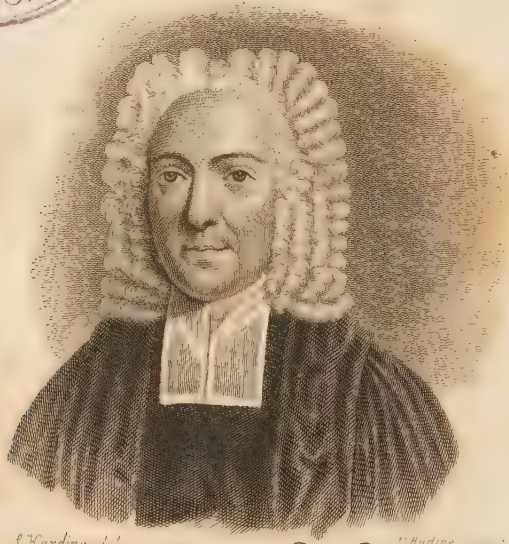
* Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 228; and vol. III. p. 617.

Letters



Tho. Birch.

PUBLIC LIBRARY
JUN 12 1878
CHICAGO.



S. Harding sc.

W. Rudine

Zach: Grey.

Published by J. Nichols & Son, May 1, 1822.

Letters to and from Dr. Zachary Grey *.

From the Rev. Dr. Francis Astry †.

" Rev. Sir, *St. James's Place, March* 22, 1738.

" I give you this trouble, to thank you for your kind present; and withal to acquaint you with what you will be pleased with knowing, that I have the consent of the ladies who are executrices of Mrs. Barecock, that your curate Mr. Clark have part in that Charity; and that I have accordingly, at their request, undertaken to pay him 50*l.* before my return out of Bedfordshire.

" I take this occasion to say to you, that, when I was with the ladies, I took the liberty of recommending to them the case of Mr. Metcalfe's friend, I wish I could say with the same success; but, indeed, I am afraid they are not inclined to favour him, though I am not sure but their disposition may alter. In the mean time, I pray you to give my humble service to Mr. Metcalfe, and to assure him, and be assured yourself, that I spoke all I could think proper in his behalf. Mr. Metcalfe was so good as to call at my house when I was in Essex. I am, Sir,

" Your affectionate humble servant, Francis Astry."

" Rev. Sir, *St. James's Place, Nov* 28, 1741.

" I am very much obliged and thankful to you for your kind present of mead, which my servant found at the Inn where you directed, and which we shall in due time spend in drinking health to the Founder.

" I have met with a little book, intituled, ' Select Proverbes, Italian, Spanish, French, English, Scotish, &c. chiefly moral.' It was printed in 1707, and is said to be the Collection of Dr. Mapletoft. If it may be of any probable use to you in your design upon Hudibras, my friend in whose closet it had a place, has promised me the loan of it for you, in case you direct me how it may be conveyed to you. I am, Sir,

" Your very affectionate friend and humble servant,

Francis Astry."

" Dear Sir, *Jan.* 5, 1747.

" I sent my friend's copy of the Speeches (on occasion of Sir Hans Sloane's present to the University of Oxford of an Owl) to you, as you desired, and ordered the bearer of it to leave it for you at Mrs. Hervey's at Ampthill, and to desire her to get it conveyed to Houghton. I doubt it has miscarried; but, if you have received it and have done with it, I should be glad if you would direct it to St. James's Place.

" Your faithful humble servant, Francis Astry."

* See the " Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. pp. 532—543.

† Francis Astry, of Merton College, Oxford; M. A. 1702; B. and D. D. 1715; and Treasurer of St. Paul's in the same year He was in 1716 presented to the Rectory of St. Martin's, Ludgate, which he resigned in 1717. He printed " Humility recommended," a Sermon preached at St. Paul's, April 20, 1716; and a Spital Sermon in 1733; and a Fast Sermon before the Lord Mayor, at St. Paul's, 1760. He died Oct. 30, 1766, at the great age of 91.

From the Rev. Montagu Bacon*.

"Sir, [1745.]

"I spent a good part of last Summer in examining your Hudibras, with much pleasure and instruction. I am sure you have cleared up a great many things to me; but likewise I found there remained a great many that puzzled me, and several of my learned acquaintance. I have made a pretty large collection of these, with the best interpretations I could get from all hands, not disdaining the meanest persons, *viz.* in their art. Amongst the rest of my difficulties, I find the word *caldes'd.* As it is a word I never met with any where else, I suppose it must be in that sham Hudibras of which you speak in your notes. As you quote something out of that sham Hudibras, I suppose you must have it by you. I would be glad to know whether it is there, or no. Our Author himself rarely uses any words that are not good English. *Pernicion,* I think, and one or two more may be found.

"Whence he got the word *capoch'd,* I cannot conceive: it was *o'erreach't* in the first Edition.

"What *cickle,* spelt with a *c,* means, I can by no enquiry find out: '*Cickle,* horse-shoe, hollow flint.'

"How ' Beggars under edges make
———— dead horses
Their Spiritual Judges of Divorces,'

I cannot hear any account from any body.

* This elegant scholar was the second of three sons of Nicholas Bacon, Esq. (son and heir of Sir Nicholas Bacon, of Shrubland Hall, in the parish of Coddenham, Suffolk, Knight of the Bath, 1661, at the Coronation of King Charles II.) by the Lady Catharine Montagu, youngest daughter of Edward first Earl Sandwich. (This lady was afterwards re-married to the Rev. Balthazar Gardeman, who was nearly 50 years Vicar of Coddenham. He died Dec. 19, 1739, æt. 64; and she Jan. 15, 1757, at the advanced age of 96.)—Montagu Bacon, born in 1688, was admitted a Fellow-Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1704-5. What were the immediate objects of his study at the University do not appear; but that he had a taste for poetry, and that he possessed much natural acumen, is evident from three letters of his, dated from "Quarles's Coffee-house in Cambridge," in October and December 1732, to George Jeffrey, Esq. (his Fellow-Collegian), published by Mr. Duncombe in the second volume of "Letters of eminent Persons." In 1734 he addressed the following letter to the Rev. Philip Williams, at that time Public Orator in the University, previous to his taking the degree of M. A. *per Literas Regias,* in which he is styled "Edvardi primi Comitis de Sandwich ex filiâ nepos."

"Sir, *Monday morning (no other date).*

"As it is your post in the University to honour me with a few words to-morrow, I beg and most heartily intreat you, that they may be as few as you conveniently can. I am descended, on one side, from the Lord Keeper Bacon, who had so considerable a hand in the first establishment of the Church of England; and, on the other side, from the Earl of Sandwich, who, next to Monk, had, I believe, the chief hand in the Restoration; for King Charles, on his first landing, gave him an earldom, a garter, and 4,000l. a year in land, besides places to the value of about 10,000l. a year more. Now, as the Restoration of the Royal Family was likewise the restoring of the Church, I beg you would chiefly insist on the

"I think you don't well explain Fisher Folly's Congregation.

"Again, as to the

——————'Drubs,
That wretches feel in powd'ring tubs.'

All Physicians agree there's no such thing used in fluxes.

"What St. Martin's beads, which, he says, the ladies lay on their lips for reds, are, I am not satisfied.

"There are two or three of your readings that are wrong, and some where the stops spoil the sense.

"You suppose the Epistle to Sidrophel to relate to Sir Paul Neal only; Sir Christopher Wren comes in for a great share, and the whole Society. The Transfusion of the Blood belongs to him, *viz.* Wren. I am promised some remarks on this part from the Records of the Society; and I have made some myself.

"A great many other difficulties I have cleared up.

"Pray don't make any public mention of this trouble I give you.

'Strange *bilks* in th' Almanack presage.'

"I wonder to see the word *bilk* brought to signify the mischances or calamities foretold in Almanacks. Bilking in the case of a hackney coachman I have heard of; but rarely upon other occasions.

"This is all I have to trouble you with, except my thanks for the great pleasure I have had in reading your book.

"I am, though without the least acquaintance with you, Sir,

"Your most humble servant, M. Bacon."

the service of my Family to the Church as our greatest honour; and, if you must say one word more of me, let it be, I intreat you, barely this—that I have always been a lover of Learning and learned men.

"I am, Sir, with great esteem, your humble servant, Montagu Bacon."

In 1743 he was presented to the Rectory of Newbold-Verdun in Leicestershire, then in the gift of the University of Cambridge (as it was again in 1749); Edward Howard Duke of Norfolk, the proper patron, not having taken the oaths of allegiance to render him capable of presenting. This preferment was particularly acceptable to Mr. Bacon, as his near relation James Montagu, esq. (another grandson of the first Earl of Sandwich) possessed a considerable estate, given to him in 1721 by Bishop Crewe, on which he spent the remainder of his days with such cheerfulness, freedom, and hospitality to the rich, and charity to the poor, that he was generally beloved;—and where Montagu Bacon appears to have been himself a resident (perhaps as Curate) in 1732. But he did not long enjoy the Rectory; being soon after afflicted with a temporary derangement of intellect, which occasioned his removal to lodgings in Chelsea, for the convenience of proper medical assistance; and he relinquished his clerical garb, though he was permitted to retain the Rectory till his death, which happened at Chelsea, April 7, 1749.—See an interesting Note on this subject from my venerable friend the Rev. Thomas Martyn, the Botany Professor at Cambridge, in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VIII. p. 417.—Mr. Bacon was author of "A Dissertation on Burlesque Poetry;" which passed through two Editions in his life-time; and a third Edition, with a "Supplement," appeared in 1752, an 8vo pamphlet of 60 pages. Some of his "Notes on Hudibras," which came into my possession by purchase, were given by me to the late Mr. Isaac Reed, and were by him communicated to the Rev. Dr. Nash.—It appears from the Registers of Coddenham, that Montagu Bacon was baptized there, Dec. 13, 1688: and buried April 19. 1749.—Nicholas, his elder brother, died April 22, 1767, æt. 81.

"Sir, *April* 3, 1746.

"Besides the pleasure I have had from your work, I have that too of knowing that you are akin to my most agreeable cousin*, the lady that married Mr. Edward Montagu. I cannot, therefore, but be very much obliged to you for the kind notice you are pleased to take of me, and of the difficulties I put to you some time ago, which I have conquered long since. I should be very proud if any part of my idle time could be of use to you; but my notes and dissertations are grown to such a bulk, you will scarce think them worth your perusal. However, as I have heard so great a character of your honour and punctuality upon all occasions, I have e'en trusted you with my whole wealth with relation to Hudibras. Mr. Warcup has promised to send it safe to you to-morrow, being Friday.

"There is indeed a Preface, which, though it is the first thing in a man's thoughts, as containing the scheme of the whole, yet it is the last thing, you know, that must be completed. As soon as I have touched it over a little, I will send it you. I have a further design indeed; which is, to make a full comparison between Scarron and him; but that will be a perfect independent piece. I spent a great many leisure hours that way last Summer. This is the substance, Sir. I never intended to set up altar against altar, or any ways to blemish your Edition. I dare say you will not complain. Till I received your letter, I had not looked on those things these three quarters of a year—I mean what related solely to Hudibras; so that I have no longer that ardour that I had. So few people are judges, that it is very disheartening; and if it had not been for your Edition, I should never have thought of it, though not many English or Foreign Poets have escaped me. You will please to let me know what you intend as you go forward; and, if it should happen that these trifles of mine should be of use to you, I could wish you would let your cousin know it, Mr. Edward Montagu's lady. I would not have you understand but that I had studied Hudibras in my youth; and am, wishing you health and happiness, &c. Mont. Bacon."

* This was the lady who immortalized her name by "An Essay on the Genius of Shakspeare," and her Epistolary Correspondence. She was the daughter of Matthew Robinson, esq. and was married to Mr. Edward Montagu, a man eminent for his acquirements, particularly that of Husbandry. He succeeded in 1748 to the property of his brother James at Newbold Verdun at a period when Montagu Bacon held the Rectory; which, a few years before, his accomplished lady had thus described: "Aug. 9, 1744. On Saturday last we arrived at my brother Montagu's, who has made this place one of the most charming and pleasant I ever saw; the gardens are delightful, the park very beautiful, the house neat and agreeable, and every thing about it in an elegant taste. My brother has made great improvements. It was a very bad place when Lord Crewe left it to him, and had no ornament but fine wood. Now there is water in great beauty, grand avenues from every point, fine young plantations, and in short every thing that can please the eye. But nothing gives me so much pleasure as the obliging reception of the master, who has entertained us in a kind, an elegant, and a magnificent manner. It is delightful to observe the regularity and order of the family, and the happiness that appears in the countenance of every friend and servant."

"Rev.

"Rev. Sir, *Chelsea, April* 28, 1746.

"I received your obliging letter, and made your compliments to Mr. Montagu and his lady; and for the rest, now we are entered on the matter, *trêves de compliments*, as the French say, I shall be glad if my notes can be of any service to you. If you are very much afraid of plagiarism, it is but making a private mark between you and me; perhaps a Greek small δ would do, for I see you have two or three large B's: but, if the case be as I suppose it will most commonly, that the hint may be mine, and the improvement yours, there is no need of shewing any regard to a foundation, which will be swallowed up in the dignity of the superstructure. I suppose you will let me hear further before you publish.

"I find, in looking over your notes again, that I have made some annotations, not only where you have explained, but where your own explications are better. You will pardon my slips of memory: it comes into my head though to put you in mind of two things, *viz.* that the chief character in the Rehearsal was not originally designed for Dryden, but for one Mr. Porter, I think; vol. II. p. 71.

'More plainly than the Reverend Writer,
That to our Churches veil'd his mitre.' Vol. II. p. 263.

"Your two Scotch Bishops, men quite unknown. Archbishop Williams, no great writer.—Bishop Usher, a very great one; odious to the cavalier party in Lord Strafford's case; a free acknowledger of the faults of modern Episcopacy; that declared for a moderate Hierarchy; and, in fine, took a pension from Cromwell, who affected to encourage his studies, and pay him a singular respect. I will say no more at present. I shall have more materials soon, which possibly I may acquaint you with. The public news so takes us up now, that, if I had not got up earlier than ordinary this morning, I could scarce have found time to write to you. Breaking windows is now much more the fashion than mending Authors, or explaining them; and reading a newspaper the only learning in vogue.

"I am, Rev. Sir, your most humble servant, M. Bacon.

"I design from time to time to send you hints towards the perfecting your next Edition if agreeable to you. I mention nothing of profit in the case, because I do not suppose any thing of mine can enhance the value.

"I shall go into the country at the end of May. Pray what part of the world is Houghton Conquest in? It has puzzled us all.

"I wish you would order your Bookseller to send me one of your books of the first impression in sheets, for I am forced to spoil mine; and I will make you satisfaction for it."

"Rev. Sir, *June* 23, 1746.

"I am afraid you mistook me about the concession made you, which did not reach to employing my name. I said only that, in case you were afraid of plagiarism, you might put a note, such as should be agreed on, at the bottom; and then in the

Pre-

Preface you might have said, 'a gentleman sent you them that you were not at liberty to name, but a great lover of good Poetry of all kinds.' Further my vanity will not extend.

"Now, as to the rest of your letter, about profit;—I, for my part, threw away the thoughts of that, when I gave you the entire disposition of my papers; but I intended, besides that, to have done you a piece of service, I thought, of some consequence. I designed to have looked over your notes with so critical an exactness, as those that stand by see more than those that play, that I hoped by my hints, and your learned and ingenious superstructure, we might have raised almost a new building, which would have left but little to our successors to do: and you told me you intended a third Edition. But you see what praise is—you bestowed too much upon me; and, perhaps, you find by this time, as I begin to do myself, that your commendations have made a coxcomb of me. If so, as Horace says, *pono, tristisque excedo.* However, I thank you for your Edition, and acknowledge myself to have learnt a great deal from it.

"If you have done with my MSS. please to send them up to Mr. Warcup, to get them conveyed to my lodgings at Chelsea. I sometimes flatter myself that I shall publish some parts of them, with the addition of other things; especially if you do not go on with your third Edition. Pray send me the Latin translation.

"To conclude with Hudibras, here is a passage plainly translated from the French:

'For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain.' HUD.
'Qui fuit, peut revenir aussi;
Qui meurt, il n'en est pas ainsi.' SCARRON.

"I thank you for your civilities, and shall always speak of you with the honour due to you. Let me know any thing wherein I can serve you, and I shall do it. Direct for me at Newbold-Verdun, near Bosworth, Leicestershire.

"I am your well-wisher, and most humble servant, M. BACON."

"REV. SIR, *Bedford, Aug.* 31, 1746.

"Going by this way, I send you this salutation. I am much pressed in my journey, otherwise I might perhaps venture to call upon you. I send you a passage from Regnier (Sat. 10.), the famous French satirist, whom, I am sure, Butler had read.

"I am, rev. Sir, your most obedient humble servant, M. BACON."

'Qu'en son Globe il a veu la matière première.'

"So Hudibras says,

'First matter he had seen undress't,
Before one rag of form was on.'

"Regnier describes his pedant so.

"So Milton (Par. Lost, book 7.) describes Light at first, as

'Sphear'd in a radiant cloud (for yet the sun was not)—

From

From the Rev. William Baker*.

" Sir, *Cambridge, St. John's, Oct.* 15, 1730.

" That I am so troublesome a correspondent to you is at present owing to our good friend Mr. Baker, who desires me to convey his present of a fine Common Prayer Book for Mr. Willis's new chapel, by the coach that goes from hence; and, if you have an opportunity, to send it to him, or else to remain at Houghton till he can send for it himself. He bids me further add, that he hath now by him Mr. Strype's last volume of Annals in MS.; which, had you been here, he thinks you was fitter to have examined than himself, whether he hath been guilty of making repetitions, a fault he is too subject to. It is to remain in his custody till the last day of this month, and no longer.

" Dr. Middleton is returned hither, and he and Mr. Robinson are since gone to Lord Oxford's, where I should have been too, if necessary business had not prevented.

" Dr. Dickens is at London, but expected here every day; and you must not wonder if we, that are so desirous of your good company, are apt to think that you defer your journey too long. The rains fall apace, and the roads must soon be very deep.

" I had the perusal of your daughter's letter, which nurse was so proud of, that I suppose more have seen it beside myself. My humble services wait upon all the good company; and I am, with hearty wishes for their good journey home, dear Doctor,

" Your most affectionate humble servant, Wm. Baker.

" Mr. Baker and Mr. Kettle, who was just now with me, both desire their very humble services."

From the Rev. Hilkiah Bedford†.

" Dear Sir, *August* 16, 1724.

" Your bookseller sent me your last little piece against Bennet, which I read with great satisfaction, and am much obliged to you for the justice you do me, as well as the Church, against him. I thank you also for your kind promise of another entertainment with the Dissenter's sayings; and for the trouble you have given yourself to read over Collins's new book on my account, and the observations you have made upon it. I have likewise run it over, but very percursorily, without comparing it with either of the 'Answers to Priestcraft,' which yet I must do, if Dr. Bennet's law-business will not give him leisure to do it: I intend soon to talk with him about it. I have mislaid your last letter, and know nothing of Smart's Sermon.

" The time of election to my Lord Craven's Scholarship drawing nigh, Sir Jemmet Raymond begs you will put Dr. Dickens in mind of his kind promise to Clarke, of Trinity; who has also

* See the " Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. pp. 599, 560.

† The celebrated Nonjuring Divine; of whom, and of his writings, see the " Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 167.

the

the same promise from Mr. Pilgrim, at the request of a friend of mine; and has hopes given him by Dr. Bonkett, but wants a friend to apply to the Doctor on his behalf. Dean Stanhope and Dr. Freind have wrote for him to the Vice-Chancellor, and Serjeant Dickins to his brother the Professor.

"Your most affectionate and obliged servant, H. BEDFORD."

From Dr. JOHN BEDFORD*.

"SIR, *Durham, April* 15, 1744.

"By seeing your Proposals, I have an opportunity of knowing how to do what neither my brother Gordon nor Bedford would give me an opportunity, *viz.* subscribing to your Hudibras; and had I known sooner, and had proper directions, which I am sure I wrote for forty times, I believe I could have been of service. At present please to put down these names: Nich. Shuttleworth, Esq. Robert Spearman, Durham, Esq. and your very humble servant, JOHN BEDFORD, *M. D. Univ. Patav.*"

From Dr. WILLIAM BEDFORD†.

"VERY REV. SIR, *Warwick Court, Nov.* 18, 1735.

"I beg leave to return you my hearty thanks for the many favours for which I am indebted to you; and particularly for this

* Youngest son of Hilkiah Bedford. See some notice of him in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p.169. He was uncle to the Rev. Dr. Baker, Vicar of Ashbourn in Derbyshire. In answer to some enquiries respecting Dr. John Bedford, made more than 50 years ago by my worthy friend Mr. Bowyer, he received the following letter, dated April 5, 1766, from a young gentleman who then resided at Tudhoe, near Durham.

"Dr. Bedford is excessively civil to me; for, as he lives extremely recluse, he has taken notice of me, and gives continually invitation to come to his house, which is about five miles distant from where I abide; and insists, whenever I go, of my staying one or two nights. I assure you I may take it as a particular favour, as I have not heard of a single person (not belonging to his family) meeting with the like civility since he has resided in his present habitation, which he bought about five or six years ago. He is generally looked on as near in his expences, but as far as I find, he has the following good properties. He is sober and regular in his living, exact in his payments, and punctual to his promises. He has told me his father was deprived of his living for not taking the oaths, and afterwards kept a boarding-house for gentlemen's sons in Westminster. As he proposes putting up a monument for him in the church of which he was deprived, in Lincolnshire, he is very desirous of getting an account of his grandfather Hilkiah Bedford, a Quaker, and an eminent Stationer in London, between the years 1600 and 1625. This Quaker married a near relation of Sir Hugh Plat. He is surprized Hilkiah should bring his son up according to the Church of England, it being so very opposite to the opinion of Quakers. If you can find out the above, it will be a great favour to the Doctor. T. B."

† Eldest son of Hilkiah Bedford. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1721; M. A. 1725; and obtained the degree of M. D. (after a tedious canvas), by Royal Mandate in 1737. He was a Fellow and Censor of the Royal College of Physicians, and Registrar of the College; elected Physician to Christ's Hospital in 1746; and died July 14, 1747.

last,

last, of making the Vice-Chancellor* my friend, of which our truly good friend Mr. Baker gave me notice two posts ago, and added withal, that, if I succeed, it will be chiefly owing to your kind diligence in my behalf. Such friendship as this deserves uncommon gratitude, and the more I meet with it in a person with whom I can hardly yet say I have the honour of being acquainted. I shall ever remember your undeserved kindness, and be always, very reverend Sir, your highly obliged, WM. BEDFORD."

"VERY REV. SIR, *Dec.* 4, 1735.

"I waited on Dr. Simpson† this morning with a letter from Dr. Mead (to whom I have been almost as troublesome as I am to you). He received me very kindly, and promised to give me his hand to the paper, whenever it comes. I saw Mr. Folkes too this morning, who tells me I need not fear Dr. Morgan, from what he wrote to him about me by the last post. Mr. Folkes has also promised me to endeavour this evening to get Dr. Hoadly‡ to write for me to the Master of Ben'et §, who would otherwise hardly have refused; for, if I understand aright, he solicited several of the heads for Leatherland, and therefore it should seem that of course he will concur with those, whose concurrence he obtained for that gentleman. Dr. Mead is as confident of Dr. Bentley||, as Mr. Folkes is of Dr. Morgan¶; and, therefore, I cannot but think the matter now pretty well out of danger, especially as you have also given me hopes of Dr. Gooch** and Dr. Waterland††. I have not yet heard what success attends the application made for me by Mr. Bradshaw to the Master of Jesus‡‡; but, from what I hear of that gentleman, can hope for little. The Duke of Somerset§§ is not at present in town, so Leatherland's business stands still. If I should be so lucky to have mine done before his Grace comes, then I believe Dr. Mead would present them both together to the Duke, which, as the Duke is a person so difficult of access, would be a great point gained, and would also save the good Doctor a double trouble.

"I ask pardon for the freedom of enclosing a line to Mr. Baker, which I presume will be the less trouble as you are often together. I cannot conclude without desiring your acceptance of my most humble thanks for all your favours, and particularly for your last, of reminding me of Mr. Folkes, of whom I should never have thought but for you. I shall hope for a line at your leisure, and am, and always shall be, reverend and most worthy Sir, your most obliged and most humble servant, WM. BEDFORD."

* Dr. John Adams, Master of Sidney Sussex College.
† Dr. Edmund Simpson, Master of Trinity Hall.
‡ Benjamin Hoadly, M. D. eldest son of the Bishop of Winchester.
§ Dr. Matthias Mawson. || Dr. Richard Bentley.
¶ Dr. Charles Morgan, Master of Clare Hall. He died April 30, 1736.
** Dr. Thomas Gooch, Master of Gonvile and Caius College.
†† Dr. Daniel Waterland, Master of Magdalen College.
‡‡ Dr. Charles Ashton.
§§ Charles Seymour, sixth Duke of Somerset. He died Dec. 2, 1748, æt. 86, after having been Chancellor 60 years.

"VERY

"VERY REV. AND WORTHY SIR, *Dec.* 16, 1735.

"I humbly thank you for your favour of yesterday, which I received with the greatest pleasure, as I need not tell you, being too much interested in all your letters not to expect them with the utmost eagerness; and I can assure you, Sir, good Mr. Baker spoke my own sincere sentiments, when he told me in his kind letter a week ago, 'that I never can make you too many or too great acknowledgments.'

"I received a letter yesterday from my kind friend Dr. Bateman, of Queen's, now at Winchester, out of which I will here give you an extract for your own use; but must beg you of all favours to communicate the contents of it to no mortal but Mr. Baker, lest I should lose the favour of the Master of Queen's, who has hitherto been extremely obliging, and, I doubt not, will continue so. 'I am sorry to find, by accounts from Cambridge, that your applications have not yet been effectual; but am not, however, without hopes that some time hence they may: in the mean time, as my acquaintance there is more intimate than perhaps yours is, at least with such as know the temper of the Heads, you will not think me impertinent if I give you what I am informed is the likeliest way of success. Your interest then seems to me to be defective amongst the Whig-Heads; for, at a meeting when yours and Leatherland's petitions were proposed, Dr. Newcome* and our Master† were the only persons who spoke in favour of yours; and as the principal of the Tories, *viz.* Dr. Long‡, Dr. Ashton, &c. are determined against Mandates in general, and none of the Whigs, of which the meeting was chiefly composed, being engaged in your favour, it of course dropped. I thought you had secured the Vice Chancellor; but I do not perceive that he so much as seconded, instead of proposing your affair, nor had any one a petition drawn up, if there had been a disposition to sign it. Now, as the Whigs do every thing, you must before another attempt is made, get some interest of that sort, and amongst the men of some weight. I wish these hints may be of service to you, but you must say nothing of what passed at the meeting.' You see, Sir, by this, that Dr. Bateman is not aware of the great interest which you, Mr. Baker, Dr. Middleton, Dr. Mead, and Mr. Folkes, have secured for me, and all of it, in all probability, since the time he received the above account from Cambridge; and, indeed, to me his information seems to be wrong, so far as it represents my petition to have been proposed with Dr. Letherland's§, which, if I have hitherto understood you aright, is a mistake in fact. I must confess, Sir, were it not for the good offices you did me so long ago with the Vice Chancellor, and for the actual promise he has made you, I should, to speak my own opinion freely, be more jealous of him than

* Dr. John Newcome, Master of St. John's College.

† Dr. William Sedgewick, Master of Queen's College.

‡ Dr. Roger Long, Master of Pembroke Hall.

§ Dr. Joseph Letherland obtained his degree of M. D. by Royal Mandate in 1736.

any

any body, and that not only from what Dr. Bateman has hinted, but also from his not acquainting you with Dr. Letherland's business time enough to have had mine done at the same meeting, which, doubtless, he might easily have done had he pleased, as he knew of my affair so long beforehand. In short, Sir, as the matter stands thus, will you give me leave to ask you (after all you have done for me already) whether it would be improper to remind the Vice Chancellor again, to acquaint him with what is done, that a majority have actually promised: when he knows this, he may be more diligent to bring it to a conclusion; and I need not add that, unless he be firmly in our interest, the thing must drop of course. I mention this the rather now, because this being about the time of people's going out Batchelors of Arts, it is probable the Heads may have a meeting on that account. I ask your pardon, Sir, if I propose any thing wrong, but it is with entire submission to your judgment. I know not what Dr. Bateman means by the petition he talks of for the Heads to sign; but I suppose it is only somewhat of course, which, as I am entirely ignorant of the matter, I must also wholly depend upon you for the procuring it to be done for me.

"Mr. Folkes tells me that Dr. Morgan has answered his letter, and has promised him to concur. He tells me too that he sent a line to Dr. Hoadly, to desire him to make Dr. Mawson my friend; but whether it was done or no, I am not certain. I told you Dr. Simpson gave me his promise himself. To the many and great troubles I have already given you, I beg leave to add that of presenting my most humble service to Mr. Baker, Dr. Middleton, &c.; and that, with the utmost sincerity and truest gratitude, I am, very reverend Sir, &c. WM. BEDFORD."

"Another reason for what I proposed above, of reminding the Vice Chancellor, is, that many men who are not much applied to, are apt to think themselves neglected. I shall hope for the favour of an answer at your leisure. It might be very easy for the Vice Chancellor, if he be truly my friend, to take off the odium of applying for a second Mandate so soon after the first, by assuring the Heads, that my recommendation was very much prior to Letherland's, and but for an accident had been presented with it. I cannot expect Dr. Letherland will retard his own affair at all on my account: however, he has promised very civilly to be as kind as he can, consistently with his own interest; but, perhaps, after all, it might not be amiss, if the Heads pass my affair, to send it away to the Duke at Newmarket, where he is at present. W. B."

"VERY REV. SIR, *Jan.* 31, 1735-6.

"The obligations I lay under to you already are so many and so great, that I am quite confounded at the thoughts of these repeated troubles that I give you, whereby I become every day deeper in your debt. I cannot, nevertheless, but acknowledge the favour of your last, which brought so many fresh instances of your kind pains and diligence in my behalf, and at the same time gave me the good advice of writing myself to the Vice Chancellor,

cellor, which I do by this very post, a thing I had before thought of more than once, but was afraid of doing it, though I have done it now with courage upon your sanction.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you that, by a letter I received (from a friend of mine who applied to the Bishop of Winchester's youngest son* for his interest in Dr. Mawson) last night, I understand Dr. Mawson has promised me his vote, upon young Mr. Hoadly's application to him by letter.

"I will not detain you any longer now than to repeat my most affectionate thanks to you for your extreme kindness, which is infinitely the more obliging, as it never has been, and perhaps never may be, in my power to be the least deserving of it at your hands. I am, with the greatest thankfulness and the truest esteem, reverend and most worthy Sir, your most obliged and most affectionate humble servant, WM. BEDFORD."

"VERY REV. SIR, *March* 20, 1735-6.

"The great experience I have had of your favour makes me presume again to trouble you upon the old subject; and, as I am very confident that my being perfectly open, and hiding nothing from you, will rather confirm your friendship to me than lessen it, I shall very frankly tell you what past in the last conversation I had with the Vice Chancellor, which was the day before he went out of town, when I waited on him to wish him a good journey.

"He received me very civilly, and told me that he could no longer conceal the reasons he had for not complying with my request, which were, that he feared it might endanger his interest with the Government, to do me so signal a favour; and that, as he proposed no service to himself in the thing, the least he could do was to secure himself from hurt by it; that, as he had always served the Ministry faithfully, he was not without hopes of their considering him for it; but, that such a thing as this might be made a handle of to exclude him from favour, that might otherwise be conferred; giving me withal to understand that the best way for me, and the safest for him, would be to get him applied to by a letter from some person of figure considerable enough to *shield* him (which was his expression) if the thing should ever after rise up as an objection to his merit. He instanced in Dr. Morgan, whose promise in my favour was procured by a letter from his friend Mr. Folkes, to whom he told the Vice Chancellor he could deny nothing, and shewed him the letter Mr. Folkes had wrote him. This the Vice Chancellor applied to me, and told me that Dr. Morgan, if he should be asked why he voted for me, had Mr. Folkes's letter to shew, but that he had nothing to *shield* him. I immediately took the hint, and have made such application, that I believe by this time the Speaker of the House of Commons† has wrote him a letter in my behalf, as also his friend Mr. Idle, of Lincoln's Inn. I cannot

* The Rev. John (afterwards Mr. Chancellor) Hoadly.

† The Right Hon. Arthur Onslow.

certainly

certainly know that this is done by the effect, but the Speaker last Sunday made an absolute promise of doing it, to Sir Thomas Lee, and his brother the Judge, who both dined with him, and asked him the favour; and Mr. Idle made the same promise on Wednesday last; beside some other inferior applications that I believe has been made to him by this time. The matter, therefore, standing thus, Sir, I proceed to beg the favour of you, without taking the least notice of what is done, to go once more to the Vice Chancellor, to see whether any thing has worked upon him, and whether he will be explicit or no, that we may know what we have to depend on; for, after all this, should he refuse, I must entreat you would be so good to get my recommendations from under the hands of our Physicians into your own possession again, for it would be a great misfortune to me to lose it, because I could not, with any face, trouble any of these gentlemen again: and this is all I have to shew in case I should be under the necessity of desiring the good offices of the next Vice Chancellor; who, if this gentleman does not make me odious by the difficulties he raises, will, I dare say, serve me upon the first application. Indeed one great reason that I always flattered myself with Dr. Adams's good intentions on my behalf was founded upon his accepting my recommendations, which I should think in reason he would have rejected at first if he had not designed to serve me, and therefore, till he restores them to you again, I shall hope he does.

"As to yourself, good Sir, I can never make apologies in proportion to the trouble I give you; I can only say, I am infinitely obliged to you, and shall ever acknowledge it. I hope you will favour me with an answer at your leisure. Please to tell good Mr. Baker, with my most humble service, when you see him, that I paid the little bill he drew the other day, and thank him for the kind letter that came with it. I am, very reverend Sir, your most obliged and most humble servant, WM. BEDFORD."

"VERY REV. SIR, *March* 25, 1736.

"I humbly thank you for your kind letter in answer to my last, and am still in hopes that your kindness, with the application from Mr. Townsend and the Speaker, may, at the Vice Chancellor's return, bring the matter to bear. Pray, Sir, was Mr. Townsend's letter directed to Dr. Savage *, or did he open it as Deputy Vice Chancellor in the Vice Chancellor's absence? If it was directed to Dr. Adams himself, I shall hope it will be effectual; if to Dr. Savage, in order for him to represent me favourably to the Vice Chancellor, I shall hope, by your interest with him, that he will do it in such a manner as to let him know he has the Speaker's and Mr. Townshend's authority to back him. I have some fear that the Vice Chancellor retards the business in order to present some other petitions with mine, which may very likely occasion the miscarriage of them all; he himself having hinted to me that more than one are soliciting the same favour. But I am pretty confident that no Hands of

* Dr. William Savage, Master of Emanuel College. He died Aug. 2, 1736.

any

any figure will be obtained to any recommendations from hence in haste: Dr. Mead having told me often that he has already refused, and will absolutely for the future all that shall apply to him (and nobody, I believe, will sign without him), at least till my business is done; and Dr. Wilmot declares the same. I must once more, good Sir, beg the favour of you, that, if the Vice Chancellor after all should declare he will not comply, you would get back the recommendation into your own possession, that so I may have that at least, either to present to the next Vice Chancellor, or to serve me for a *Diploma*, if I cannot get a better: with ten thousand thanks for your abundant goodness and civility, and humble duty to the most worthy Mr. Baker,

"I am, very rev. and dear Sir, your most obliged and most humble servant, WM. BEDFORD."

"VERY REV. SIR, *April* 17, 1736.

"I thank you most heartily for your obliging letter of the 2d instant. I saw the Vice Chancellor this morning, but without any opportunity (he having other company) of mentioning my own business; however, he told me he intended for Cambridge by Monday's stage coach; and talked of returning hither again after Easter. I should be extremely obliged to you, good Sir, if during his stay he might be prevailed upon to do the business, which I should hope Mr. Townshend's letter would infallibly bring to pass, but that a week ago he assured me that, though he had often seen both the Speaker and Mr. Townshend, yet that they had neither of them spoke at all of the matter. I believe indeed they are both afraid of him, for fear of giving him an opportunity to teaze them. I am told on all hands that nobody can do more with him than Dr. Newcome, which you may please to tell Mr. Baker, with my most humble service to him.

"I remain ever, rev. and dear Sir, your most obliged and affectionate humble servant, WM. BEDFORD."

"VERY REV. SIR, *May* 27, 1736.

"Your most obliging letter of the 16th inst should have had an earlier answer, but that I waited to acquaint you with the issue of a fresh application I was making to Dr. Mawson, of whom I requested (by a particular friend of the Doctor's, that I found means of coming at) that, as he had been so good already to promise me his hand, he would go so much farther as to use his interest with the Vice Chancellor, with whom alone the matter seemed at present to hang. He heard my solicitor with much good nature and patience, and then commissioned him to tell me that the matter was taken care of, and would certainly be done. This Doctor is now in town, but will next week be at Cambridge; and then probably, good Sir, if you will take the trouble once more to see the Vice Chancellor, he may give you a satisfactory answer. In the mean time, good Mr. Folkes promises me to write to Dr. Wilcox*, so that I hope we have now again a pretty good prospect.

* Dr. John Wilcox, who had recently succeeded Dr. Morgan as Master of Clare Hall. See p. 249.

"I had

"I had almost forgot to tell you that, in pursuance to the advice of your last kind letter, I waited twice upon the Vice Chancellor, but both times missed of him.

"I humbly thank you for all the trouble you have already been at, and still continue to take for, dear Sir,

"Your obliged and obedient humble servant, WM. BEDFORD.'

"DEAR SIR, *July* 24, 1736.

"I thank you most kindly for your last favour, and am perfectly easy about the testimonial, as you assure me you shall return to Cambridge before another Vice Chancellor is chosen. I was indeed aware of almost all that you say with regard to the present gentleman, if the testimonial had been now taken out of his hands; but am very glad to have my opinion confirmed by yours.

"If you will please to let twenty of your 'Answer to Neal,' as soon as it comes out, be left for me at Mr. Vincent's, a stationer, at the Crown and Sceptre in Ludgate Street, and at the same time let me know where and to whom I shall pay the money for them, I will immediately do it upon the receipt of the books, which I chuse to have in sheets if you please. I should be glad also to know when you expect it will be out. I hope by this time you are well settled in your summer situation; and that your lady and family are all in good health. I am, rev. Sir, your most obliged and humble servant, WM. BEDFORD."

"REV. AND DEAR SIR, *Oct.* 21, 1736.

"I hope you have enjoyed your health and all other happiness during your retirement at Houghton, which I am sure has been not a little increased by the being so long free from so troublesome a correspondent as myself; who now begin again to trouble you.

"I believe, good Sir, you are pretty well convinced that we are to expect no favours from Dr. Adams; and therefore I must make it my business, as diligently as I can, to apply to the succeeding gentleman, and that too as soon as possible, lest some other get the favour before me. You may remember, Sir, that the present gentleman told you last November how concerned he was that you came with my Testimonial after Dr. Leatherland's was presented, and that, had it come sooner, he had offered both together to the Heads; and this he repeated afterwards to me here: how sincerely he spoke, he has since shewn us. But this may serve to caution us to be as early in applying as may be. I have never seen Martin Folkes since he promised me to write to Dr. Wilcox, so know not positively whether he succeeded in his request, or what answer he had from the Doctor. I have asked that gentleman so many favours that I am ashamed to trouble him any more; and therefore, if I can, will get Dr. Wilcox applied to some other way, if I hear he is made Vice Chancellor: though I have no reason to think Mr. Folkes tired of me neither, but he is really a great man. I should be glad if any hint from you, with

with regard either to applying to the Master* of Emanuel or Clare Hall, at your leisure; and, asking ten thousand pardons for renewing this unreasonable trouble again, in great haste I conclude, dear Sir,

"Your most obliged and humble servant, WM. BEDFORD."

"VERY REV. SIR, *Nov.* 11, 1736.

"The Vice Chancellor, Dr. Wilcox, who is now at Kensington, in answer to a very pressing letter sent him by the Bishop of St. Asaph † in my behalf, sends word to his Lordship, that, 'from a former application of a very particular friend, meaning Mr. Folkes, he is inclinable to serve me, but is much more so now, seeing he understands it will be agreeable to his Lordship; only desires to be excused from laying himself under obligation of promise, till he gets to Cambridge and sees how the Heads are affected.' This Letter of the Vice Chancellor's the good Bishop communicated to me yesterday morning, and advised me forthwith to set all my friends to work to prepare the Heads for the thing, that the Vice Chancellor might receive no damp or impressions to my disadvantage upon his first coming to the University. Upon this very score the Bishop writes this post to Dr. Mawson, as I do to Mr. Baker, to beg he would get our Master spoke to, and the Masters of Peter House and Queen's, which may be Dr. Middleton may do; and I shall desire Dr. Mead to write also to Dr. Bentley; and I myself, I believe, shall write to Dr. Simpson this night. The Bishop desired me to make his compliments to you when I wrote, and to tell you that he thinks this the best method to make every thing secure.

"I will, therefore, beg the favour of you, good Sir, to write to such of the Heads as you are acquainted with, to desire they would not be behind-hand, when the Vice Chancellor comes, who is daily expected in the University; so that, this point being thus secured, I hope we shall be very safe from any influence that the Vice Chancellor might receive from such of his Predecessors as have already denied me the favour, who, with the Master of Jesus, are the only Heads, I believe, that we can have no hopes of; but they are enough to do us harm with the Vice Chancellor, unless we keep those that design us well tight in our interest.

"I am very sensible, dear Sir, that I give you abundance of trouble, and am really concerned at it, but I hope now it is almost over, and, as I conceive, when the Heads are wrote to, we shall then be quiet till you come to Cambridge, when after you have been so good to deliver the testimonials, &c. I shall not doubt of the desired effect: for which I shall always be beholden to your friendship and diligence, who am, rev. and dear Sir,

"Your most obedient and humble servant,

"WM. BEDFORD."

* Dr. William Brewson, who had recently succeeded Dr. Savage. See p. 253.

† Dr. Isaac Maddox.

P. S.

P. S. Since I wrote this Letter, I have seen Dr. Mead, who readily promised me to write this night to Dr. Bentley, and gives me leave to make use of his name to Dr. Simpson, to whom I am going to write myself this minute. I shall put off my letter to Mr. Baker till to-morrow's carrier, when in mine to him I shall inclose one from Mr. Folkes to the Vice Chancellor, which I shall desire the favour of depositing in Mr. Baker's hands till he hears the Vice Chancellor is got down, and then he will immediately send it to him. I could wish with all my heart that the Vice Chancellor were to stay here till you get to Cambridge, that then this Letter of Mr. Folkes, my Testimonial, and the Form of a Letter to the Chancellor, might all wait on him at once; and thus, I am persuaded, the whole matter would be concluded at once; however, I hope we are not now in the same danger as last year, of some other man's slipping in before us. I am, once more, most worthy Sir, &c. WM. BEDFORD."

[In the note, p. 256, read "Dr. William *Richardson.*"]

"REV. AND DEAR SIR, *Dec.* 14, 1736.

"I have been long indebted to you for two obliging Letters, which I saw not till last Sunday, having been for these three weeks from home, attending a patient taken ill in his journey from Paris hither; so that, since I had the honour of writing to you last, I have been a traveller in France, about twenty-five leagues beyond Calais.

"I am very much obliged to you for going to the Vice Chancellor with my Testimonial; but begin to be in some fears, since the ten days he desired to consider of the matter are now almost trebly expired: however, I shall continue to hope till I am absolutely refused. In the mean time, I believe, I shall write by this post, to desire young Dr. Plumptre of Queen's to influence Mr. Sedgewick to speak kindly for me to the Vice Chancellor; and Mr. Baker may perhaps do the same for me with our Master. All Whig applications are certainly the best, according to all the informations I can get. I am, very reverend Sir,

"Your most obliged and affectionate servant, WM. BEDFORD."

"VERY REV. SIR, *Jan.* 4, 1736-7.

"I have just been, with your Letter, to the Bishop of St. Asaph, with whom I had the honour to drink your health. If your cold doth not suffer you to go abroad, I beg you would not venture out the sooner upon my account; but rather get some friend to go to the Vice Chancellor with the Certificate, which if already signed by eight besides the Vice Chancellor, may, if you please, be sent up directly by the post: any of the Heads that may be in London (though I shall be informed of that by you if any there be), may as well sign here as at Cambridge, and I can manage that matter myself, with a little of your direction.

"I doubt not but I shall hear from you in a post or two; and in the mean time, with ten thousand thanks for all favours, I remain, reverend and dear Sir,

"Your most obliged and humble servant, WM. BEDFORD."

"VERY REV. SIR, *Warwick Court, Jan.* 8, 1736-7.

"I thank you for the favour of your last, wherein you told me you were setting out for Bedfordshire. I hope this will find you safely returned, and very well after your journey.

"I am sure, notwithstanding you seem a little angry now, you will forgive the Vice Chancellor if he at last vouchsafes me the favour. I wish your not going near him may not make him suspect I have told you more than he would have had me: be that as it will, I can only say, if he does the business, I shall thank him heartily: but, whether he does or not, I shall always acknowledge the very great obligation I have to you, for the true pains you have taken to serve me, which I shall rejoice if ever I have any opportunity of returning. I shall hope for the favour of another line before you go again into the country.

"I cannot forbear hoping that you have not made a resolution not to go near the Vice Chancellor any more upon the affair.

"I remain, reverend and dear Sir,

"Your most obliged and most humble servant, WM. BEDFORD."

"REV. AND DEAR SIR, *Jan.* 11, 1736-7.

"I had the favour of yours, with the Certificate inclosed, which came both very safe by yesterday's post. I humbly thank you for the true pains you have taken in my affair, and for the success that has attended that diligence, which is so much the more extraordinary and obliging, as it was never in my power to deserve it.

"I went immediately to the Duke of Somerset's; but, understand that his Grace is out of town, and, therefore, unless I can negotiate the affair by Letter with his Grace's Secretary, which I am endeavouring to do, it may be long enough still before it is completed.

"Bishop Maddox presents his humble service to you; and was quite ashamed (when I asked him whether your bookseller had brought him what you mentioned) to think that Dr. Knight, to whom he had long ago entrusted it to make you the proper compliments upon that occasion, should have forgot to do it. I am, worthy dear Sir,

"Your most affectionate and most obliged humble servant,

"WM. BEDFORD."

"REV. SIR, *March* 26, 1737.

"I thank you for the favour of your kind letter, and wish you joy of your book's being finished. I have heard nothing as yet of my 20 copies*, which you said you had ordered the printer to send me. Please, good Sir, in your next, to let me know where they are printed, that, if they come not in the mean time, I may send for them. You will be so kind at the same time to let me know what they come to, and where you will please to have me pay the money, which I will immediately do upon the receipt of your answer; and I beg the favour of you, dear Sir, (who have upon all occasions been so industrious and so diligent in

* Of the "Answer to Neal;" see before, p. 255.

my

my business) not to fail me in this particular of your own. I am glad to hear good Mr. Baker is well: pray, when you see him, please to make my compliments acceptable to him.

"The great Duke must have his own time. However, my Lord Winchilsea is so good as to write by this post to the Duchess, so that possibly I may not stay much longer. I am extremely obliged to you for your care and solicitude about the matter, as I am also to good Mr. Warcop, who has always been perfectly civil when I have applied to him. With ten thousand thanks for all favours, I remain, reverend Sir,

"Your most obliged and most humble servant, WM. BEDFORD."

"VERY REV. SIR, *May* 21, 1737.

"I am infinitely obliged to you for your great care and kindness in transmitting my Diploma, which is come very safe. I paid the three guineas to Messrs. Emerson and Hutchinson.

"I met Dr. Middleton accidentally here; so had an opportunity of paying my thanks to him in person, an office I can never do too often to yourself. I shall be glad that any opportunity may offer, that may demonstrate my sincerity. In the mean time can only present my wife's and own most humble service from, reverend and dear Sir, your most affectionate and obliged humble servant, WM. BEDFORD."

"REV. AND DEAR SIR, *Feb.* 11, 1737-8.

"The favour of yours, dated the 3d instant, came not to hand till the 6th. In pursuance of the kind advice there given me, I waited on Dr. Wilcox, who acquainted me that, at the *Audit*, though it was agreed to excuse Dr. Adams, and not to make him answerable for what he had received short on Dr. Letherland's account, yet the Registrar was ordered forthwith to write to that Doctor, and to require of him the further payment of 20*l.* Whether such letter had been actually sent or no, Dr. Wilcox could not then say; but such, he assured me, was the order, and that the payment I made was the same as had been constantly made before on the like occasion, except only in this case of Dr. Letherland, which happened in consequence of the Vicechancellor being absent, and acting by a Deputy, who committed this oversight. This gave me full satisfaction, as I doubt not it will you; to whom, besides all the former obligations I lie under to you, I am particularly indebted for this new instance of your extraordinary friendship and civility.

"I thank you, dear Sir, for all your kindness, and will ever remember it gratefully, though I cannot return it.

"Pray, Sir, be so good, when you see our inestimable friend Mr. Baker, to pay him my best respects. I hope he does not venture out too much this very sharp weather. I am, reverend and most worthy Sir,

"Your most obliged humble servant, WM. BEDFORD."

"DEAR AND REV. SIR, *Yelden, Dec.* 9, 1738.

"Mr. Pomfret being employed to get subscriptions has greatly hindered my intention of serving you as I designed, he having

engaged most of my acquaintances before I applied to them. However, I have got seven gentlemen in my neighbourhood. I should have been extremely glad if I could have been of any further service to you in this affair; but, as few of my neighbourhood have the former parts of the Controversy, I find it on that account only very difficult to engage any more at present. If I can, you may be assured I will use my utmost endeavours to convince you how much I am

"Your most obliged humble servant, WM. BEDFORD."

"VERY REV. SIR, *April* 28, 1739.

"Yours of the 2d instant I have but just received, and that in so torn a condition that I can easily conceive it has been in the carrier's pocket almost ever since the date of it. I went immediately to Mr. Bettenham's, and paid him for *ten copies*, at 5*s.* each; and I must now make a confession, which nothing but the fear of being reputed ungrateful should extort from me, which is, that I should have ventured farther in this volume (on the regard I have for its own and its excellent Author's merits) but that much the greatest share of the number I took of the last volume lies still upon my hands *. I only mention this, as I hinted above, to preserve me from a censure where I must be a wretch indeed if I ever do really deserve one. As I have the greatest obligations to you, I shall ever take a pride in acknowledging myself on all occasions, reverend and dear Sir,

"Your most obliged humble servant, WM. BEDFORD."

"DEAR AND REV. SIR, ..., 1739.

"When your Hudibras is published, I should be glad if you would order your bookseller to send me ten copies, directed for me at Bedford, and I will take care to receive the money for them. The rest of the gentlemen that are in my list have not applied to me for their books; and, as I am not likely to see several of them for a considerable time, I think it would be better for them to send for their books themselves. If they should apply to me hereafter, I will take care to send to you and acquaint you of it.

"I wish I could have been of more service to my good friend Dr. Grey; it would have been a very great satisfaction to

"Your most obedient humble servant, WM. BEDFORD."

"DEAR SIR, *Bedford, Dec.* 17, 1743.

"Mr. Smith received a letter last night from town, to acquaint him that, if a certificate was signed by two Clergyman, Mrs. Martha Dewbury, relict of the Rev. Mr. Dewbury, of Husband-Crawley, Bucks, was living, she would be entitled to some charity unknown. As you are always a friend to the distressed, I make bold to request the favour of you, immediately on the receipt of this, to send such a certificate, inclosed to Mrs. Giberne, at the Wheat-sheaf in Old Broad-street. It would not be proper to mention her being in an alms-house: it is sufficient to certify that she is living in your parish in Cambridge.

"Your most obedient humble servant, WM. BEDFORD."

* See before, pp. 255-258.

From

From Mr. S. Belgrave.

" Worthy Sir, *Bromham, April* 11, 1747.

" By good Lord Trevor's indulgence I came last Tuesday with him to this place, where, after forty miles travel, I found great refreshment from your very obliging letter, and most heartily thank you. Your kind intention to serve Mrs. King is gratefully acknowledged by Lord Trevor, and all her friends.

" I did not see Mr. Coxeter but the day before I left London. He sent me the inclosed, inscribed as you see, so I venture to forward it, though hardly, I think, worthy of your notice.

" My Lord, with great pleasure, promises to subscribe for Dr. Rutherland's book.

" When I accidentally saw Misses Wilkinsons in town, they told me their father was well. I am told, since I came hither, he is dead.

" You will, Sir, I trust, excuse my manner of writing, for I am at present very ill. Was I able to embrace your kind invitation, I think verily the harmony, politeness, beauty, and good nature, which reigns throughout your family, would cure me.

" The very thought revives, dear Sir, your lady's, daughter's, and your most obliged humble servant, S. Belgrave."

" Dear Sir, *Bromham, May* 7, 1747.

" Mrs. King has been some time at my Lord Trevor's. Her grief, especially for the manner of her husband's death, is exceeding, and so are his Lordship's perpetual charitable endeavours to lighten it; and yesterday, by his application, every Clergyman, &c. at Bedford Visitation readily subscribed.

" His Lordship and all here charge me with compliments; and you are desired to return what Receipts you have (which it seems are unsigned) to Mr. Clark; and as many as you please to order shall be sent to you, signed by Mrs. King, forthwith.

" I can never sufficiently acknowledge the favour of your last; so pray let me repeat my thanks, and let them find acceptance from, Sir, your most obliged humble servant, S. Belgrave."

From the Earl of Berkshire *.

" Sir, *Duke Street, Westminster, May* 5, 1739.

" The bearer hereof is my Steward, who has been encouraged by me to enter his son at St. John's. He has desired me to beg the favour of you, to take him under your tuition; or, if you shall think it inconvenient, that you would recommend him to any other Tutor you approve of. His request to me I could not with any justice refuse, as I am convinced of his probity and integrity, and shall, I believe, always esteem him as a man of approved fidelity. He proposes to enter him a Pensioner, and I know him to be a sober well-disposed boy, and hope he will do well. I am, Sir, with great sincerity,

" Your faithful humble servant, Berkshire."

* Henry-Bowes Howard, fourth Earl of Berkshire, in 1745 succeeded Henry Earl of Suffolk in his titles, and became the first Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. He died July 19, 1756, æt. 70.

From

From the Rev. Dr. Thomas Birch.

"Reverend Sir, *London, St. John's Lane, July* 11, 1738.

"I find by a letter of yours to Mr. John Clarke, the bookseller, of the 10th instant, that you intend to transmit to him some poems of Dr. Moss, to be inserted in the General Dictionary, for which favour I shall make you due acknowledgments. I hope that one of those poems is the Epigram which the Doctor wrote upon Burnet's History*. The Memoirs which I made use of for his Life are those prefixed by Dr. Snape to the first volume of his Sermons. If you can furnish me with any addition to them within about ten days, I shall be extremely obliged to you; and am, reverend Sir, your most obedient servant, Tho. Birch."

From Mr. John Brindley†.

"Sir, *Dec.* 9, 1731.

"By order of Dr. Savage, I sent you the six additional volumes of the Byzantine Historians, as likewise a copy of the same for Dr. Savage, of Emanuel College. They were both packed up in one parcel, and directed for you, dated Sept. 3, 1731; and I wrote to you the next day to inform you of their coming, requesting you would let Dr. Savage know that a copy was ordered for him. A letter from Dr. Savage of Clothall informs me that Dr. Savage, Master of Emanuel College, has not received his book yet; so presume my letter miscarried which informed you that there was a book for him. Be pleased to favour me with a line, whether you have received the parcel. I have been at the Bull Inn, in Bishopsgate, where I delivered the parcel, but have not had the good fortune of seeing the books or parcel. Your answer by the next post will oblige, honoured Sir,

"Your most humble servant, J. Brindley."

From Mr. Christopher Byron ‡.

"Good Sir, *Manchester, Feb.* 25, 1744.

"I have sent a bill for the balance of what I had in my hands for the subscriptions to Hudibras, in which I hope there is no mistake. As I have a friend to whom I have obligations in this matter, I shall gratefully accept of your kind offer of a copy of the second edition, as a further token of your friendship to

* Dean Moss's Epigram was before in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IV. p. 237; and the slight mention of "*one Prior*" in Bishop Burnet's "History," produced the following neat Epigram from Mr. Robert Dodsley:

"*One Prior!* and is this, this all the fame
The Poet from the Historian can claim?
No; Prior's verse Posterity shall quote,
When 'tis forgot *one Burnet* ever wrote."

† The well-known bookseller in New Bond Street.

‡ In the Preface to his Edition of Hudibras, Dr. Grey, mentioning his literary friends, says, "In the first place, I am highly indebted to the worthy and ingenious Mr. Christopher Byron of Manchester, for a great number of excellent Notes;" and Mr. Byron appears to have been as zealous in promoting the sale of the work.

me,

me, and regard for those in whom I have an interest. I am proud to hear that my small share in the work has met with a favourable indulgence with your friends, as well as with mine here, though I will assure you I had no ambition of this kind; my sole view and desire (as I at first told you) being only that so valuable an author might appear in the completest manner.

"Our friend Dr. Byrom* is too busy at present to receive your compliments, being engaged in a very deep affair. We have a Prussian here, who teaches several languages; and the Doctor is learning of him High Dutch, in order (would you believe it?) to read Jacob Behmen in the original! I have asked the Doctor whether Jacob is more intelligible there than in the English translation; and he assures me he is equally so in both; that he himself perfectly understands him; and that the reason other people do not, is the blindness and naughtiness of their hearts, &c.—So, at present, Jacob is the reigning favourite with the Doctor, who is the only one that I have known (or heard of since Ralpho's day) could understand Jacob Behmen. I thought this piece of intelligence, as it is rare, would be acceptable, not having any other news out of this part of the country, that, I suppose, can be entertaining to you.

"I remain, with the utmost respect, dear Sir,

"Your much obliged and obedient servant, CHR. BYRON."

"GOOD SIR, *Manchester, July* 31, 1759.

"On receipt of your favour I waited upon Mr. Thyer†, and he readily agreed to oblige you with some part of Butler's MSS.; but said the consent of his co-proprietor would be necessary, whom I have since seen (one Mr. Massey), and he also inclines thereto; so that, as soon as they are a little disengaged from their present hurry of delivering out the 'Remains,' I doubt not the sending you a part of the manuscript.

"We could not think of any better method of conveying a copy to you than by Mr. Massey's order on their Printer in London, which I send inclosed, and on sight thereof he will deliver one to your friend there for your use. I am sorry I could not convey it to you with less trouble, and free from expence.

"Mr. Thyer desires his compliments, and will be obliged to you for a copy of Mr. Fazakerley's Opinion‡ whenever you have leisure to get it transcribed; and also that you would be pleased to insert among the subscribers to Mr. Baker's Life our Public Library for one copy, and himself for another. If you had not prevented me by a generous offer of one to myself, I should

* Dr. John Byrom, F. R. S. author of many ingenious writings in prose and verse; but more particularly distinguished as a professor of the art of short-hand. He died at Manchester, Sept. 28, 1763. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 58, 203.

† Mr. R. Thyer, Keeper of the Public Library at Manchester, published, in 1759, "The genuine Remains, in Verse and Prose, of Mr. Samuel Butler, Author of Hudibras, from the original Manuscripts," 2 vols. 8vo.

‡ On the matter in dispute between Dr. Grey and some of the London Booksellers, respecting the copy-right of Butler's Hudibras.

have

have been proud of being in your list, but will try to procure one or two in my stead, and hope so useful a work will not be stifled for want of proper encouragement.

"My health (of which you make a kind enquiry) is not so good as when I had the pleasure of seeing you. An asthma, or shortness of breath, is creeping upon me, especially in Winter, so that I am quitting my profession, and not retire much into the country. I hope you continue well; being at all times

"Your most obliged and obedient servant, CHR. BYRON."

From the Rev. Dr. JOHN CHAPMAN *.

"DEAR SIR, *London, July* 29, 1738.

"I received yours, and send you accordingly the curious story of the Piper, which is as follows:

'1665. A dreadful plague raged this Summer in London, and swept away 97,309 persons. It was usual for people to drop down in the streets as they went about their business; and a story is reported as *a certain truth*, that a bagpiper, being excessively overcome with liquor, fell down in the street, and there fell asleep. In this condition he was taken up and thrown into a cart early the next morning, and carried away with some dead bodies. Meanwhile he awoke from his sleep, it being now about day-break; and rising up, began to play a tune, which so surprised the fellows that drove the cart, who could see nothing distinctly, that in a fright they betook themselves to their heels, and would have it that they had taken up the devil in the disguise of a dead man.' (Sir John Reresby's Memoirs, pp. 10, 11, printed in 1735.)

"This is the whole of the story, and faithfully transcribed. As to your other affair, I could do nothing in it hitherto, because Mr. Harding † has been out of town, and it is uncertain when he will return, but as soon as he does, I shall hear, and then will talk the matter over with him. I cannot send you yet my list of subscribers, because it is a growing one, and I hope to bring it up before I have done to the number of 30.

"I hope you had a pleasant and safe journey to Houghton; and remain yours affectionately, J. CHAPMAN."

"DEAR SIR, *Lambeth, July* 21, 1741.

"I received the favour of yours, and thank you for your kind congratulations, but am sorry that my book is not yet conveyed to your hands; which delay if I could have apprehended, some other way would have been taken for it.

"I did not see Mr. Hammerton when your letter was delivered to me, nor do I know his particular business; but, whatever it was, I should certainly pay no small regard to Dr. Grey's recommendations of him.

* Chaplain to Abp. Potter, and afterwards Archdeacon of Sudbury. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 193.

† Mr. Samuel Harding, Bookseller in St. Martin's Lane.

"As

"As to Hudibras, I do not doubt but you will very agreeably illustrate him, and whatever form you print in, desire you will take me for one of your subscribers. Mr. Morell * generally, I think, lives at Kew, not far from hence, though perhaps at this time he may reside upon his living of Buckland near Berkway, which he had from our College upon the death of Mr. Batty. I am not much acquainted with him, but if I hear of him, or chance to see him, will let him know your design and desire.

"Your faithful friend and servant, J. CHAPMAN."

"DEAR SIR, [*Not dated.*]

"Harding was abroad beyond sea all the time I was in London, so that I had no opportunity of making your proposals to him; but by this time he is returned in all probability, being expected, as his family told me, last week at farthest. As to my list, it does not rise so high, yet as I hinted to you it would, because I unluckily missed of some persons that I depended upon finding; but I can engage for two dozen of your books at this time, and hope to complete my number, 30, in a little time. I am now very busy with the press here, and wishing you and family all health and pleasure in the country, remain, &c. J. CHAPMAN."

From the Rev. JOHN CHURCH †.

"SIR, *Angers, Aug.* 17, *N. S.* 1736.

"I am sensible I ought to have returned you my thanks sooner for the obliging present you made me of your two books. I ordered them to be sent me as as soon as they came; but, how-

* The learned Grecian; of whom see "Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 561.

† The Rev. John Church was admitted to Westminster School in 1723; elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1727; M.A. 1730. He was presented to the Rectory of Boxford, Suffolk, in 1735; and to that of Croton, otherwise Crowton, in the same county, 1742. He married, in 1745, Susan daughter of Mr. Thomas Carew, of Little Waldingford, by whom he had one daughter, Elizabeth. His wife died Aug. 13, 1769, æt. 49; and he afterwards ventured on a second marriage. In 1781, Bishop Newton, in the entertaining memoirs of his own Life, says, "After Dr. [Peirson] Lluyd's death, two others of the Bishop's contemporaries were then living, Lord Mansfield and Mr. Church, who were both elected to Oxford at the same time that he was to Cambridge. Mr. Church was usually called *Honest John Church*, and very worthy he was of the appellation. As he resided altogether upon his livings in Suffolk he was but little known in the world; but wherever he was known he was greatly esteemed, having been both man and boy a pattern of prudence and discretion, of probity and integrity, of good temper and good manners, and in many respects living up to the character of the good Parson, imitated from Chaucer, and enlarged by Dryden." It appears by a grave-stone at Boxford, that Mr. Church died Oct. 27, 1785, æt. 80.—I regret to add that the latter years of so learned and ingenious a man were embittered by pecuniary distress. Notwithstanding his preferments, and a fortune by two wives, he was always necessitous; and his livings were under sequestration when he died. His distressed circumstances were by some attributed to his liberal contributions to the Pretender. We may, therefore, guess at his principles, with which indeed one of his Contemporaries has likewise been charged.

ever,

ever, they did not reach me at Groningen till the latter end of May, and only two days before I left the place. We left Groningen the last of May, N. S. and got here Aug. 1. By that means I packed them up with some other things that were to be sent to this place by sea; but, unfortunately, those things are not yet arrived, so that I cannot at present have the pleasure of telling you I have read them over. I hope, however, the seas or the seamen will not deprive me of the sight of them much longer; so that I may have a new occasion (as I have had many a one) of seeing how much I am obliged to you for thinking of me. The good Professor (whom I have ventured to ask pardon of this post) tells me that I am much obliged to a pretty little acquaintance, that is sometimes upon your knee, for fearing sometimes lest I should be drowned in the great pond. I should be very sorry that she should have any fears upon my account, unless they amuse her, and give her somewhat to prattle about. When I have crossed the great pond once more, I hope to talk over these dangers with her as much as she pleases; and tell her of all the bears, wolves, camels, ostriches, and lions, and many other strange creatures that I saw at Chantilly and Versailles. There was indeed a very fine collection of beasts and birds at Chantilly, such as would have frightened her enough to have talked on for a month or two. But, however, in many places I met with some things that would have entertained any man. For want of any thing more material to trouble you with, and that you may have as much for your money as may be, I will beg leave just to let you know some of our rambling.

"Some days that we spent at the Prince of Orange's at Loo were most agreeable, and it was with no little regret that we quitted one of the most pleasant places I have seen. Thence we struck off into an excursion into Germany; and saw a very handsome sight in the King of Prussia's soldiers at Wesel; however, the garrison there are the smallest men he has in the service; and I was sorry to see that the tallest of those there were six or seven Englishmen. Thence we ran along with extreme pleasure to Dusseldorp and Cologne, on the very banks, as it were, of the Rhine; but I could not find a bit of Cæsar's bridge to bring home to Dr. Warren (though Cæsar left most part of one of his bridges standing), to lay up with the fragments of that sort which, I think, are in Trinity Hall Library. Dusseldorp, however, entertained us much, there being an invaluable collection of pictures made by the late Elector Palatine. From Cologne we crossed to Aix-la-Chapelle, which has many particulars to recommend it; but none pleased me more than a large quarto Latin MS. Testament. It was really found with several other things in Charlemagne's sepulchre, and had been a Testament he used; so that it must be at least 900 years old. It was wrote in large golden capitals on the finest thinnest paper or vellum in the world, of a colour (the nearest I can imagine) that gold-beaters' skin shews when perhaps ten times doubled together. It

It was perfectly fair and clean, except at the beginning of St. John's Gospel,—there pretty much soiled, all the Emperors at their Coronation being sworn upon this very book, and always laying their hand there. Thence we crossed on to a Maestricht, where, a quarter of a mile out of town, is St. Peter's mountain. You enter there a cavern (which the people of the town say was begun by the Romans), cut entirely in a rock of stone, that runs 6 leagues on to Liege. Whoever began it, it seems to have been begun merely for cutting away stone, which they still cut away every day for building. The whole extent is many miles more than any one knows, for there are a thousand passages and turnings in it; and many without flambeaux to guide them have been miserably lost. We had a guide and flambeaux, and rambled in it for three or four miles. In some places it is thirty or forty feet high, or more; and, as they daily cut away, will be every year higher and higher. In four or five places, where they have cut away too much, the earth above has fallen in.

"It would tire you to death to add any account of what we saw at Spa, Namur, Mons, Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Lisle, Tournay, &c. At Paris, you may be sure, we met with entertainment enough: at the Scotch Jesuits there, I fancy either you or Mr. Baker would have willingly took a peep with us. There was a folio volume of Letters of Mary Queen of Scots and her husband, and King James I. and his Queen, &c. all originals: but most were Queen Mary's to the Archbishop of Glasgow, who gave the Society this book, and many other papers. At the end of the book was Queen Mary's Will in her own writing, the day before her being beheaded; all in French. I read many parts of it: and last of all a sort of a Codicil in her own hand (disposing of four or five other particulars), dated in her own words, 'Le Matin de ma Mort.'

"I have not room to crowd in more, and am ashamed of having said so much; but I trust your usual goodness will excuse it. I must beg you to make my compliments to your own good family, and to all College and Coffee-house friends; particularly to Mr. Baker, Dr. Middleton, Dr. Warren, Mr. Rooke, &c.

"I am, good Sir, your most obliged servant, JOHN CHURCH.

"Mr. Danvers's compliments attend you."

"SIR, *Boxford, Feb.* 25, 1745-6.

"Will you give me leave, upon the strength of favours long ago received from you, to ask another? An honest man in my neighbourhood (that as a Bookseller only of Bibles and the like, has helped on his other trade of Drapery, &c.) has ventured, I fear, much out of his depth, and bought Dr. Wilkins's * Library of above 2000 volumes. He has a large family, and therefore I wish him well; and since he has engaged in such an affair, and is greatly ignorant in books, in his distress I promised to venture to ask the favour of you to price his Catalogue, that he may

* Dr. David Wilkins, Rector of Hadleigh, died Sept. 6, 1745. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 333.

give

give a guess whereabouts to ask for them. If you are so good as to give leave for it, I will take the liberty to convey you the Catalogue as soon as he has taken a tolerable one. That he bought them by is a sad one. He will propose selling them piecemeal in the country. But whether you will take this trouble or not, I hope you will be so good as to excuse my mentioning it. It will at least have given me the pleasure of enquiring after your health and your family's, and to acknowledge the many favours I have already received. Be so good as to make my compliments to Mrs. Grey and your family, to the Professor, Dr. Monson, Dr. Middleton, and Dr. Rooke, and any that intend me so much pleasure as to ask after me. I am, dear Sir,

"Your most obliged humble servant, JOHN CHURCH."

"DEAR SIR, *Hadleigh, March* 13, 1745-6.

"I must thank you again for your goodness to honest Keymer, though I will take another opportunity to do it. In the mean time I am obliged to you for the pamphlets he tells me you have sent me. What they are, I know not, for in his hurry he cannot yet find them. The same hurry prevents his writing now, and he begs me to send his thanks for all favours. I hope he has had a pretty good sale, considering all things, for the first day. In the mean time he has secured, according to your desire, the Thurloe's* for you at five guineas; and has to beg of you, if you can, to get the sets of Moss bound at Cambridge, and he will pay the binding, &c.; only he would be much obliged to you if you could send him one of the sets ready bound by Smith's next coming; and then he hopes to have an opportunity of selling them next week in the course of the sale. The other sets you will send by the first carriage afterwards.

"Your most humble servant, JOHN CHURCH."

Letters of the Rev. Dr. TIMOTHY CUTLER †, and others, on Church Affairs in New England.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR, *Boston, New England, April* 2, 1725.

"Your very kind and valuable packet lodged in this town two months in the bottom of a Dissenter's chest, before ever it came into my hands or knowledge. I heartily thank you for the present, wherein my friends have had their share, according to your order. As to Mr. Lucas's friend Dr. Masters, I am credibly informed that he died above half a year ago, for which reason I have kept the letter by me till my present dispatch of it to you. Please, Sir, to give him my humble service, and tell him I wish it lay in my

* The "State Papers," in seven folio volumes, of John Thurloe, Secretary of State to the two Cromwells.

† This respectable Divine received the degree of D. D. by Diploma from the University of Oxford, May 21, 1723, on quitting this country as a Missionary to Boston, where he was appointed to the Rectory of Christ's Church.—Some extracts from these Letters have been given in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. pp. 545—549; but they are here preserved in a regularly connected series, as they will be found to be interesting documents in Ecclesiastical History.

power

power to express my regards to him. We are particularly obliged to you for the good pains you have taken to expose the quibbles and falsehoods of our worthless great man *; and think it wants no emendation; to be sure, Sir, I have more modesty than to pretend to make any, except I should leave out your text in the front, wherein I hope for your pardon. A bookseller promises me to get it printed, though indeed New England is too dull a place for such a work.

"As to the disposal of your 'Answers to Peirce †,' I refer you wholly to Mr. Checkley's letter, as also about the state of his own affairs. Some good friends in town have made his fines easy to him; and whatever his sufferings have been, we reap this advantage by it, that we have an instance of a barefaced persecution, for by the verdict of a Jury, he is acquitted from any thing seditious relating to the Civil Government, and is only punished for detecting their schism, when the blackest and most hellish things are here vented against the Church with commendation. I rejoice in the growing greatness of Cambridge, and pray God favour it. I think Mr. Doughty's Sermon to have been a fine introduction to the noble design, and the plan promises what I should think myself very happy to see with my own eyes. In the mean time I cannot help envying you when here is a paltry town of the same name, where there are near 300 scholars, among whom a churchman durst hardly say his soul is his own; and, I think, it will never be well till that College become an Episcopal College, or we have one founded with us.

"I am much obliged for your account of books. I have had a thousand longings for Cotelerius since your letter; but, since my abilities will not reach it, I must be contented without it; but if Bishop Chandler doth well answer the Freethinkers book, called, 'The Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion,' I will upon your good character send for them both. I have sent you two of Mr. Honyman's pieces (which he modestly desires I would apologise for), with some more wretched trumpery that, I fear, nobody will find time to answer. I am oppressed with the labour of making and preaching two or more Sermons a week, as I would enter the lists with them. I find that, in spite of malice and the basest arts, our godly enemies can easily stoop to, that the interest of the Church grows, and penetrates into the very heart of this country. Within eight miles of good Mr. Johnson, of whose welfare I have lately heard, there is a considerable congregation of Churchmen; and it will not be long before they petition the Society for a Missionary. Mr. Johnson's reputation grows, and good success attends him. This great town swarms with them; and we are so confident of our power and interest, that, out of four Parliament-men which this town sends to our General Assembly, the Church intends to put up

* See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. pp. 528, 529.

† Rev. James Peirce, an eminent Dissenting Minister. He died March 30, 1726, æt. 53.

for

for two, though I am not very sanguine about our success in it. However, it is worth trying; and could we fill our lower House with Churchmen, we might get repealed some cruel Acts, which bring Churchmen under a double charge—to maintain a Dissenting teacher, and the Church too. My Church grows faster than I expected; and while it doth so, I will not be mortified by all the lies and affronts they pelt me with. My greatest difficulty ariseth from another quarter, and is owing to the covetous and malicious spirit of a clergyman in this town, who in lying and villainy is a perfect over-match for any Dissenter that I know; and, after all the odium that he contracted heretofore among them, is fully reconciled and endeared to them by his falsehood to the Church and spite at me. I have a clear conscience towards him, and have tried to gain him; and, for the peace of the Church, have passed over many affronts that every body would not have thought supportable, and have not stirred till he gave such a vent to his furious malice that none but an ass would bear; upon which I have made my complaint, which I need not be particular in, because I doubt not the Dean of Ely* hath related it to you. I am greatly obliged to that reverend gentleman for the comfort he gave me of a very tender letter upon it, even under the remainders of a heavy fit of the gout. I doubt not of his and sundry others readiness to assist me; but am not very ready to promise myself any good successes from it. However, I have done justice to myself, and this shall be my satisfaction, be the event as it will.

"It is now above a year since a Society of Churchmen hath been established, to make provision for the necessity of any of its members; for the assistance of any person that may go off in the Church's service; for a good Library, &c. The stock is already 130*l.*; and it will not be long before we are considerable. We hope many good gentlemen in England will countenance the design of a Public Library, much needed among us. I am impatient to see your 'Answer to Calamy,' which you promise me some of.

"We are told Colonel Shute is to come again over to us, which surely will be much better than if our Fanatic country prevailed in their cause against him; and certainly, if he hath any sense in him, he will not think our Fanaticks worthy of any more of his favour. If this find you in London, I should be obliged to you, Sir, for an account of his affairs. Please also to give my service to Mr. Wheatly, and be a motive to him to perform his promise in writing to me; likewise to Dr. Marshal, of whom I should be glad to know whether he hath received any Madeira wine by means to his content;—never forgetting the Reverend Dean, whom I thank for all his compassions towards us, and hope for his prayers as long as he lives; and herewith would I include his good lady and yours. Sir, this is the first opportunity since your last letter. Your opportunities this time of the year will be frequenter, by which I hope you will not forget your unworthy but sincere friend and most humble servant, TIM. CUTLER."

* Dr. Robert Moss; of whom see "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p.166.

To

To the Rev. Dr. Timothy Cutler.

"Sir, *London, ..., May* 1725.

"I am sorry for the temper you generally discover in New England. I can assure you your credit is very low at Court. We reckon you so bent upon setting up for yourselves, that there is a general disposition to humble you; the treatment the Governor has met with, has raised great and general resentments; and, I fear, you never will have one like him. I am sorry you take your enemies for your friends, and your friends for your enemies. I fear your Charter is gone, and past recovery. I am concerned for your College, and in that respect should be glad to serve you if I was able. I should take it as a favour if you would let me know the state of it, and what way it might best be befriended.

"Do your Gentlemen Representatives think to stand it out against our Court, and defend themselves by impunity? Can they expect another Governor will be so snubbed? What do you mean that you have not another agent here? I could tire you with queries. I hope you will excuse my freedom, though I am heartily sorry for you as a Colony, and for yourselves in particular. I pray God over-rule and direct all for the best."

"Rev. Sir, *Boston, New England, June* 21, 1725.

"I have received your kind Letter, dated at Cambridge, Aug. 7, 1724, for which I return you my hearty thanks.

"The manuscript with which you were pleased to oblige us shall be printed as soon as we can bring the Printers to any temper, who have been so much menaced by the Teachers, that we have found it very difficult to get any thing printed in defence of the Church. The inclosed pamphlets, which I desire you to accept, I printed by stealth, at the time of my first trial. Had the Judges known of it, they would have made it a forfeiture of my bonds (for, you must know, my countrymen think it treason to write in defence of the Church); and indeed I had not run such a risque, had there not been a necessity for it. There was at that time a great dispute betwixt two leaders of the sub-divisions of the schism, a Baptist, and a Quaker lately a Baptist, with both whom I conferred when I fled from the moderation of the Independent into the Narraganset country, the seat of the Quakers and Baptists.

"Five hundred have been dispersed in those parts, and have done a great deal of service already.

"You must excuse the lowness of the diction; though, by the good it has already done, I would flatter myself that it is not ill-suited to the end proposed, viz. demonstrating to either party the inconsistency of their respective schemes in their own dialect; to keep close to which, and to write with perspicuity, I assure you is not very easy.

"I have made enquiry for that Fanatical Collection [part of a Register]; but cannot yet find it.

"If

"If your Bookseller will send twenty of your excellent book against Peirce *, bound in calf, and filleted with gold at 3*s.* 9*d.*; he running the risque, I believe I can sell them; which if I do, I shall charge no commission. If I cannot sell them all, I will carefully return the remainder; but I make no question of it, if they be well bound, and at that price.

"Reverend Sir, the severe prosecutions I have been under from the Independents, since my arrival, obliged me to make application to some of my friends in England, hoping they would have been able to have procured for me the favour of my Lord of London †, or a *Noli prosequi*; and though, I fear, they have not succeeded, yet the readiness which (I am informed) those worthy gentlemen express, as to have procured what might have screened me from the fury of these Independent zealots, I must acknowledge, has afforded me a pleasure next to that of their being successful in it. I acknowlege it a great favour to be thought worthy of their notice; and I assure you, Sir, that the friendly letters from the reverend gentlemen to whom I had the honour to be known in England have been, in my distress and trouble, a great consolation to me.

"I shall not tire you with a long narrative of my sufferings from the Dissenters; but beg leave to entertain you with the joyful news of the increase of the Church.

"Last month the frame of a Church was raised at Fairfield, a flourishing county town in Connecticut, but 10 miles from Mr. Johnson.

"The people at Newport in Rhode Island are building a spacious and beautiful Church, of timber, designing to give the frame of the old one to the people of Westerley, a town in the Narraganset, who are desirous of a Church, but 15 miles from the reverend Mr. McSparran, who preached last week at New London, in Connecticut, 40 miles distant from his own parish, a place of great trade, the seat of the late Governor, and where the King's Collector always resides; at which time there was 150*l.* subscribed towards the building of a Church there.

"This week I accompany Dr. Cutler to Braintry, 10 miles from Boston, who goes thither, at the desire of some of the inhabitants, to administer the Sacrament.

"The Church-people in this last-mentioned town are very poor, but they are raising what they can in order to build a small church; and I design my brother-in-law, who is an ingenious young gentleman, taking the degree of Master this next July, and a sincere convert to the Church shall act what a Layman may act among them, that is, read the service of the Church (excepting the absolution), and some good Sermons, to keep the people in heart, who are much discouraged and distressed for want of a minister upon the spot; Dr. Cutler engaging to preach there once a month, until they shall be provided with a Missionary.

* See before, p. 269.

† Dr. Edmund Gibson.

"This

"This, Sir, is the promising prospect of the increase of the Church here; of which the Dissenters are so sensible, that they make use of all the methods that envy, spite, and malice, can suggest, to hinder the growth of it: one of which was the late Memorial of Dr. Cotton Mather, in the name of the Dissenting Teachers here, to the General Court, that they might have liberty to convene a Synod. Had they succeeded, we have reason to fear that they would have invented something like the Solemn League and Covenant to prejudice the rising generation against the Church.

"Dr. Cutler and Mr. Myles put in a Memorial against it (Mr. Harris refusing to join with them against his dear brethren the Dissenters!), in which the following paragraph prove what I foretold it would prove, a Remora to the Schismatical Convention, which made me the more urgent to have it inserted. It is in the following words; *viz.*

'Whereas, by Royal Authority, the Colonies in America are annexed to the Diocese of London; and inasmuch as nothing can be done in Ecclesiastical matters without the cognizance of the Bishop: We are therefore humbly of opinion, that it will neither be dutiful to his most sacred Majesty King George, nor consistent with the Rights of our Right Reverend Diocesan, to call or encourage the said Synod, until the pleasure of his Majesty shall be known therein.'

"This puzzled the Lower House; wherefore, after reading this clause several times over, and a short debate upon it, they unanimously voted to defer the affair of the Synod until their Session in the fall.

"I hope my Lord of London will defend his own Rights, and at the same time see the necessity of a Bishop in these parts. I pray God, in mercy to his Church, to send us that one thing necessary, not only to the well-being, but to the very being of a Church—I mean a Bishop; a principle of unity upon the spot, to heal those disorders which neither the vigilance nor wisdom of that great Prelate, our right reverend Diocesan, at so great a distance, can foresee, or, I fear, prevent.

"In a short time I propose to send you an account of the Charitable Society of the Church of England, and of the Public Library erected here; the laying the foundation of both which I have been (thanks to my good God) the happy though unworthy instrument.

"Reverend Sir, I beg pardon for this long letter, and shall now conclude with assuring you, that, by God's assistance, no threats nor sufferings shall deter me from prosecuting that glorious cause, to which for many years I have been devoted; always bearing in my mind the paternal advice and blessing of that consummate Prelate, the late good Archbishop of York*, which I received from him the last time I had the honour to pay my duty to him in private, and represent the state of the Church in New England; *viz.* 'Arm yourself with the humility and

* Dr. Lancelot Blackburn.

courage of a Christian; and, when God shall suffer the enemies of his Church to afflict you, receive it with patience and cheerfulness, praying for your persecutors.' Which good advice I have endeavoured to follow; and still trust in God that I shall survive the storms that have hitherto afflicted me, and live to see the happy arrival of a Bishop; at which time, I am well assured, the Church, like an irresistible torrent, though not with the like ruinous effects, but with salvation and healing under its wings, will bear down all before it. Which that God may grant, is the hearty prayer of, Reverend Sir,

"Your very much obliged humble servant, JOHN CHECKLEY.

"P. S. Pray give my duty to that great and good man, the reverend Dean of Ely, and my hearty service to all the reverend gentlemen in London, of your acquaintance, to whom I had the honour to be known; and, when you shall re-visit

——————'the pleasing banks of Cam,
(Where Abraham Cowley sweetly sigh'd his flame,')

pray give my very humble service and respects to the reverend Dr. Lany* and Professor Dickins†, from whom I received a great deal of civility."

"The following paragraphs are taken from a Letter dated the 28th of January last [1724-5], from Boston in New England:

"The late commitment of Mr. Gershom Wodell, and his being expelled the House of Representatives, hath made a great talk here. The fact is this:

"Mr. Wodell was a Member of the House of Representatives, and hearing the Letter of their Excellencies the Lords Justices read in the Lower House, and observing how much it condemned the intended Convocation of Dissenting Teachers in this country; and knowing how much some people were bent upon the holding a Synod; he thought it would be highly proper that the people might know his Majesty's pleasure,and by such a knowledge act more dutifully for the future The Lieutenant-Governor had lodged the Letter in the Secretary's office, an office of Record, where Mr. Wodell demanded a copy of it, which was delivered him by the Secretary's clerk, who received 10*s.* of Mr. Wodell for the said copy. Mr. Wodell carried the copy to Mr. John Checkley, who transcribed it, and shewed it to several gentlemen of the Church of England, by which means the Independents here came to the knowledge of the contents of the Letter.

"This is the whole offence of Mr. Wodell, respecting the procuring a copy of the Letter from their Excellencies; for which he is committed to custody, and a copy of his *Mittimus* absolutely denied him. He lays a Memorial before the House, denying the charge of clandestinely obtaining the copy, desiring to be heard by Counsel at the Bar of the said House; which is not granted (nor any notice taken of this Memorial in the Votes); and, at length, expelled the House of Representatives.

* Edward Lany, of Pembroke Hall; B. A. 1686; M. A. 1690; D. D. 1707.
† Who will be noticed hereafter.

"In

"In the printed Votes of the said House, p. 102, there is something very remarkable at the end of the preamble to Mr. Wodell's *Mittimus;* for there they say, 'that the spreading about copies of their Excellencies' Letter *is to the disturbance of his Majesty's subjects.*' Some people think that this looks like making a *Libel* of their Excellencies' Letter.

"In p. 103, upon Greanleaf's examination, may be seen how angry they were that his Majesty came to the knowledge of the designed Synod, and what pains they took to hinder it, the Secretary refusing (as the Votes say) to give a copy of the proceedings respecting that affair. They make *that* crime enough to turn a man out of his office, *viz.* his delivering a copy of the Dissenting Ministers' Address for holding a Synod, &c. to John Checkley, of Boston, some time in the month of June last, which was sent to England. This they make the chief cause of turning Greanleaf out of his office, his being instrumental *only* in the communication of the intended Synod; for the *not* communicating of which the Lieutenant-Governor is so much blamed by their Excellencies the Lords Justices. The late attempt of Mr. Checkley to bring the Eastern Indians into the Communion of the Church of England, and the opposition he hath met with, hath been the cause of much speculation likewise. Some late proceedings here would almost make men believe that many in this country would chuse that the Eastern Indians should remain buried in the Roman superstitions and idolatry, nay, that they should even return to their antient Paganism, rather than be brought into the Communion of the Church of England."

"To the Hon. WILLIAM DUMMER, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander-in-chief in and over his Majesty's Province of Massachusett's Bay, in New England. [*Aug.* 27, 1725.]

"The Memorial of TIMOTHY CUTLER, Rector of Christ's Church,

"HUMBLY SHEWETH,

"That whereas the said Timothy Cutler, in pursuance of the duty of his office, did, upon invitation, and in a very quiet and inoffensive manner, perform the Divine Service according to the usage of the Church of England, and preached at Scituate, on July the 28th last past;—this said action of his is most opprobriously represented in the 'Boston News-Letter, Numb. 1125, published by Authority;'—wherein, among the many falsehoods and injurious reflections therein uttered, there is this:

'However, by the way, this shews the Doctor's fervent zeal, and indefatigable pains to make proselytes to the cause, and promote ceremonies, by destroying substantials in Religion.'

"The Memorialist, in his own vindication, presumes to give your Honour a just and true narrative of that matter:

"And first he would observe to your Honour, that the Article of News in the Boston Gazette, here referred to [see p. 277], was printed entirely without his knowledge or order.

"Again, that he was invited by two persons of the town of

Scituate, whose disaffection (if any) to the Minister in the place he did not, nor doth, think himself obliged to look into, but who manifested themselves to be well affected to the Church of England, and told him that his coming would be grateful to sundry more people in Scituate.

"Further, that the persons who attended him out of Boston were to the number of seven, three of whom were strangers to him; the others, with two from a neighbouring town, and a person who followed him out of Boston the next morning, are persons of an unsullied character, for ought he knows.

"That, being arrived at Scituate, July 27, he was informed that the Meeting-house was swept for his reception.

"That the next morning, the number of people who presented themselves to worship God with us appearing too large for the house he thought to officiate in, three persons considerable for age, two whereof whose names he cannot now recollect, but one of them, said to be a man of a very large estate, and the other person called Lieutenant Dammon, a man highly reputed of these; and none of the three being of the Communion of the Church of England, came to the house where he was, and said to this effect: 'That, as he, the Memorialist, they supposed, was come upon the account of Religion there, and the audience was like to be large, they desired him (the Memorialist) to go up to the Meeting-house, and perform the worship and service there, and added, they thought nobody could except against a thing of that nature. And the Memorialist still hesitating upon it (the Minister Mr. Bourn being out of town), they said they would take all the blame upon themselves.' Whereupon, the Memorialist went (conducted by them) to the Meeting-house, the doors whereof he found open; and these persons, having made way for his entrance into it, followed him in.

"Lastly, that (as he was told) besides those who attended him to the place, there were upwards of ninety persons within the house, near forty of whom he supposes to be married, or marriageable persons, people of a decent aspect and behaviour; and he was informed there would have been more, if it had not been bruited about the Friday before, that he was discouraged from coming; besides some other memorable circumstances that he omits, lest he should be too tedious to your Honour.

"The Memorialist humbly presents to your Honour's consideration the case as represented in the Boston News Letter, which he thinks tends to the ruin of his reputation, the disadvantage of his labours in Religion, the discouragement of any Minister or Missionary in the faithful discharge of his duty in these parts, and by consequence to the great prejudice of the Church of England. And he desires your Honour would order such reparation to be made to his character, and afford such protection to the Church of England, in this as well as in all other instances, as your Honour in your wisdom and justice shall think fit.

"Your Honour's most humble and obedient servant,

"TIMOTHY CUTLER."

Extract

Extract from the BOSTON NEWS-LETTER, Numb. 1125.

"The Publick having been shamefully imposed on by an Article of News in the Boston Gazette of August 2, it may not be improper to insert the same in this Paper, and then give some account of the matter of fact contained in it.

"The Article of News was as followeth: 'On Wednesday last the Rev. Dr. Timothy Cutler, Rector of Christ Church in Boston (at the request of several inhabitants of the town of Scituate), performed Divine Service, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, in one of the Meeting-houses of the said town, to the general satisfaction of the auditory.' Whether this account was published by Dr. Cutler, or his order, is not our present business to inquire. We shall therefore proceed to observe the falsehood of an insinuation in the said advertisement, which is, 'that a considerable number of the principal inhabitants of Scituate had invited Dr. Cutler to come and evangelize the people there;' whereas, in good truth, he was invited but by one man, who was disaffected to the Minister of the place. However, by the way, this shews the Doctor's fervent zeal, and indefatigable pains to make proselytes to the cause, and promote ceremonies, by destroying substantials, in Religion. The rest of the audience were the Doctor's attendants, being three in number (well known in Boston), some disaffected persons from the neighbouring towns, three other men, inhabitants of Scituate, and about 40 school-boys and young people.—A hopeful auditory, no doubt!—And the reader may easily judge what manner of performance would be to their general satisfaction. Here it will be but fair to inform the publick, that the entrance which the Doctor and his company made into the Meeting-house was without the knowledge and consent of the Minister, or principal men of the town, and by consequence somewhat unhandsome, if not clandestine. This is a brief and just account of Dr. Cutler's journey to, and performance at Scituate, which has occasioned much talk and speculation among the plebeians, every one passing what censure he pleased on the action, though most hold it not very honourable on the Doctor's side.

"We shall sum up the whole matter with this one reflection, among many others that might be made; *viz.* If a Presbyterian Minister, at the desire of one or two disaffected persons in the Doctor's congregation, had without his knowledge or consent, entered into his Church, and prayed and preached there, without dispute the Doctor would have resented it as an insufferable affront and injury; and by this time we had been well nigh stunned with the clamours of the party."

["The printed papers are all got into private hands, and I could get but a very few, which I have disposed of already. T. CUTLER."]

"At a Council held at the Council Chamber, in Boston, upon Thursday the 2nd of September, 1725,

"His Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor communicated a Memorial he had received from the Rev. Dr. Timothy Cutler, complaining

plaining of some unjust reflections cast on him in the Boston News Paper, Numb. 1125, said to be published by authority, relating to his performing Divine Service in the Meeting-house in Scituate, the 28th of July last past. Which being read and considered, his Majesty's Council gave the following advice:

"Whereas, inconveniences have once and again arisen to the Goverment by several matters being printed in the Newspapers that are said to be 'PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY,' which have never been known to the Government, or offered for their approbation: ADVISED, that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor give his Orders to the Publishers of the several Newspapers, not to insert in their papers those words '*Published by Authority*,' or words of the like import, for the future.

"Copy, examined by J. WILLARD, *Sec.*"

"REV. SIR, *Boston, New England, Dec.* 10, 1725.

"The bearer of this Letter, Captain Foster, is a gentleman who hath been some time in this country, and can give you a good account of the posture of affairs here, as well ecclesiastical as civil. I believe you will like his conversation.

"Some time past I sent you the book called 'A Part of a Register,' which you desired me to procure for you. I hope you have received it.

"I am now writing upon a very arduous enterprize, viz. an attempt to persuade the most powerful tribe of the Eastern Indians to embrace the Communion of the Church of England: and I am not without some hopes of success, having lately had a conference in private with four of their chief Tagamores, now at Boston upon a treaty of peace. This warlike tribe hath waged continual war with the English, being fast friends to the French on account of their religion, who are all to a man of the Roman Communion, having a French Jesuit among them.

"I have not communicated this to any person, knowing that my friends would endeavour to dissuade me from an undertaking, likely to be accompanied with so great difficulties, and so many hazards. And should the Independents know it, they would use all possible methods to render such a design abortive, chusing rather that the Indians should continue Romans, or, even, return to their antient Paganism, than be reconciled to the Church of England: to which truly Apostolic Church (notwithstanding all opposition) the acquisitions are so frequent and so numerous, that the Independents are almost at their wit's end.

"The tour I propose to take will not be finished under three months; and out and home will consist of about fifteen hundred miles, some of which I shall go by water.

"Your much obliged and very humble servant, J. CHECKLEY."

"REV. SIR, *Boston, N. E. Jan.* 28, 1725-6.

"I wrote some time past, giving you an account of my designed expedition among the Indians, and of what consequence it was to keep it from the knowledge of the Independents, lest they should hinder it.

"A late

"A late proceeding of theirs hath demonstrated how much they love me and the Church of England; a full narrative of which I have not now time to transmit, but have already sent it to General Nicholson, who will readily communicate it to you, or any gentleman desirous to see it.

"I have sent you the Votes of the House of Representatives respecting Mr. Wodell and myself, in relation to the Ministers' Memorial for holding a Synod, and procuring a copy of their Excellencies the Lords Justices Letter, in consequence of their being informed of the intended Convocation.

"The Vote containing the order which relates to me and the Indian hostage I could not procure. General Nicholson hath a complete set of the Votes; and I have entreated his Excellency to communicate them, with what I have written relating to them, to the Reverend Dean of Ely, and to Dr. Marshall, junr.

"I should be very glad if you would cause the inclosed to be printed, soon after the reception of this Letter, in some one of the public papers of good repute. I understand the Votes are sent home, and several entire sets of them will be in the coffee-houses in London; therefore it will be highly proper, that something should be printed in relation to those Votes that mention me; lest my friends should think that it was *a contrivance of the said Checkley, and a designed imposition upon the Court,* according to the language of the Votes.

"Dr. Cutler is very well. Mr. Johnson is married. Pray give my service to all my friends in England. I have heard nothing from them a great while. I hope they will not forget me.

"I am, Sir, your very much obliged, and very humble servant,

"JOHN CHECKLEY."

To the Rev. Dr. CUTLER, at Boston.

"REV SIR, *Boston, May* 5, 1726.

"I am a poor woman of the other Church at Boston; and have been sundry times to hear you, and should go very often, but I find you preach up morality, and little of Christ, in your Sermons. I wish you would peruse Dr. Beverege*, more especially those parts on Christ's merits. I pray preach more on true conversion, and the life of Christianity, and not so much on passive obedience and non-resistance. Pray in your little prayer before the Sermon for King George and Royal Family, and for the Governor, as our Ministers do, and I will come often. I know many others of my mind; and I am sure your Church will be full.

"Pray, Doctor, excuse for being so bold.

"I am your real friend and servant, Y. Z."

"REV. AND DEAR SIR, *Boston, New England, May* 7, 1726.

"This letter waits on you by the assistance of Mr. Eb. Miller†, who comes over in hopes of a Mission to the town of Brantree, for the particular knowledge of whose case I beg leave to refer you

* Bishop of St. Asaph from 1704 to 1708. † See p. 280.

to

to Mr. Miller himself, and the letter I have wrote to the reverend Dean of Ely; and I cannot but flatter myself that you will impart the same respects and assistance to him, that you were pleased heretofore to countenance Mr. Johnson and myself by.

"There is also a true son and faithful Presbyter of the Church, the Rev. Mr. Welmore, Catechist at New York, who is linked in with a very useless mortal, Mr. Vesey, the Minister of Place, by whom he is very scurvily treated, and where he hath but little advantage to exert that zeal, industry, and courage, that is so peculiar to him. Him I have also presumed to recommend to the compassion of the Dean, and entreat your good offices also to him, as far as they may reach.

"I may glory in being instrumental to the promising circumstances wherein Brantry now is; and if it be reputed now-a-days any merit to serve the Church, should be thankful if the Society would encourage me to persevere; and hope, Sir, that you candidly interpret such a motion as this is; and I do assure you I have better considerations to attach me, how slender soever my successes are in this world.

"Here are also five places more that promise the settlement of the Church of England in; and I think they cannot all fail. My own Church is so numerous, that it is the envy rather than the scorn of Dissenters; and, according to present views, we shall want a third Church in a very short time. We are not very well pleased with the views of a return of our old Governor. Might Col. Nicholson the late Governor of Carolina visit us, the Church here would glory and triumph in him. However, now though our Head Officers keep out of Church, and with the greatest industry promote schism among us, yet we grow, and we trust the gates of Hell shall not prevail against us.

"If Mr. Miller* should incline to visit the Universities, I would also, Sir, lay in for your assistance therein.

"I shall shortly be impatient for a letter from you. May you and your family be rewarded here and hereafter, for all the learning and courage you have improved in the Church's cause! and may I constantly reap the benefit of your prayers and friendship! I long to see you, but I fear that nothing but death will give me that happiness.

"Sir, your unfailing friend and servant, TIM. CUTLER.

"Since the writing of this letter, I received a salutation, whereof for your entertainment you have a copy †."

"REV. SIR, *Boston, May 9, 1726.*

"The bearer of this letter, Mr. Ebenezer Miller, who is my brother-in-law, goes home very well recommended, to my Lord of London, to the Hon. Society, and to many worthy persons in London. When he arrives in London, as he is a stranger, he

* Ebenezer Miller, of New England, was created M. A. at Oxford, July 16, 1126; and (as a Missionary) D. D. by diploma, Dec. 1, 1747.

† See the short Letter in p. 279.

will

will want the advice of some good friend. I hope, Sir, you will condescend to be such unto him. If the Bishop should not dispense with his age (he not being 24 years old) so as to send him over this fall, I would have him spend (if his money will hold out) some months at Oxford, and after that to visit Cambridge; at both which places, I believe, you have many friends; and, if you will honour my brother with letters to them, it will be a great favour done to him, and an obligation upon, Rev. Sir, your already much obliged and very humble servant,

——— Jno. Checkley."

"Very worthy rev. and dear Sir, *Boston, Sept.* 30, 1726.

"Your very kind letter and packet of March came to hand just now. I thank God, who continues you for the service of religion and learning, and of your friends. I have not yet had time to read over your books, nor to determine from my own and my friends' thoughts how to improve the generous liberty you give me about your manuscript.

"Sir, I set a great value on the sympathy of such good men under all my difficulties; and I can comfort myself under your will to do good, when the ability for it lies in worse hands: but I thank God I live, and the Church grows, and her prosperity shall be my chief joy. I am glad to hear Mr. Miller, who is gone from us for a new Church in the neighbourhood, is well accepted. We shall want a little more of the Society's care presently, for another new Church at New London.

"I never saw Bishop Gastrell's book, and shall take it as a favour to receive it at your hands. I have taken the hint from you about Madeira wine, to write in your behalf to Mr. Richard Myles of Madeira, the same person who served Dr. Marshal, for an hogshead of it; and I hope that you will receive it not long after the receipt of this. Perhaps, Sir, I am too forward in writing without farther orders from you, for which I ask your pardon.

"Several letters have come here from my Lord*, but none to me; by consequence nothing is found in me worthy of death, or of bonds; and this must comfort me upon the neglect of so many important letters that I have written. In his last letters to some, he tells us the advice he hath received of Mr. Checkley's going up to the Clergy's meeting at Rhode Island, and being a great adviser in all our affairs; and though his Lordship much disrelishes, notwithstanding he sent our Address to the King to Hanover, and thanks us for our respectful letter to him. Mr. Checkley was only transiently in that place, without any concern in our affairs, which we shall try to make his Lordship believe. For this we must thank some of our own order, who are properly devils,—accusers of the brethren.

"The Dean's† illness is a grief to many of us, who see reason to value him, especially in such times as these. I hope God designs him a longer life, for the good of the Church.

"I forgot to tell you the Bishop encourages us to hope for his interest to get repealed such laws as the Church here suffers by.

* Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London. † Dr. Moss, Dean of Ely. See p. 288.

It

It is an article of great importance, and we pray for his Lordship's success in it, which we must esteem a compensation for our own particular misfortunes.

"We are not able to understand the case of Mr. Henley; and I should be thankful for your explication; as also whether any Canon will bear a Church out in the election of a Churchwarden out of Easter week: which case hath its rise in my mind from the dying circumstances of one of my Churchwardens.

"We are well pleased with Col. Shute's absence, having a greater Fanatick than he to supply. It is a matter of considerable speculation whether he will ever return. I could spare him for a better.

"You are too good a gentleman to be envied in your noble advantages at Cambridge and elsewhere. However, I cannot but wish I were a sharer with you. At this distance I shall never forget my old friends, and hope never to be forgotten by them. I desire with a particular respect to be remembered to the Rev. Dr. Lany, Dr. Dickins, and Mr. Micklebourgh†, the gentlemen whom you mentioned in your last letter, acknowledging the undeserved civilitiess of those and sundry other gentlemen of that illustrious body. Sir, my good wishes will attend you as long as we live, which, I fear, are all that you may expect from, rev. and dear Sir, your very thankful and most humble servant, TIM. CUTLER.

"A Fanatic Minister of this town hath desired an epistolary conference with Mr. Johnson; and he hath handsomely begun it, but is meanly returned upon by his aggressor. It will not be in print except the latter's humour should bring it out."

"REV. AND DEAR SIR, *Boston, New England, Oct.* 22, 1726.

"This is only to please myself by perpetuating in your mind the remembrance of me. I have since read your Remarks on the 'Critical History' with a great deal of pleasure. I hear the author of that book was Oldmixon, wherein I am confirmed by some slants in yours. This Oldmixon did heretofore pass some bitter reflections on Dr. Mather's 'History of New England,' which Dr. Mather hath sufficiently resented; and it is pleasant to observe that Dr. Mather, in a late book called 'Manductio,' &c. which by my next I may send to you, hath highly extolled this 'Critical History,' and hath lately had the pleasure to know the author of it.

"The books we put forth are unworthy our reading; but the books we have might teach us better, as you may see by the inclosed Catalogue. It is a pity that College is in such hands; but our Dissenters are more careful to preserve it so, than we are that it should be otherwise! As a Minister of this town, the

* John Micklebourgh, of Ben'et College; B. A. 1712; M. A. 1716; B. D. 1724. He was Minister of St. Andrew the Great in Cambridge; published a single Sermon in 1751; and in 1753 obtained a dispensation to hold the Vicarage of Impington with the Rectory of Landbeach. He was also Professor of Chemistry in the University of Cambridge; a Conservator of the River Cam; and a Proctor of the Diocese of Ely. He died May 14, 1756.

College

College Charter makes me an Overseer of this College; but their spite hath admitted me to be cited never but one time out of 100 meetings which they have had. I have now entered a complaint; but how it will work, the Lieutenant-Governor being a Dissenter, I know not; but I am sure a man may write home to eternity, and be neglected.

"Mr. Harris is a sore mortification to us in every good design; so that, I fear, we shall be hindered from printing your worthy Answer to Dr. Mather. That person refused reading prayers but last Sunday for Miles, who is greatly indisposed; and this is but one out of a thousand instances of the beastliness of the man. A good-for-nothing Clergyman, one of his great abettors, is now, I hope, taking his final leave of us.

"My duty and prayers shall never be wanting towards the reverend Dean; and may the next news make us rejoice in his good health! You will please to give my duty and service to the Rev. Dr. Lany, Dr. Dickins, and Mr. Micklebourgh, and all other worthy gentlemen that think of me. My wife is with me in humble respects to Mrs. Grey and yourself.

"Your most thankful and humble servant, TIM. CUTLER."

"REV. SIR, *Boston, New England, May* 18, 1727.

"The letter attending this, if it comes not too late, will let you know how far I have succeeded in procuring you some good Madeira wine; which, if you have not been advised of before, I entreat your favour in preventing any difficulties there may be in delivering it to you, because perhaps out of town, &c.

"Mr. Caner is the bearer of it, a person who hath deserved well of the Church, and now goes over to receive orders from my Lord, and a Mission from the Society to the town of Fairfield in Connecticut, in the neighbourhood of Mr. Johnson; and since this worthy friend of ours hath wrote to you in his behalf, it may supersede what I should have said in his recommendation to you, having had a personal knowledge of him in Yale College, and since I left it. I only therefore join with Mr. Johnson in desiring for him the benefit of your countenance and good councils, a favour to myself which I cannot otherwise acknowledge than by seeking a share in it for those who are more deserving.

"I am ashamed that I am not yet prepared with any intelligence for Mr. Lucas. His affair lies constantly upon my mind, and hath occasioned me sundry letters and applications to persons visiting those parts from whence I must satisfy his enquiries; and I think I shall not fail to gain him all proper information in a little time, which he shall immediately receive from me. In the mean time, Sir, please to make my service acceptable to him, and let him know I desire his patience a little longer.

"The Church grows every where, how unhandsome soever our treatment is from schism and the secular arm. We are threatened with another visit from our mighty Governor, who I fear will not care to mend the matter. The Society promises us their interest to deliver us from schismatic taxes, which some places

places groan and are in danger of fainting under; and I pray God give success to your affectionate concern about us. By my character of Minister in this town, I am one of the Overseers of Harvard College, a right which I had rather die than give up; and yet, after all my complaints, am shuffled off from sitting with that body, whereof I intend shortly to complain to my Lord and the Society; and when I have done all, I shall content myself to have wished well to the Church of England. Mr. Checkley (whom God prosper) can give you a full understanding of this case.

"Our distant speculations about the war are very wild. Might it purge the nation of Deists, Atheists, Arians, Freethinkers, &c. it would lessen our numbers, but increase our glory. I rejoice in the opposition which you and many other good men make to prevailing corruptions, and pray for the continuance of your life and usefulness, and think it a great happiness to be entitled to so much respect as you allow to, rev. and dear Sir, your very humble and thankful servant, TIM. CUTLER."

At the end of this Letter was the following addition by the Rev. Dr. Moss, Dean of Ely.

"SIR, *Cambridge, July* 11, 1727.

"Inclosed together with this I received another from the merchants (Hayward, Miles, Ride), dated March the 18th, to Dr. Timothy Cutler, promising to send, as desired, to Dr. Z. Grey, London, an hogshead of Madeira by the first conveyance. These came to me last post, inclosed in another from Mr. Eben. Miller, I suppose as not knowing how certainly to direct to you. When I saw Dr. Cutler's name, and expedition desired, I judged there could be no secrets; but yet I thought it best to open the letter; in pursuance of which, I send this, that, if you have not had notice of the arrival of this wine, you may employ some trusty friend to enquire after it, and take the proper care about it. I gladly lay hold of this opportunity to enquire of yours and Mrs. Grey's health, though we heard by worthy Mr. Rouse, who came along with Dr. Baker to see me, I thank them; but a letter will be of great satisfaction to my wife. She is as busy as a bee. She spends day after day at your house beyond Round Church, from six in the morning till six at night, the workmen's hours, of whom she had eight or ten about her yesterday, and will have as many to day, I suppose in order to be at hand, if possible, against yoor good time. All here well, with services and respects. Your little girl is as wild as a buck. She fills my yard with girls often. On Sunday last in the afternoon there was a whole congregation of them in church-time, and louder, I dare say, than that over the way. R. Moss."

"REV. AND DEAR SIR, *Boston, April* 7, 1728.

"I proposed yours as the next letter to have crossed the Ocean; but an opportunity presenting by Mr. Rufus Green, who has thought

thought of seeing Cambridge, I have prevented you. He is a young man of great sobriety, and strongly attached to the Church, who, with sundry of the rising generation, promises to be the Church's glory in the next age; and if you could gain him a little sight of some remarkables in your University, I should take it as a particular favour to me.

"Inclosed you see, Sir, is a letter to the Rev. Mr. Lucas, *re adhuc infectâ*. I intended him no letter till I had satisfied his commands; but I have been so vilely disappointed and delayed, that I could not help acquainting him with it. I have been more particular with him, and give him yet some encouragement that I can serve him; but I must confess I need his charity, and yours too; and I beg these instances of it from you, to think well of me yourself, and apologize for me to him.

"Since my last, I think, died the reverend and excellent Mr. Miles; and Mr. Harris's conduct ever since has been a dreadful tragedy. His sermons have been distracted invectives upon all his opposers. A worthy woman, who with smartness and boldness enough resented his ungrateful and abusive treatment of her character, dying suddenly, he the Sunday after remarked the judgments of God on *that wicked Jezabel, who made it her business to speak against her neighbours;* and accordingly refused her Christian burial. Being displeased at a gentleman of character belonging to his Church and Vestry, he pulled him by the nose, and bad him get out of the Church, and said he would follow him; and after that charged him with going to strike him in the Church; whereas every one there were witnesses to that gentleman's meek behaviour. And yet this Monster is a worthy friend to the present Government, and none of those that do oppose him; and we conclude that he has fixed these apprehensions in the true son of Bishop Burnet*, who is appointed our Governor; and I understand that somehow or other I am brought in for a scrape; but I hope I can live without Governors, as I have hitherto done, though, if Mr. Harris finds the favour with my Lord, as he doth with our authority, we must all stand clear.

"It hath pleased God to make sundry breaches on my Church. One remarkable one of late is in the death of a young man of great sobriety, discretion, and zeal for the Church, for which he left the Dissenters after the conviction of his riper years. He was brought up at our College, and carried from it a strong relish of polite learning and divinity, and lived and died with the respect of all that knew him. In his will he gave my Church 130*l.* whereof 30 is for the poor of it; and after the discharge of sundry legacies and the death of his mother, the residue of the estate, computed at 800 or 1000*l.* is to be equally divided between my Church and the College, the interest of the latter half for the education of Episcopal scholars: and this mars all

* William Burnet, Esq. the Bishop's eldest son. He had been a Fellow Commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge; and obtained the degree of M. A. in 1702.

the

the glory of the benefaction; and it is said the College will reject the gift, as they did once an organ willed them for the service of Almighty God. These things are a plain evidence that our College should be under the management of better hands, and make me wish more earnestly a good success in the present case depending. But since General Nicholson, our great patron and solicitor, is dead, our spirits are much damped. However, for my part, I have done my utmost, and whatever others can, I can sit down with a good conscience, and I hope in God I shall have no occasion for such embroilments for the time to come.

"We are all attentive to the effects of the present Convocation, and are sanguine enough in our hopes from it; and surely it must be for the better; and there must be such a catholic spirit in the Clergy of England, as to extend your thoughts to this side of the water, that we may not always be as sheep without a shepherd, eternally exposed to the violence of these wolves.

"Mr. Johnson has preached in Newhaven, where there is a College, and seems to hope they may have a Church there. He deserves a better character than some in an higher station.

"You will make my compliments to the Reverend Dean, Dr. Lany, Dr. Dickins, Dr. Middleton, and whatever gentlemen may talk of me with favour, how unworthy soever I am of the least notice. I hope to hear from you shortly: that shall always be a pleasure to me while I can subscribe myself, reverend Sir,

"Your most obliged humble servant, TIMOTHY CUTLER.

"Sir, if you could procure me the Apocrypha, of Roger Daniel's Edition, you would much oblige me, and the bearer will pay for it."

"REV. SIR, *Boston, New England, Oct.* 10, 1728.

"I never receive your letters without a particular joy. I am greatly obliged by such an expression of your friendship, June 5, and the learned tract inclosed. I think it impossible to answer it any other way than it was answered, namely, by an overruling notwithstanding, too often the fate of what is just and right. However, my dear brother in town*, graduated in Oxford, says, that the Lambeth degrees are better, and have a more general and unexceptionable reputation, than those of the Universities. I have had the happiness to read Bishop Chandler's Reply, which you mention; and do not believe any man can answer it without a good stock of that impudence and weakness you suppose his adversary to be furnished with. It is an awful thing that Infidelity lifts up its head so high. I hoped to have heard some noble efforts against it by the Convocation; instead of that, I find the Sermon printed, 'Jussu Reverendissimi,' soothing all mortals in their blindnesses and errors, and labouring to extinguish all the zeal that our holyReligion is worthy to be treatedwith.

"I am glad, Sir, that your wine suits you; and I am proud to preserve my memory with you by such small services, since greater are out of my power. I have observed your order about

* Dr. Ebenezer Miller. See p. 280.

two

two hogsheads more, but fear you will not have them so soon as you desire. I received your letter but on the 7th of September; and my first opportunity of writing to Madeira after it was on the 1st instant, and quickly I shall send a duplicate there; but I flatter myself that at length you may drink my health in wine equally to your content.

"I am sorry for the death of Mr. Lucas, and many other of my distant friends who have left the world of late. Unless my letter miscarried in England, you are before this time satisfied of my labour in his affairs. I have given your service to Mr. Miller and his lady, with the melancholy news attending it. She is near a time of travail, if not passed it: we have no reason to fear but she will have a good time. I have also given your service to Mr. Checkley and Mr. Johnson, who are both well. The latter, I believe, intends to print a Sermon against Calvin's 'Horribile Decretum,' occasioned by a confounded one of my successor, the Rector of Yale College. I have seen Mr. Johnson's performance, and I believe it will give him credit where he dwells. I inclose to you an honest effort of my good brother, who will blush when he knows it is going into your hands. You may find some inaccuracies in it; but, Sir, I know your candour, and believe you will find in it the solid and the useful Christian. I inclose another, unworthy of its company, occasioned by a duel of two young men who left the Meeting for the Church. There you will see, Sir, that, though Dr. Mather is dead, Schism is not, and that we want not canting fellows to dress up slander and ill-nature against us.

"As to the affair of the College, I have rid my hands and my conscience of it, by all possible labour to get justice in what, I think, is of vast importance to the felicity of the Church here. His Lordship and the Society have had every paper out of our Records, and well attested, relating to it, and as pressing a representation of the case as I could make to them. I have had no return from either, saving a verbal one from the former; and it seems I must yet send the pleas of the case, and clear up the matter of our being Teaching Elders, and shew the benefit and advantage that would arise to the Church from our sitting among the Overseers of the College. The Lord give us eyes to see, and ears to hear! The poor Church is in some places squeezing to death under the weight of the Dissenters' loins, and neither Bishops, nor the son of a Bishop now at the head of us, give us any relief. The latter is vigorously pursuing his own interest, to get a fixed salary on a Governor; and our House of Commons as obstinately opposing it. If he carries our compliment home, and the Court be provoked to abolish our Charter, he will prove the greatest blessing that ever we had. Our only consolation at present is, that good may come out of evil. It cannot be otherwise when our great man shall never come within the walls of a Church for a month together, and shall be so free as to tell two Clergymen, that he refused Priest's Orders because he could not assent

assent to the Athanasian Creed, and they so complaisant as to shew no uneasiness at such awful conversation. I only wait for a little more openness in such talk, and then my pulpit shall ring; and I believe I shall by that means become popular among the Dissenters, who, as well as the Church, do greatly dislike his principles and practice.

"The sorrows of the excellent Dean* are my constant infelicity. God ease him! I give him my humble duty, and desire his prayers. I am greatly obliged to Dr. Dickins that he gives me any room in his thoughts, among so many far better men. I give my service to him, to Dr. Lany, and Dr. Middleton, and thank them for their many civilities. My spouse also is with me in humble service to your lady, and is very thankful to yourself for all the interest I have in your favour. Having left with you my sincerest and best wishes, I end this tattle, who am, rev. Sir,

"Your most sincere obliged humble servant, TIM. CUTLER."

"REV. SIR, *Boston, New England, July* 18, 1729.

"It is for a great while I have been unhappy in the want of a letter from you. However, I assure myself you are my Friend while you live. I know the last Spring must have limited your thoughts more than usual, since a great glory departed from the Church of England, and from you and me, and multitudes more, in the death of the Dean of Ely. That he shined not in an higher sphere, was owing purely to the iniquity of the times; but now is the time come for it. I must particularly lament his loss, living where I can repair it in no degree. But I would be less sensible of my own difficulties, when I seldom hear any thing consolatory about the Church and Religion; but yet I would not despise what I hear of the Presentments made by the Grand Jury of Woolston's Blasphemy, and the Masquerades. Whether such good zeal is encouraged I cannot tell. Prayers and tears are, I believe, now as much called for of good men as ever. I believe good principles are most vigorous in the Universities, but I wish they flagged not there.

"Arianism and every bad principle would here take deep root and thrive apace, were it not for the dissensions in our Civil Government, which have so prejudiced us against a certain Heresiarch, that he can blunder none of his notions upon us. Our comfort is, that, while he is striving with the people, he has but little time to attempt upon Religion and the Church. If the people conquer him, his opportunities for mischief are over;—if he conquers them, we think our Charter goes, which has always been a nuisance to us.

"Mr. Harris has lost his point in the Church in this town, one Mr. Roger Price being placed over him by my Lord of London. His coming has pleased a great many, and composed others; and I think his public performances are generally acceptable. His temper and parts seem to be good. He has travelled much,

* Dean Moss, after many attacks of the gout, died March 26, 1729.

though

though, I think, read but little; and he has yet but too slender a value for the Rituals of the Church. I would yet hope that time will rectify and improve him, if he will study, and not rigorously press some demands upon his parish, which are more than they have promised, and more than they can perform, unless Mr. Harris's friends will fall in; but there is the danger. I need not grudge Mr. Price the gaining his point, for this would prove the best of motives to my people to exert themselves in my favour, and it would be no damage if the Churches in New England would a little more copy after the Churches in Old.

"Dean Berkeley * is at Rhode Island, highly honoured by the whole Church, and Dissenters of all denominations. He will pass the next Winter there, and we promise ourselves he will use his interest to place his College in these parts, and this will be some compensation for the loss the Church has sustained as to Harvard College. Notwithstanding my struggles about it, I have been forced to put my son under Dissenting tuition; but I must do them the justice to say that I know not that he suffers for my sake. Mr. Checkley and Mr. Johnson are both well, and never mention you without honour; so is Mr. Miller and his lady. His small parish grows under his care. You will please to make my compliments to the excellent Professor Dickins, and every friend who mentions my name. All time will be long before I have the good news of your health and welfare. Dear Sir,

"Your most obliged humble servant, TIMOTHY CUTLER."

"REV. SIR, *Boston, New England, May* 9, 1730.

"A fortnight ago my long and earnest expectations were much gratified by a very kind letter from you of November last; since which so much time has elapsed, that I do almost flatter myself with another of the same nature now crossing the Ocean to me.

"You give me an account of the receipt of some letters from me: I wish you had taken express notice of the receipt of that containing the fruits of my pains to serve the relations of the late Rev. Mr. Lucas, in gratitude to that worthy gentleman, and to yourself. The thing itself is but a trifle; but, since it has taken up so much of my thought and care, it would grieve me should it miscarry, or prove in vain. I rejoice that the Madeira wine has pleased you. I am waiting for an opportunity to execute your commands about another quantity. I expect such an one ere long; and depend on it, Sir, I shall embrace the first.

"You are excellently employed if you are preparing any of the late Dean of Ely's † Sermons. This will greatly increase the obligations of the learned and pious world to you; and I assure you, Sir, I have not so much modesty to refuse those noble monuments of his worth that you encourage me to expect from you.

"Dean Berkeley leads a private life at Rhode Island; and I have yet wanted the happiness of paying my respects to him. Some say his designs will come to nothing; and I fear they guess right. The melancholy accounts from you and my other worthy

* Dr. George Berkeley, afterwards Bp. of Cloyne. † Dr. Moss.

friends of the state of Britain confirm our ideas of every thing that is sorrowful. God give us on both sides of the water the advantage of better times! It plainly appears that we must rise and fall with you, by that surprizing overture; and very mortifying to the Church here is the Governor, whom we expect every day, Jonathan Belchar, Esq. Not long ago this gentleman married his daughter here to a person baptized and brought up in the Church; but not before he had strictly obliged him entirely to forsake the Church, which the booby has faithfully done. Upon the first news about our Governor, a gentleman here, from whom I have received many favours, compelled me to give my sense of it to our Diocesan, and inclosed it in a letter of his own to the same purpose. Perhaps his Excellency may be furnished with the copy, or the original, of that letter; but I am very little concerned at the use he may make of it. I believe our Churches grow every where, but it is a sad damp that the Philistines are Lords over us. Now we may be hanged or imprisoned as many as please; and the Society do well to allow us (as we hear) no more missions, since they cannot defend those we have already.

"Since the date of your letter, it is said that Woolston has been severely fined. I wish to hear the truth of it confirmed, and that the blasphemies and heresies of the age were enough frowned on.

"The small-pox is now overspreading this town, and strikes a terror into the whole country. The contagion has proved mortal to many, and has therefore inclined great numbers to venture upon inoculation, which has been attended with great success. I have submitted my wife, and seven children, and a servant, to the practice; and they have all gone through it in a very easy manner, saving my wife and eldest daughter, who have been in a dangerous condition, and are now weak, but recovering. The most visible effect of this affliction is, to set us in parties. The main of the Church are against it; and it seems that he is no Churchman or Christian who is for it. The clamours of men are an affliction to me; but a good conscience and good success are an ample compensation.

"I would ever set a due value on the kind remembrances of such excellent friends as Dr. Dickins and the other gentlemen of your University referred to by you. I return my humble thanks and service to them, heartily praying for your happiness and the persevering glories of their University. My wife also desires her compliments may be acceptable to you and your lady, in gratitude for the many favours bestowed on, Rev. and dear Sir,

"Your most sincere and humble servant, TIM. CUTLER."

"REV. SIR, *Boston, April* 20, 1731.

"Your letter of 1 Dec. gave me (as all your other letters do) a great deal of satisfaction; and I rejoice in the goodness of our great Preserver, that death has not carried off all my good friends. My account of Mr. Lucas's friend in these parts was inclosed to yourself; and it is miraculous to me that it has miscarried, since the

the vessel arrived safe, and the master who had the care of it is a trusty person. I have enquired of him, but he has lost the actual remembrance of it; and, indeed, I kept no copies of what I sent; but, as near as my memory will serve me, it was a copy of his will, taken out of the Registry in the Jerseys. I remember I asked a lawyer to view it, and to let me know whether that was not a legal proof of his death; and he told me it was. It gives me a great deal of concern, because, the place being very distant from this, it was very difficult for me to answer the desires of your friends; but, if it be necessary, I will make another attempt, though I think I cannot afford to bear the charge of the second trial, as I always, out of respect to yourself and Mr. Lucas, designed and am determined to bear the charge of the first. It is impossible but the Dean of Ely's Sermons must recommend themselves to the world. I am sure they will to me; and further strengthen my value for your excellent friendship, with those other Tracts you are so good as to design for me.

"It is astonishing to reflect on the impudent affronts Christianity has received in a Christian country. I have read Woolston with horror; and think the Devil has left him a great deal of his wickedness, but none of his wit. The Bishop's Answer is learned; but seems to me very heavy. Tindal (who you say appears again) seems to me a more formidable Atheist by his first book; I wish his powers may be weakened in his second. However, through the good providence of God, the wickedest of books produce such Answers as are noble and lasting monuments of the truth of the Christian Religion. It is said there are some volumes of Dr. Marshall's Sermons printing. I believe I shall not content myself without the Works of that excellent Author and Friend. Religion may decay among us here: but we are not like to run into such refined Atheism and Deism as is among you; for our poor starved Colleges here will not afford us any thing very strong for or against Religion; and, perhaps, the Heads of the Colleges are the weakest tools there. We are more likely in time to resemble the troublesome people you have of the other sort; for Faction prevails, and Government grows weaker.

"You doubtless know, Sir, what attempts are made upon us to fix a salary on our Governor; who was the person that went over for England to oppose a salary, but now zealous for loyalty and obedience; for which reason our people prodigiously disrelish him, and he loses ground every day. However, he has persuaded some zealous sticklers in our Assembly to tack about; but they keep disguised, for fear of having their brains knocked out; and what the issue of our approaching Assembly will be I cannot tell. The Country is also in a dismal condition for want of a medium of trade, and we fear the being obliged to barter.

"The King, by his instructions to our Governor, demands a salary; and, if he punishes our obstinacy by vacating our Charter, I shall think it an eminent blessing of his illustrious Reign. The Governor aims at keeping in with the Church, though he

has given a spot of ground to build a Conventicle on, and goes mostly to one. Something has lately happened that will make him go more sparingly than ever. The last Lady-day was appointed as a day of Fast throughout this Province; upon which the three Clergy of this town, one whereof is Commissary, went and remonstrated against it to his Excellency, as contrary to the orders of our Church. We were received and treated with good-manners, and the case excused as done unwittingly; but the Commissary blunders out zeal and nonsense and rudeness in perfection. The Governor resented it, but in a decent manner; and, I understand, never designs himself the benefit of that man's labours more.

"I have lately had the honour to read our service, and to preach, in a village among a people entire strangers to the Church; and expect to see them again shortly, and hope the issue may be in a new Church.

"Mr. Miller and his spouse are well. I made your compliments to them; and he told me he would write you a letter, and commit it to my care. I hope by this time, Sir, you have received your Madeira, equal to what contented you before. My friend has changed his correspondent from Myles to an exotic name that I cannot presently think of. I rejoice in your new benefice at Cambridge so agreeable to your inclinations. There you have the good company of Professor Dickins, an ornament to that University. I am greatly obliged by his kind remembrances of me, and now return my thankful acknowledgments of them.

"Dean Berkeley is coming home, to leave us lamenting the loss of him. You will allow me to add one word of domestic news—that I have married my eldest daughter to an honest man of my Church, who is like to maintain her well.

"Dear Sir, I wish you long life and much happiness, with all that sincerity and affection that becomes

"Your most obliged and most humble servant, TIM. CUTLER."

"*Boston, New England, Sept.* 4, 1732.

"MY REVEREND, MOST WORTHY, AND OBLIGING FRIEND,

"I have been for near two months rejoiced by your letter of March 13, and highly gratified by your most valuable present of Dean Moss's Sermons, from which I think that even malice itself cannot detract, and which must be very particularly pleasing to his friends, who cannot but see the wonderful sweetness of his temper shed upon every line in the books. I wish to God the world had more of such Sermons; but am thankful for these, wherein I see a great variety of useful matter, much of it calculated for these degenerate times of infidelity, heresy, schism, and latitude; and no wisdom, learning, eloquence, or zeal wanted, to recommend any of these Discouses; and, upon the whole, I think the Dean's Executors are benefactors to the Church and to Learning (as upon other accounts so) by favouring us with these his labours, and that the excellent Dr. Snape has honoured himself by the just and fine account he has given us of the Dean. I have

have been too talkative upon this subject, and am too mean to enumerate myself among the Dean's admirers, but could not forbear when my remembrance of him was revived upon so happy an occasion.

"I am sorry Dr. Marshall's Sermons do not answer the character he bore in his life-time; the reason is, sure, that he has laboured less in these performances. But I should be more sorry if I believed Whiston's suggestions, in his 'Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Clarke,' as if Dr. Marshall were inclined to Arianism. I am the more easy because I suppose this man capable of casting a cloud over any person's reputation; but yet I should be glad to receive from you any farther light upon it. I find there also another suggestion, as if Dr. Waterland had given up 1 John, ver. 7, 8, for an interpolation. Indeed I remember not, in any thing I have read of the Doctor, that he insists not upon that text, nor have I ever read much for or against the genuineness of it; but, as it is a good, though not the only support of the Catholic doctrine, I am loth to give it up, and wish to hear that the Doctor does not. Part of his 'Answer to Tindal' I have read with pleasure, and am glad to hear he has finished his performance through the Old Testament, and wish him well through the New. I had the honour of knowing and being known to Dr. Conybeare when at Oxon. who obliged me then and since with several of his books, and am pleased to think that a man of his strong parts hath engaged the Infidels. I know nothing of Mr. Chapman but by your character; and am glad that such a man is engaged in such a cause. The state of New England is too near that of the barbarous ages to distinguish itself much in Infidelity; but we have too many licentious half-witted fellows, who are well pleased with any thing that pleases the Devil; and none of the Teachers here, and but few of the English clergy that are sent among us, are able to make opposition to them.

"You are very kind, Sir, in addition to what you have sent me, to offer me what you before hinted, but did not mention in particular. Were it not too great a trespass upon your goodness, I should desire you to let me have 'The Erudition of a Christian man,' which, I believe, is not in this country; howsoever I do by no means desire the book if it be very costly.

"I should have answered your letter before, but that I was willing you should know at the same time of my endeavours about the Madeira wine. Last week I employed my interest to serve you by a vessel that sailed there; and, if you had not formerly been disappointed, I should promise myself you would find your desires answered, not long after your receipt of this letter. However, as the vessel wherein I laboured in your behalf before did not miscarry, I would hope you had the former wine by this time, and will have the other in due season. I would only observe to you, Sir, upon your Madeira wine, that the redness is not owing to the nature of the grape, but to some mixture which those who are called the best judges of wine here are not very fond

fond of, and I think the pale-coloured wine has the highest esteem here: howsoever, the taste determines most; but I hope you will not fail of what you chuse, and that very good.

"By the worthy Mr. Beech, late Dissenting Teacher, now a proselyte to our Church, and gone for Orders, I sent you a letter, in hopes he would have the pleasure of presenting it to you; but he has been deprived of that, if it be as I hear, that his return to us may be expected every day. By him I told you of the scurvy repulse we had from our General Court in our application to be freed from taxes to the Dissenters, as the Quakers are, and that we had complained of it at home. As yet we know not the success; but we hear the Bishop of London encourages our complaints, and we hope to hear some further good effect of it by the next vessel that arrives from London.

"We have several new Churches building, and we hope one will shortly send for a Minister, and not be denied. Mr. Johnson has the pleasure of bettering the College in his neighbourhood, and seeing several of the Regents and Students advancing towards the Church of England, insomuch that the Rector, who would save his bacon whilst he is getting light, is in danger of having his public salary taken from him whilst he is dodging about; and nothing keeps the brightest of our youth from coming into the Church, but courage enough to starve; and when Great Britain will deliver us from this necessity, God knows.

"We all think ourselves obliged to you for your congratulations of us; and return our compliments to yourself, your lady, and yours; as well as I mine to the excellent Professor Dickins, and every gentleman in Cambridge that will bestow a kind thought upon me. I saw Mr. and Mrs. Miller in good health two days ago. They have two children; the third, a daughter, and the youngest child, I buried a few weeks ago.

"Nothing is more agreeable than a few lines from you, for which and for all your favours (as well as your great and general merit) I remain, Reverend and dear Sir, your most affectionate, thankful, faithful, humble servant, TIMOTHY CUTLER.

"*Sept.* 18. The vessel by which I designed this letter slipping away before I was aware of it, I have the opportunity of letting you know that Mr. Beach is arrived here with a Mission from the Society to the place of which he was Dissenting Teacher. The Bishop of London receives our complaints of the Dissenters' treatment with due tenderness and concern; and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel are prosecuting the affair; and the Bishop has some hopes of it, though not without a mixture of fear and doubt. Some years ago I petitioned the Society for some augmentation of my salary, wherein I was flatly denied. Now without any seeking of mine, I have the news that my salary is increased to 10*l. per annum* more, and that at the motion and urging of the Bishop of London. The favour and the author of it surprize me; and I believe you will congratulate me upon both."

"WORTHY

"WORTHY DEAR SIR, *Boston, New England, Nov.* 8, 1734.

"I am most agreeably revived by your engaging letter of May 28, received somewhat more than a month ago. I rejoice that my letters have reached you, as they preserve my memory with so valuable a friend; and though for ten of mine one would be an over-payment, yet, dear Sir, it would be an act of charity in you to repeat me that pleasure as often as you can.

"Among the news you have imparted, there is not a word of the See of Gloucester*. The speculations and controversies upon that head have been transmitted to us. I never saw more of the Devil than in the 'Letter to the Rev. Dr. Codex†;' but hope it has received a due answer. We hear the person nominated will carry it, if his present sickness do not prevent it; God grant it may, rather than the Church should be disgraced and poisoned by him. It is hard to congratulate his great friend, said to be the author of that pamphlet, with his power of conferring benefits and dignities in the Church; but it is not strange that such a person, when in an inferior station, should give it as his opinion, that the Dissenters had power to tax the members of the Church in these parts. However (the Lord help us!), such merit is the way to promotion. Dr. Waterland has a long time distinguished himself in the defence of our common Christianity: God preserve him in it, and reward him. I read his books with pleasure; so I have particularly his 'Answer to Tindal,' in two or three books, and his two Visitation Charges. His 'Importance and Usefulness of the Doctrine of the Trinity' is not yet come among us, as I know of; but I hope we shall see it ere long. I am extremely glad to receive your vindication of this gentleman, and of the excellent Dr. Marshall, from Mr. Whiston's suggestions. It seems that man delights in all sorts of falsehood.

"You well observe Dr. Conybeare's merits from his late book. It has gained him a great reputation, even in these parts. How-

* Vacant in 1734 by the death of Dr. Elias Sydall, who was succeeded by Dr. Martin Benson.

† "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Codex [Bp. Gibson] on the subject of his modest Instruction to the Crown, in the making of Bishops." This was followed by "A Second Letter;" and both by 1. "A Modest Reply to the Author of a Letter to Dr. Codex." 2. A proper Reply to the same. 3. "A short Answer to the modest Reply of Dr. Codex. With a clear and full Vindication of a worthy Clergyman, from the Doctor's vile Insinuations, unjust Aspersions, and base virulent Reflections; with some proper Advice to Dr. Codex." 4. "The necessary Respondent; or, a full, clear, and adequate Answer to, as well as just Observations on a late scurrilous and vile Invective against a Right Rev. Prelate, entitled, 'A Letter to the Right Rev. Dr. Codex, on the Subject of his modest Instruction to the Crown'." 5. "An Apology for Dr. Codex, humbly addressed to the Doctor." 6. "An Answer to a late Pamphlet, entitled, 'An Examination of the Scheme of Church Power, laid down in the Codex Juris Ecclesiast. Angli,' &c. shewing the unfair Representations made by the Author of that Pamphlet, and that the Scheme of Church Power laid down in the Codex is in support and maintenance of the Royal Supremacy, and agreeable to our Laws and Constitution. By the Author of the Parallel."

ever,

ever, we may make the same melancholy reflections with our original country; for books of Infidelity are plentifully imported, and spread their poison among us.

"As much as I am obliged to you already, I cannot refuse your offers of what more Sermons of the Dean's may be printed. It is no honour to me to prize what the many among us that read them do; but I have the pleasure to have known his person, and his most excellent conversation.

"I have ventured to send you a cargo (mostly of trumpery) in acknowledgment. 'The Divine Right of Presbyterian Ordination' was put forth by one Jon. Dickinson, an insolent fellow whom Mr. Honyman chastised in a book I sent you some years ago. The Answerers of it were unacquainted with one another's designs, or one Answer had sufficed. 'The Scripture Bishop' was written by the Rev. Mr. Browne of Providence: the other by Mr. Welmore, in concert with Mr. Johnson. The letters in the end of it are Mr. Johnson's, written in the name, and at the desire of a Layman, whom Dickinson challenged. The bound book is in the first part Dickinson's 'Reply to Mr. Browne,' who is preparing a Defence: in the second part, a product of Tom Foxcroft, a bitter creature, son of a Churchman, and baptized in the Church. To him Mr. Johnson replies, as far as concerns the two Letters, in a Postscript to what he calls 'A Second Letter,' &c. The former part is occasioned by the Remarks of one J. G. one Graham an Irish teacher in his neighbourhood, a fellow who a while ago encouraged a Churchman in the place where he dwelt to promote that interest I could have shewed it in his own hand-writing, if a knavish fellow had not cheated me of it. This Graham remarks on a former letter of Mr. Johnson's, written with very good temper and effect; but the impression is all disposed of, and I have not one. I send you John White's book for sport, and nothing else, though you will see it recommended by some famous Teachers of this town. The Proposals are from Charles Chauncy, a Teacher of this town, who has but a little time ago begun his enquiries, and not above a month before the publication of his Proposals professed himself to a Churchman as an enquirer then. In a newspaper it is called 'An Answer to a *confident* Pretence,' and, as they say, by the assistance of that *modest* man, T. Foxcroft. I suppose no thinking person will be shocked by the doughty performance of this insidious person; and, if my outward circumstances did not keep my mind uneasy, I would be ready to address him, if nobody else appeared. However, I am heartily glad that subscriptions do not come in, near enough; for, what through the inability and indisposition of the Laity here, we should not defray the charge of an Answer; and so our Adversaries would triumph.

"Excuse my sending you the paltry Theses and performances of our Commencement, in one of which you will see my youngest son's name; and that of my eldest in the Catalogue, which comes in company of Yale College Catalogue; and I mention my two sons for the benefit of your good wishes and prayers.

"Since

"Since Mr. Beach, whom you mention in your letter, there have gone four from us to obtain Orders; but none of them were so happy as to visit the Universities, excepting Mr. Davenport, who only went to Oxford. The last is just returned, and brings us the sad news of the uncertainty of the Society's countenancing any more new Missions. When this takes air, it will give a sad damp to the Church among us. We have five Churches already built that are empty, and sundry more Societies that will ere long be ready to receive Ministers: and what shall we do without help when we have no Bishop, while all preferments are denied us, and all hardships put upon us? I wish that yourself and many more such gentlemen were at the Board of the Society, to encourage us under these dark views. Two places are under my care: one is 38 miles off, which I have visited twice this Summer, where I had an audience of 100 people, in a Quaker Meeting-house, many of the Friends being present. At the conclusion of service, one of them, having desired and obtained liberty, made truly a very handsome speech, both for matter and phrase, in vindication of their reception of us into their house. He said, 'the Church had been always kind to them, and *as they (the Church) had been merciful, he hoped they would obtain mercy.*'

"Mr. Arnold, a Dissenting Teacher, has quitted his business, and will go for England, if he may be received; if not, perhaps that worthy man may break his heart. We are now applying to England for redress in the form our Diocesan has prescribed us. If we must not be relieved, Anabaptists and Quakers are in better circumstances than we are. Our Lieutenant-Governor's lady, a sober virtuous woman, has, after mature consideration, come into the communion of our Church; and so possesses those honours that her husband seems not fond of.

"I am heartily sorry no Madeira wine is yet come to you. As soon as ever I received your letter I wrote again, under the recommendations of a friend; so that I hope you may receive some wine as soon as you receive this letter.

"I think myself very happy in the remembrance of the very worthy Dr. Dickins, and my other friends in Cambridge, and beg leave, by you, to return my acknowledgments to them, with my wife's and my hearty services to yourself, lady, and yours. I am, Reverend Sir, your most affectionate and devoted friend and servant, TIM. CUTLER."

"REV. SIR, *Boston, New England, June* 5, 1735.

"It is now a long time that I have promised myself a letter from you; but I will not despair, if Dr. Grey be alive, as long as I know how good a man he is, and how disinterested in his favours.

"Mr. Johnson is so modest that he cannot tender his performances to so good a judge as you are, and imposes that work on me, and I the readier do it that I may therewith slide into your hands a worthless sheet of my own, for which I ask your pardon and your candour. I would also remember some other friends, but I cannot be so very free with so poor a token.

"We

"We hear of the sad progress of Infidelity, and feel too much of its effects with us. God forgive those who think Infidels qualified to be Bishops in a Christian Church. I have heard so many sad accounts of Dr. Conyers Middleton, the Proto——s in Cambridge, that I begin to give into a jealousy of him. I know, Sir, you introduced us first into an acquaintance with him, and that the gentlemen in Cambridge were the farthest men alive from the principles charged on him. How the case is, and what may have altered him, I beg to be informed by you.

"As I said, Infidelity prevails also among us. Chubb's and Dr. Clarke's Works, &c. do much mischief among us. One Kent, a Dissenting Teacher, is now suspended by a Council for Arianism and Arminianism, though the latter is grown so venial that it would have been hushed had it not been for the former. It is expected he will entirely be laid aside; however, that he will find friends enough to make him a new congregation and support him. A French Convert among the Dissenters now resides at our College in Cambridge, to teach the Students French. He is pretty open in avowing Arianism, and withal sets himself up for an inspired dreamer, and says he has in dreams been checked for many miscarriages and errors in his life, but never for this—*Ergo*.—He with his proselytes (one of whom is a Fellow of the College) is shortly to work Miracles. He expects a Millenium in 1736, and a Messiah Ben Ephraim to appear. How far we may be corrupted, I cannot tell.

"The News-Letter will let you into a sad squabble at the Anniversary Meeting of our Teachers. One Fisk, the subject of it, has a long time teazed his people, by charming some, and exasperating others. At length, after several of our Fanatical Councils appearing against him, a strong party voted him out of his pulpit. He offering to enter it, has been repulsed, and bound over to the Quarter Sessions, where there will be a fine bull-baiting. You will see a great many Teachers take his part, and it is likely to prove a country quarrel; and so indeed do most of our Ecclesiastical Controversies; but this is an eminent one. He, good man, cares to be judged by none but Christ Jesus; but, I believe, he has no reason to be sanguine there.

"The Calvinistical scheme is in perfection about 100 miles from this place. Conversions are talked of, *ad nauseam usque*. Sixty in a place undergo the work at once. Sadness and horror seize them, and hold them some days; then they feel an inward joy, and it first shews itself in laughing at Meeting. Others are sad for want of experiencing this work; and this takes up for the present the thoughts and talk of that Country; and the canting question trumped about is, *are you gone through? i. e.* Conversion.

"These are too mean things to trouble a gentleman of Cambridge with; but, Sir, you that have given yourself the trouble to look into the whimsies of us will the readier forgive me in these narratives, especially as Fanaticism must overdo itself by the

the nonsense and confusion it clothes itself in, and thereby pave the way to sobriety, and sound faith, and order; and, indeed, it has this effect upon many, and nothing keeps down the numbers of our Church but want of opportunity, and fear of starving.

"You will please to make my compliments to your worthy lady and family, the excellent Dr. Dickins; and if there be any other gentlemen that remember me in Cambridge.

"Your prosperity shall ever be a joy to me; and while I live I shall be, dear Sir, your most affectionate friend, and most humble servant, TIMOTHY CUTLER."

"DEAR SIR, *Boston, New England, July* 2, 1735.

"By Mr. Arnold's return, I have the great satisfaction of a letter from you, dated April 2. He has returned from England, laden with the civilities of good men there; and, had he gone to Cambridge, I doubt not, he had felt a humanity and goodness peculiar to Dr. Grey. He is gone home, and carried with him the best disposition to serve the Church; and I hope he will plant his Church within a quarter of a mile of Yale College, and be very instrumental to ferret schism out of that nest of it. The misery is, the Society is at present too poor to afford him more than 30*l. per annum* sterling, which will oblige him to too many secular avocations from his studies.

"I thank God for the great good you do, both as an Author and an Editor; and am so beggarly as to tell you, Sir, that Dr. Webster was not furnished with that valuable present of books you designed me by Mr. Arnold: that I have not yet received the 5th and 6th volumes of the excellent Dean Moss's Sermons, which you promised me; and humbly depend on what further of his and your own you shall yet think of printing. It is no wonder to me his Sermons are re-printing. Their reputation must last as long as that of Learning, Eloquence, or Religion. Nor, Sir, need any wonder that Daniel Neal is in request with the Dissenters in New England: the more venomous a book is, the more sweetly do Dissenters suck at it. I now inclose you a specimen in one Graham, as vile a fellow as ever breathed. He formerly conspired with one of his parishioners to promote the Church of England, and with his own hand wrote for him a letter to me, subscribed with his parishioner's name; and it is now in the custody of Mr. Johnson for what use he pleases. I hope, if he replies to the book, he will not think himself obliged to expatiate in proportion to the many reveries contained in it. Daniel Neal was never in New England; but, having written an History of it, was complimented with the degree of Master of Arts by Harvard College; though, not having at hand the Catalogue of its Scholars, I cannot say whether he be taken into it.

"I am glad that Bishop Hoadly's 'Treatise on the Sacrament' has received its due chastisement, and that good men continue to do him that justice. I fear I shall not have the favour of Mr. Wheatley's Essay upon him. I have never found him over-forward to write letters; but my worthy Friend will do good as long

as

as he lives, and this must content me. We share in the fate of Old England, and Infidelity will advance here while it advances there.

"I am mightily pleased I have served you acceptably with Madeira wine—a very poor, though the only acknowledgment I can make you for your many and constant favours. An order for two hogsheads more will in a few days be floating upon the waters, and I hope you will find it equally to your satisfaction. You need not limit your desires as to the quantity of wine; and while you good gentlemen are drinking the healths of us American Indians in wine, we will return you the compliment with the utmost sincerity and respect in the best cyder the climate affords.

"When Mr. Arnold went for England, I desired him to remember, among my friends, that I had a son near 23 years of age designed for Orders, whom I should be glad to place some years for his improvement in England, could my friends provide him any means of subsistence there. Before his return, Mr. Harward, Lecturer in the other Church of this town, died, whereby a place in the King's gift, I think, is vacant. Upon this I was advised and stimulated by some friends of the Clergy here, to request our Diocesan that he might succeed to any Mission among us which might be quitted for the sake of this place, and that his Lordship would give him a small Curacy in London till he became of age for Priestly Orders. It is not yet time to receive an answer to this request; but Mr. Arnold has returned with the kindest invitations of my friends to send my son for England. Many, and some unknown to me, have promised me their good offices: and the Rev. Dr. Conybeare, Dean of Christ Church, Dr. Berriman, Dr. Trapp, Dr. Astry, and Mr. Berriman, have written to me the full assurances of your good-will and readiness to help me. Dr. Conybeare offers his endeavours to get him a tolerable Curacy, and Mr. Arnold says it is in or near Oxford; and the opportunities by my good friends is more grateful to me than my (even very dear and tender) son's immediate return home; and I hope his Lordship will indulge me in this inclination. Mr. Arnold was not so happy as to see you, or he had troubled you on this subject. But, when my son comes for England, he must remember his father's friend Dr. Grey, and must see him; and I wish to God he might be near you, and be formed by you. Good Sir, pity him, pray for him, and command him wherever he is. It is folly for me to say any thing in his favour: those who know him are ready enough to do it. I may, perhaps, trouble you with another letter by him.

"In the mean time I wish the bearer of this, the Rev. Mr. James McSparran, may be so happy as to see you in England. He has had a good character established among us for many years, is of sound principles and a good life, of great usefulness in his Mission at the Narragansetts, and highly respected among his brethren of the Clergy, and indeed among all, save his fanatic adversaries. There is a tract of land in the bounds of his parish, to the sum of 300 acres, claimed by the Church of England, in opposition

opposition to the Saints here, who would inherit the earth; but all our Courts have given against him, and he is going to seek for justice on your side of the water. The case has already been very expensive to him, and will be more so: success would pay him for all; for he has no prospect of reparation or personal advantage. All I fear is that the money he has raised of his own, and that his friends have raised for him, to carry on his cause, will fall short of what he wants. Perhaps, Sir, it may be in your power to do him some good offices.

"I think it a great honour to be remembered by Mr. Baker, Dr. Dickins, Mr. Micklebourgh, or any other of your friends; and now return my hearty services and acknowledgments to them.

"I am ever, with great esteem and many thanks and the best wishes, reverend Sir, your most unworthy, but most affectionate friend and humble servant, TIMOTHY CUTLER."

"REV. SIR, *Boston, New England, Oct.* 8, 1736.

"I am now, agreeably to what I informed you in my last letter, with much concern dismissing the best of sons from my own inspection and assistance into the care of those reverend gentlemen in England who have invited me to it. At this distance of communication I am not able to say where he will be disposed of, nor do I think it proper to determine their conduct of him; but I do conjecture that Oxford will be the place of his residence from the provision of the Rev. Dean Conybeare, who has offered me that favour. Wherever he is, I promise myself the compassions of Dr. Grey towards him, while he behaves himself (as I hope in God he always will) worthy of the same. The idea I have given him of yourself will incline him to visit Cambridge, where I am sure he will be cherished under your wings for the time he shall stay there. In the mean time, dear Sir, if your recommendations will serve him, either in London or Oxford, I must intreat for him the benefit of them.

"And pray, Sir, bestow a share of your goodness on a deserving young man in his company, going over with him for Holy Orders. His name is Christopher Bridge, son of a late worthy Missionary in these parts, who was formerly educated in your Cambridge. He has been an orphan for many years, educated by Dissenting friends, and graduated Master of Arts at Harvard College, and is now upon conviction recovered into the bosom of our Church; and from a man of his abilities and very good life we promise much advantage to our poor Church, if he may but succeed in his desires to serve her. What friends you have belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, are most capable of assisting him, and I humbly hope for your interceessions to that purpose.

"On many accounts we in New England should lament the languishing state of Religion in Old. This is the reason why we are so little cherished in our infant growing state, so little protected from schismatical ill-will, so little heard in our just complaints, why we have no resident Bishop, and why so much Heresy

Heresy and Infidelity are imported—likely, I fear, to spread, we wanting that noble strength to oppose it, which is the glory of our original country——But I stop! God be thanked things are not worse than they are!

"I hope in a short time you will enjoy a pipe of Madeira wine to your satisfaction. My wife writes her service with mine to yourself and Mrs. Grey, and the most affectionate wishes. My services are ever due to the worthy Members of your University; and in a very especial manner to those gentlemen who remember me, and whose names you insert in your letters.

"Sir, as soon as I receive one letter from you, I long for another; and I ever am

"Your most affectionate friend and humble servant, T. Cutler.

"*Oct.* 15. I have very lately received your valuable present of Answers to Sir Isaac Newton* and Neal. I humbly thank you for your great and many services to Religion and our excellent Church, and the large share of goodness you have admitted your friends, particularly myself to; but I must not take the pleasure of reading your books till my son is gone.

"Sir, having yet opportunity to open this letter, I am disposed to recite to you a passage in Dean Conybeare's letter to me: 'A proposal started to me by our friend Mr. Burton, now Fellow of Eton College, possesses me much. It is this:—To procure a benefaction of books for the use of the Clergy with you. I have been soliciting this affair amongst some of my friends, from which first trial I flatter myself with some hopes of success You may suppose I design to shew the way in a proper manner; and do not despair in some time to send over an earnest of my good wishes.' I depend, at least, upon forgiveness, though this should appear a begging paragraph."

"Rev. Sir, *Boston, New England, Sept.* 24, 1743.

"It is with a great deal of pleasure that I just now received your letter; but have been a long time detained from it, it bearing date July 20, 1742. The inclosed books for Mr. Miller and Mr. Checkley I have put into Mr. Miller's hands.

"According to your account, Sir, your Edition of Hudibras will be out before this time; so that your Proposals come here too late to have their full effect. I have begun a trial to promote the sale, and shall not be wanting; but the success I cannot vouch for. My son told me he should be a Subscriber, and I hope in time to make myself master of one. Writing for England has hindered my reading your 'History of the Donatists,' &c. which you have obliged me with. I have dipped into it with pleasure, and it makes me fond of seeing the other book you encourage me to hope for.

"You have very much obliged me, Sir, in the person of my son. He speaks of you with singular honour, satisfaction, and thankfulness; and is disposed to contract more obligations to you for the benefit of your conversation. I submit him to, nay

* See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 541.

I beg

I beg for him your instructions and watch, as far as you have opportunity for it. God be praised! I hear of no imputations on him for errors in faith or practice, nor am I jealous of him: an honest fellow I think he is; but, as he is in an improving country, I wish he were in a better capacity to improve himself than he now is. The Archbishop speaks favourably of me, and Dr. Sayer* of my son†; and these are encouraging considerations; but, alas! such oftentimes fail.

"Whitefield has plagued us with a witness, especially his friends and followers, who themselves are like to be battered to pieces by that battering-ram they had provided against our Church here. It would be an endless attempt to describe that scene of confusion and disturbance occasioned by him,—the divisions of families, neighbourhoods, and towns; the contrariety of husbands and wives, the undutifulness of children and servants, the quarrels among the teachers, the disorders of the night, the intermission of labour and business, the neglect of husbandry, and of gathering the harvest. Our presses are for ever teeming with books, and our women with bastards, though regeneration and conversion is the whole cry. The Teachers have many of them left their particular cures, and strolled about the country. Some have been ordained by them *Evangelizers*, and had their *Armour-bearers* and *Exhorters*; and in many Conventicles and places of rendezvous there has been checquered work indeed, several preaching, and several exhorting or praying at the same time; the rest crying or laughing, yelping, sprawling, fainting; and this revel maintained in some places many days and nights together, without intermission: and then there were the blessed outporings of the Sprit! The *New Lights* have some overdone themselves by ranting and blaspheming, and are quite demolished; others have extremely weakened their interest; and others are terrified from going the lengths they incline to. On the other

* George Sayer, of Oriel College, Oxford; M. A. 1712, B. and D.D. 1735. He was presented to the Vicarage of Witham in Essex in 1722; Archdeacon of Durham, 1730; and Dean of Bocking, 1741. He died at Brussels, July 29, 1761.

† Mr. John Cutler (the Doctor's son) was warmly patronized by Dr. Grey and some other friends of his Father.—In a Letter dated Sept. 2, 1742, he asks Dr. Grey if it should be in his way to mention his name to Mr. Potter. "I have served," he says, "his Grace's Peculiar above five years, and I hope I have not behaved myself so as to forfeit all favour from him. Stisted is a living adjoining to Bocking, a peculiar in his Grace's gift. The incumbent (Peter Wagener, M. A.) is a man in years and infirm; but I am afraid it is too good a living for me to expect." And on the 18th of May following he says, "I am much obliged to you for your kind mention of my name to Mr. Potter. The preferment I mentioned was promised some time beforehand to a family acquaintance of the Archbishop. However, I hope I shall not be quite forgot."—Mr. Wagener had been presented to Stisted in 1707; rebuilt the parsonage in 1712; and died in 1742. His successor was Samuel Jackson, M. A.—In 1750 Mr. John Cutler was presented to the Vicarage of Cressing in Essex by Dr. Sayer, in whose gift it was in right of his Vicarage of Witham, to which Church Cressing was originally a Chapel.

hand,

hand, the *Old Lights* (thus are they distinguished) have been many of them forced to trim, and some have lost their congregations; for they will soon raise up a new Conventicle in any new town where they are opposed; and I do not know but we have fifty in one place or other, and some of them large and much frequented.

"When Mr. Whitefield first arrived here, the whole town was alarmed. He made his first visit to Church on a Friday, and conversed first with many of our Clergy together, and belied them, me especially, when he had done. Being not invited into our pulpits, the Dissenters were highly pleased, and engrossed him; and immediately the bells rung, and all hands went to lecture; and this show kept on all the while he was here. The town was ever alarmed; the streets filled with people, with coaches, and chaises; all for the benefit of that holy man. The Conventicles were crowded; but he chose rather our Common, where multitudes might see him in all his awful postures; besides that in one crowded Conventicle before he came in six were killed in a fright. The fellow treated the most venerable with an air of superiority.—But he for ever lashed and anathematized the Church of England; and that was enough.

"After him came one *Tennent*—a monster! impudent and noisy; and told them all they were *damn'd! damn'd! damn'd!* This charmed them! and in the most dreadful winter that I ever saw, people wallowed in the snow night and day for the benefit of his beastly brayings; and many ended their days under these fatigues. Both of them carried more money out of these parts than the poor could be thankful for.

"Many more visited us; but one *Davenport* was a *nonpareille.* —the madder the better;—the less reason the more spiritual.— But, Sir, I stop here, and leave you the trouble to find out a little more by what I now send you. The book I have obtained for you was a present from my reverend brother Davenport in this town. The author, Dr. Chauncy, told me that he could have printed more flagrant accounts, if his intelligencers would have allowed him. This has turned to the growth of the Church in many places; and its reputation universally; and it suffers no otherwise, than as religion in general does, and that is sadly enough.

"I am ashamed, Sir, to remember you of your generous present of all the volumes of Dean Moss's Sermons, saving the two last which I am fond of.

"I have heard that Dr. Dickins is dead. I am sorry for the news; but hope to hear the contrary from you in your next letter, which you have encouraged me to expect. My service and best wishes to your lady, fire-side, and all friends that know any thing of me. I am also sorry to hear that the reverend Dr. Ashton is very much broken by infirmity. You will be very happy, Sir, if my wishes take place respecting this or another world. Of the latter I make no doubt. Include in your prayers, worthy Sir,

"Your very much obliged and affectionate humble servant,

TIMOTHY CUTLER."

From

From the Rev. Ebenezer Miller *.

"Rev. Sir, *Braintree, Oct. 6*, 1743.

"You know by Mr. Whitefield's Journals that he has been here. The Clergy of the Church of England were unanimous in their resolution not to suffer him to go into their pulpits; so that a Dissenting Preacher of considerable note, in a paragraph of a letter that was printed, said, '*that he came to his own, and his own received him not;* but we (the Dissenters) received him as an Angel of God.' The effects of his and his followers' preaching in this country are extravagant beyond description, and almost beyond belief. I think the party is on the decline; but Whitefield is soon expected here; and how he may revive the dying work, I cannot say. But I believe he will not be received with the same respect as formerly by the Dissenters themselves; he having raised such contentions and caused such divisions among them, and inclined many of the more wise and thinking among them to the Church. Yours, &c. Eb. Miller."

From the Rev. Dr. Henry Dawson †.

"Dear Sir, 1748.

"I send Dr. Warren's ‡ youngest son § to Jesus College, in hopes of his having a *Rustat* Scholarship there. Should that prospect not succeed to expectation||, I know not what will become of him; and indeed, at best, there is at present a dull prospect, but it is all we can think of. He brings with him, for you, your 'Remarks on Sir Isaac Newton,' which my neighbour Mr. Barnes, the purchaser of the Doctor's books, very readily gives you, upon my acquainting him with your desire to have it. I have not yet had any time to look into the Doctor's papers; but I scarce think he had any Sermons designed for the press; and if there were, the publick has lately been so much solicited for the same family, that I question whether it would turn to account to print any: but, if I find any thing that appears to be intended for publication, I shall let all his friends know it. I hope, Sir, to hear of your good health, which will always be a great pleasure to

"Your most obliged and most humble servant, H. Dawson."

From Ambrose Dickins ¶, Esq.

"Dear Sir, *Weston, near Northampton, Sept. 26*, 1749.

"The long experience which I have had of your friendship and humanity encourages me to trouble you with this, and I

* Of whom see before, p. 280.

† Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge; LL. B. 1715; LL. D. 1720.

‡ The Rev. Dr. Richard Warren, Archdeacon of Suffolk, who will be more fully noticed hereafter.

§ Afterwards the Rev. Dr. John Warren, successively Bishop of St. David's and of Bangor; of whom see "Literary Anecdotes," VIII. 430.

|| It did not take place. He was entered at Gonvile and Caius College.

¶ Serjeant Surgeon to King George the Second. He was of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; LL. B. 1738.

flatter myself that you will easily pardon the liberty I take. A worthy distressed young man, whose father was some years ago Minister of Higham Ferrers, and whose mother is now raving mad at Wollaston, applied at the last Ordination for Orders at Peterborough, and was refused on account of his age, being only in his 23d year, though his worthy friend Dr. Isham, Rector of Lincoln, used his utmost interest, and laid before the Bishop* the unhappy condition of the poor young man. Upon this he applied to me, then at my brother's in Essex, who immediately advised him to come up to London† for Ordination, and promised to give him a title; but we did more, for we procured him the Curacy of Halsted in Essex, of 40*l. per annum*, and my brother‡ has done his duty some time. What we little expected, the Bishop of London has laid down the same rules, and nothing can make him go from it. The poor lad is almost distracted; all that his mother had for life, which was what maintained both, now hardly keeps her, and, except that he has an exhibition of 20*l.* a year at Lincoln College, he has nothing in the world to maintain him, nor can he be in a way of getting a better provision till he has Orders. I have by this post applied to the Bishop of Ely §, with whom I have some interest by his brother Compton, and who knows the case, for a private Ordination; but if that favour is granted, we must procure some sort of title in the Diocese, and to be sure a real one would be most acceptable. May I beg the favour of your assistance if the Bishop will grant our request; it is possible you may know of a vacant curacy; if not, can procure him an occasional title; indeed, it will be an act of great charity.

"I am, dear Sir, your much obliged, and very affectionate humble servant, AMBR. DICKINS."

"DEAR SIR, *Weston, near Northampton, Nov*, 23, 1749.

"The young man, in whose behalf I troubled you some time ago, has very fortunately obtained a good curacy within a mile of Wollaston, which he is to enter upon next St. Thomas. As the Bishop of Ely is to ordain him, I must beg the favour of you to lend us your title in Cambridge. His name is Glasbrook; his Christian name I forget; but we can supply that. We shall be obliged to you for your assistance pretty quickly, that we may lay our matters before his Lordship, lest he should make any objection to our title. I was at Ripplington about a fortnight ago. My good uncle|| is perfectly well, and enquired much after you. I am, dear Sir, your most affectionate and obliged humble servant, AMBR. DICKINS."

"DEAR SIR, *Wollaston, Jan.* 1, 1756.

"My good uncle died for want of help in due time; but nobody suspected, so ignorant were they, that a stone was lodged

* Dr. John Thomas, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury.
† Dr. Thomas Sherlock, afterwards also Bishop of Salisbury.
‡ The Rev. George Dickins. See p. 307.
§ The Rev. Sir Thomas Gooch, Baronet, afterwards Bishop of Norwich.
|| Dr. Francis Dickins. See p. 308.

in

in the passage. All his papers were destroyed, pursuant to his will; but I can assure you that no letters of Mr. Baker's were among them. His books are sold by order of his niece, Dr. George Dickins's daughter, to whom he left all his personal estate; but there are at Cambridge a great number of pamphlets, which you are welcome to if you please to accept of them. I beg my best compliments to your lady and Miss Grey. I sincerely wish you and them a happy new year, and many of them; and am, dear Sir, your obliged humble servant, AMBR. DICKINS."

"DEAR SIR, *Park Street, March* 11, 1756.

"I ought to have returned you my thanks for your last favour before now, but really I have been extremely engaged in business lately. I have diligently attended a Navigation Bill of the River Nine, for my own sake, and that of my neighbours on the banks of the river, who were all very glad to saddle me with the trouble. My good uncle's estate was in land when he died, and so it remains, and that gives me a great deal of trouble, and I have abundance of letters out of Northamptonshire to answer; therefore I flatter myself that you will pardon my not having acknowledged the receipt of your last favour before now.

"I am very glad that you received the pamphlets; I hope they proved to be worth the expence of carrying to Ampthill. The book you mention you are as heartily welcome to as to the other part of the Collection. Poor Dr. Monson* has had a little touch of the palsy, which affected his tongue and one of his hands. You was so obliging long ago as to send me the first part of 'The History of Earthquakes.' It will give me infinite pleasure if you would favour me this Summer with your good company at Wollaston. I am to thank you also for a pamphlet, which has had, as it well deserved, a careful reading by me and several of my friends. Since I troubled you last, I have lost my poor brother George Dickins†. He has long been in a very miserable condition: he has left a wife and three children. As he enjoyed pretty good preferment, you may believe that he is a great loss to his family on that account, as well as on many others. I am, dear Sir,

"Your most obliged, and affectionate humble servant,

AMBR. DICKINS."

"DEAR SIR, *Park Street, April* 23, 1757.

"The person recommended by you shall be taken into the Hospital as soon as you please; and glad I am that application is made to you on these occasions, as thereby I have the great pleasure of hearing from my beloved friend Dr. Grey, and an

* Henry Monson, of Trinity Hall; LL. B. 1718; LL. D. 1726. He was elected Regius Professor of Civil Law, on the death of Dr. Francis Dickins, in 1755; and died Feb. 25, 1757.

Among the Letters to Dr. Z. Grey is the following short billet:

"Sir, Upon enquiry of Mr. Redlington about the number of waiting scholars on our tables, I find there is no room for the admission of any one at present; but he tells me Dove will discontinue his residence after Christmas, and then Pennington may supply his place. HEN. MONSON."

† Of Trinity Hall; LL. B. 1744.

oppor-

opportunity of shewing my readiness to make the best, though very small, returns in my power for the many favours I have received from him. I cannot say I enjoy a good state of health, nor must I expect to be well long together till I can have a regular fit of the gout. My dear babes are inoculated, but the small-pox is not yet come out: I pray to God for their recovery. I was surrounded both in town and country with that distemper, and thought it unavoidable; believe me I am at present under the greatest concern on their account. My worthy friend Dr. Monson has not very long survived his good predecessor my dear uncle *. Paulett St. John has had a great accession of fortune †, and is now very comfortably provided for. He was always cheerful and contented; but, as he loves his children, he is very happy that he can now provide for them so well. If I am alive, and illness does not prevent me, I am determined to pay my respects to you next Summer at Ampthill; a pleasure that will be which I have long wished for.

"The Butler of Trinity Hall, whose name I do not recollect, has the custody of all my uncle's pamphlets, and please to send for them from Trinity Hall; they will, I am sure, be delivered to you on demand. I am, dear Sir, your most obliged, and affectionate humble servant, AMBR. DICKINS."

From FRANCIS DICKINS‡, Esq. LL. D.

"MY GOOD FRIEND, *Oct*, 17, 1729.

"I have sent your certificate.—To the best of my remembrance you kept both your Acts for your Doctor's degree, as I have certified. The Opponency is quite out of my head, and therefore I say nothing of it; nor does the Archbishop, as I am told, insist upon it. I heartily wish you joy of your new living in Cambridge, knowing it was what you greatly wished for, and because it will likely give us more of your company. Mr. Halfhyde is certainly living, and I do not hear but he is in good health.

"I saw Mr. Warcopp§ in town, who designs to send down his son || out of hand, to take his degree. The greatest piece of news among us is the marriage of Miss Cotton of Cunnington with Ascham of St. Ives. It broke the father's heart, for he is since dead. He was such an odd man in his behaviour to his family, that the young lady finds a great many advocates for her conduct.

"I am yours most heartily, F. DICKINS."

* See p. 307.

† Of Dr. Powlett St. John, see "Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 241.

‡ Of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1705; M. A. *per Literas Regias* 1711; LL. D and Regius Professor of Civil Law, 1714. He contributed some notes to Dr. Grey's Edition of Hudibras; and two of his Letters to the Doctor are in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 743. He died, at his house in Herefordshire, June 2, 1755.

§ John Warcopp, Esq. of Gatenby, co. York, married Elizabeth, sister to Dr. Z. Grey.

|| John Warcopp, of Trinity Hall, LL. B. 1730.

From

From the Rev. Thomas Doughty*.

"Dear Sir, *Wispington, Dec.* 14, 1734.

"I hope my good friend will excuse my not writing sooner; but I was willing to stay to see whether I could prevail with Mr. and Mrs. Glover to give me the paper for you. I was forced to make use of that argument at last, that it was for you, who had a friend to oblige with it, who was making a Collection of papers about those times; which, I believe, has made Mr. Glover unwilling to part with it, for fear it should do harm to the good old cause; so that I have now quite given over all hopes of getting it. I was very glad to hear from you of my old friend Dr. Warren†, and that you gave him one of my books. Pray give my service to him when you see him again.

"I am afraid I have given you a great deal of trouble about my books. What money you make of them, pray give it away as you think fit; and what books you have yet undisposed of, I wish you would give them away, that you may have no more trouble with them. I hope you will continue to send me a kind letter sometimes; which will much oblige, dear Sir,

"Your humble servant, Tho. Doughty."

"Dear Sir, *Aug.* 28, 1738.

"I am almost ashamed to write, having neglected so long, and so little to say for myself. I have, indeed, been very busy, the last year and this, in building my parsonage-house at Waddingworth, which, together with my carelessness, hath made me a very bad correspondent to all my friends; but I am most of all grieved for my great neglect of you, who are so remarkably courteous and kind to every one, and have been more particularly so to me; and who, after all, I do not question, will be so kind as to forgive me, though I cannot easily forgive myself.

"I thank you for your 'Answer to Neal,' which I read with a great deal of pleasure, it being very agreeable to my sentiments. I received a couple: one I gave to Mr. Sturdivant before I received your letter; and the other, after I had read it, I lent to Mr. Carr, and afterwards told him it was his own. Mr. Carr and Mr. Sturdivant will subscribe for your second volume, and

* Of Jesus College, Cambridge; B. A. 1699; Rector of Wispington co. Lincoln, 1707; and also of Waddingworth, in that county. He published "The Crown and the Church the Support of one another; set forth in XIII Sermons upon the Coronation of his Sacred Majesty King George II. and the gracious Queen Caroline. With Two Sermons upon the Honour of God and the Priesthood. 'Ye shall keep my Sabbaths, and reverence my Sanctuary: I am the Lord.' Levit. xix. 30. London: printed by R. N. and sold by L. Gilliver at Homer's Head in Fleet-street; T. Astley, at the Rose in St. Paul's Church Yard; and R. Willock, at Sir Isaac Newton's Head in Cornhill. 1728." 8vo. The name of the Author is not in the title-page, but at the foot of the Dedication to King George II. In the Preface he informs us that the Sermons on the Honour of God and the Priesthood were a Visitation Sermon, now enlarged and divided into two. This was, probably, his only publication.

† Dr. John Warren, Prebendary of Exeter; of whom hereafter.

Mr.

Mr. Whitehead and I both for the first and second; and you may depend upon it that, if I can procure you any more subscriptions, I will, but my interest and acquaintance is very small, for I go little abroad. The aforesaid friends send their humble service to you. I did not receive your 'Answer to Sir Isaac Newton,' which we should be glad here to see. I dare not be so bold as to beg the favour of a few lines sometimes from you, because I do not deserve it; but, if you please to try me, I hope you will not find me tardy any more.

"Your obliged humble servant, THO. DOUGHTY."

"DEAR SIR, *Wispington, Sept.* 16, 1738.

"I have, perhaps, trespassed too much upon your patience in not returning the paper sooner; but I was willing to try all my friends, to get as many subscriptions as I could, wherein also I was pretty much assisted by Mr. Sturdivant, Mr. Carr, and Mr. Bradley; whereby I have succeeded pretty well, and I hope to your satisfaction, which would be a pleasure to me to serve you in so good a cause wherein you are engaged, and who have been so good a friend to me, and to every one to whom you can do a kindness; and therefore it is a duty which affords me great delight to be any way in the least serviceable unto you.

"I am very much your obliged humble servant, T. DOUGHTY."

[1738.]

"I received some time ago your 'Answer to Neal,' which has given me much pleasure, as it will, I hope, to all your friends; and satisfaction to all others that are not prejudiced. There were seven volumes of it disposed of, which at 6*s.* per volume, come to two guineas, which I have sent you by an ingenious young minister, Mr. Bushey, Curate of Minting. I had not time to write by him, though this may come to you sooner than he does. I received also the 6th and 7th volumes of Dr. Moss's Sermons, which I have yet by me, because without any order to dispose of them; though I have a shrewd guess, or a good hope, who they are for. If you have any other books to send hither at any time among your friends, I hope you will direct them to me, who shall take a pleasure to dispose of them according to your order, and to return you the money for them. I suppose you received mine about these books which are come for me and my neighbours, though I have not heard since from you; yet I hope that I have not so much forfeited your favour by my great neglect formerly, but that you will be so kind as to write to me sometime again, and that perhaps shortly. Our friends here send their service to you. Your most obliged, &c. THO. DOUGHTY."

"DEAR SIR, *Lady-day*, 1739.

"I am ashamed to be taxed again, and that deservedly, of the same crime, of being so bad a correspondent to so good a friend; but yet, I hope, I shall grow better; but dare not promise too much, for fear of failing again. I am very glad however to hear from you, of your welfare, and of your ways; that you continue in the same road, of doing kind offices, and promoting

moting good works, wherein you may be sure I will assist you as much as I can, particularly in getting subscriptions to Dr. Warren's Sermons. I have scarce seen any of my friends since, but Mr. Sturdivant; he and I design to subscribe. I do not question but the Sermons are very good ones. I suppose the author was a Fellow of Queen's, and Preacher of Trinity Church in Cambridge, whom I have several times heard preach, to my great satisfaction; yet I think the price is set too high upon them, as 6*s.* stitched. I believe if they were delivered bound at that price, there would be many more subscribers for them; however, I shall procure as many as I can at our Visitations.

"We have lost our good old friend Mr. Whitehead, who was buried about six weeks ago. He died of a mortification in one foot, which got into his body, and killed him. I heartily wish all health and happiness to you and Mrs. Grey, to whom my humble service, and to my old friend Dr. Warren; and believe me, dear Sir, to be yet your sincere friend, and most obliged humble servant, THO. DOUGHTY."

"DEAR SIR, [1739.]

"I am afraid that you have thought me long in answering yours; but I was forced to stay till the Visitations, where I tried all my friends that were likely to subscribe, and have staid so long since to speak to one or two that were not there, and went purposely yesterday to wait upon one. Yet, notwithstanding my great desire to serve Dr. Warren, and all the pains that I have taken about it, I can get him but two or three subscriptions, *viz.* that of Mr. Sturdivant, Mr. Bradley of Bullingbrook, Mr. Bertram of Langton, with my own. We desire to have them sent us bound, and if that cannot be afforded at 10*s.* the two volumes, we are willing to give more; however, we think that they may be bound better and cheaper at London than here. If you please you may direct them for me, and I will take care to dispose of them, and return the money for them. I beg your pardon for the mistake I made in my last, for it was but 10*s.* for the books stitched in your first letter; so that, how I came to make that mistake I know not. If you think fit to put out another Answer to Mr. Neal, you may depend upon me to get you what subscriptions I can, though I doubt they will be but few, from the trial that I have made of my friends in this case; though perhaps some of them will be more willing to subscribe to a book of yours than to this; however, you may be sure, that I will do my best to serve you in that, or in any other good office that you may please to put me upon, as I am highly bound to do from the great friendship that you have always shewn me, and from the many good offices that you have done me; for all which I shall ever be, dear Sir, your obliged humble servant, THO. DOUGHTY."

"DEAR SIR, *Aug.* 23, 1739.

"I thank you for the favour of your last, which gave me great pleasure to hear again from you. Soon after I wrote last, I received Dr. Warren's books, and have disposed of them, and got the

the money for them. I desire you would enquire and let me know where I am to pay it, and also what I am to pay for four sets; for I have forgot whether they were to be 10*s.* or 10*s.* 6*d.* a set. I received also a note with them from Mr. James Bettenham, charging me with 8*s.* for binding them, which I would pay him if I knew how to send it, but he does not tell me where he lives, which I desire you would acquaint me with. I shall be very thankful for your 'Review of Neal's History;' and beg one for my friend Mr. Sturdivant, who will be as glad of it as I, and is as deserving of your favours, for he was very helpful to me in getting subscriptions to your last volume. I am sorry for your great loss in so good a friend as Mr. Baker; and for the nation's loss in so learned and good a man. My best respects from, dear Sir,

"Your most obliged humble servant, THO. DOUGHTY."

"DEAR SIR, *Sept.* 20, 1743.

"Though I believe that you are a letter or two in my debt; yet I am so much indebted to you upon many other accounts, that I am glad of this opportunity of writing by my friend, and of the present occasion of writing; *viz.* to let you know that the Club of Clergy meeting at Horncastle is desirous to subscribe to your 'Hudibras.' If you please to send theirs, together with Mr. Sturdivant's and Mr. Carr's, along with my books, I shall take care to get the money of them, and send it with mine the first opportunity. When the book is published, and the hurry of it a little over, then, I hope, you will be at leisure to write oftener to your friends, of which none will be more glad to hear from you than, dear Sir, your humble servant, THO. DOUGHTY."

From THOMAS HAY, Lord Viscount of DUPPLIN *.

"REV. SIR, *Conduit Street, May* 15, 1739.

"You took the trouble of subscribing for me to Mr. Taylor's Lysias, and you sent me a written receipt. The receipt I have mislaid and cannot find, nor do I remember how much I paid; I beg therefore that if you can recollect the sum, you will get another receipt from Mr. Taylor, that I may pay the remainder of the money, and get the book. I beg pardon for giving you so much trouble. If I remember right, the receipt was sent me into Yorkshire, and I have lost it in removing. Dr. Sanderson's, which came at the same time, I have.

"I beg my compliments to the Master and all friends. I am glad Mr. Taylor† is going to undertake Demosthenes; for it is an author worthy the labours of so judicious a critick. I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant, DUPPLIN."

* Afterwards the celebrated Earl of Kinnoul, and Embassador at several Foreign Courts. He died s. p. Dec. 29, 1787.

† Afterwards the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the learned Greek Scholar, Chancellor of Lincoln, &c.; of whom see "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IV. p. 662.

From

From Charles Gray*, Esq.

"Dear Sir, *Colchester, Jan.* 29, 1715.

"I wish it was in my power to convince you (in a better manner than by the small present that now waits upon you) how truly sensible I am of the honour you did me at Cambridge. This little deed, I must own, I have long looked upon as a curiosity, as well for the particularity of its contents, as for its fairness and antiquity. I have not yet met with any circumstances whereby to determine the exact age of it; but by the character, I take it to be about the time of Richard the First. The lands might probably lie in Essex, as the deed was found among the writings of the Essex estates of the De Veres Earls of Oxford. The name of the principal party being exactly the same as yours, and the arms of the family so fair upon the seal, I imagined it to be as valuable to you as to any body, and therefore it is now very much at your service. The Christian name of .... de Villicis, and the surname of William ...., the next witness but one to him, I am not antiquary enough to make out; but beg the favour of you to tell them me, that I may insert them in the copy of the deed which is by me. The MSS. now before you are of a much nobler kind, as being of more general use; and it is great pity but that, while they are in so able hands, such of them should be methodized and transcribed as might serve for a Supplement to Rymer's Fœdera, and for the Illustration of our English History.

"The private history of families relating to their pedigree and descent, I think (with you), has also its uses; especially in the discovery of inheritances, that might otherwise be lost. The vanity attending it is indeed very often ridiculous enough; but when a man has the good sense not to value himself upon it, and the good luck to be valued for it by others, there is then no harm in it that way.

"Rapin has mentioned somewhere, that those of our name came from Gray, a town in the Franche Comté, and had probably honours and lands given him by the Conqueror, or his immediate successors, among other Normans and Frenchmen, who made the possessions of the former inhabitants their prey. It is a wonder people should plume themselves on their descent from these soldiers of fortune, whose possessions at home cannot be supposed considerable, and whose first acquisitions here were little better than plunder.

"It is certain, however, that several noble families of our name appeared very early, and that they have continued pretty prolific, there being great numbers of them all over the kingdom, both in high and low life. Hitherto I have been negligent enough in my enquiries about these matters, and have not examined whether my own descent be from those heroes De Gray

* M. P. for Colchester in 1741, and in many subsequent Parliaments. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 160.

in

in France, or any humbler strain. I only to know that my great-grandfather lived at or near Wellingborough in Northamptonshire, and had several sons: the eldest of them (from whom I am descended) married a daughter of Sir E. Payton's brother of Warwickshire, by which alliance I am now become the nearest related to that good family. Any thing farther of my Wellingborough friends I have not heard, but possibly among your own family or some of your namesakes you may have found some notices of them; and if it should so happen that they should shew me a relation of the worthy gentleman to whom I am writing, I am sure that would give me a sensible pleasure: but whether that be so or not, I shall always be, with great affection and respect, dear Sir, your obedient humble servant, . CHARLES GRAY.

"Be so good to present my humble services to Mr. Baker, and the rest of our friends."

From GEORGE GREY*, Esq. of Southwick.

"DEAR BROTHER, *Nov.* 29, 1726.

"I received the favour of yours, and return you thanks for paying the money so punctually. I would gladly get my whole Pedigree from the Heralds' Office, and add those that are wanting, if I knew what the charge and method would be, there being four or five generations wanting.

"As to your law case, I think the best way is to exhibit a Rule against the Tenant for not setting forth your tithes, and that the Exchequer is the best Court to proceed in. I do not think that the Prebendal modus will prevail. The Landlord, being a Parliament-man, may insist on privilege, so do not make him a party.

"I wrote you word that I could get Gibson's Codex for three guineas; but the binding is extraordinary, and perfectly fresh, and cost 15*s*. The person will not part with it under 3*l*. 15*s*. Pray is it worth that price; and are there any hopes of reprinting it? for I have the use of a set, and may keep it ten or twelve years, if I live so long. I have not yet seen any of Mr. Bennet's books; will send you the second part of 'Presbyterian Prejudice,' &c. My wife and son join with me in service to yourself, sister, and pretty niece. I am your most affectionate brother and humble servant, G. GREY."

"DEAR BROTHER, *March* 14, 1726-7.

"I have sent you an account of Mr. Bennet's book, the 'Reformatio Legum,' printed in the same year with Sparrow's Col-

* This gentleman, a younger brother of Dr. Zachary Grey, was a Counsellor at Law; and had a residence both at Southwick and Newcastle upon Tyne. He married, in 1712, Alice daughter of James Clavering, of Greencroft, Esq. by whom he had two sons, the eldest of which (George Grey, Esq.) is noticed in p. 316.—The Counsellor died May 24, 1772, æt. 91; his wife, Dec. 26, 1744, æt. 63. See in Mr. Surtees's History of Durham, vol. II. p. 19, a Pedigree of the Greys.

lection,

lection, and by the same printer, and bound up in the same volume; but whether it is part of Dr. Sparrow's Collection, I cannot tell. I sent you by Peeling, last Saturday, the second part of 'Presbyterian Prejudice displayed,' and the old Saxon Sermon.

"I have seen a good many of Mr. Bennet's books, and think the Collection but indifferent, most of them being Sermons and divinity books printed in other times. He has Pool's Synopsis, and 2 volumes of Hospinian, and Dr. Carr's Works in 4 volumes; several of the Fathers, but bad editions; and no great Collection of History.

"I return you thanks for the trouble you have had in collecting the memorials of our Family; and, if you meet with any thing further, desire an account of it. As to Mr. Atherton, I shall be very ready to promote his sister's interest, but the Hospital is chiefly for Clergymen and Merchants' widows; and, unless the Corporation of Newcastle desire it of us, we that are Trustees cannot choose his sister without breaking into the agreement we have made with the Corporation of Newcastle; but, if Mr. Atherton or his sister can make interest with the Magistrates to recommend her to our choice, we shall very readily comply with it.—I have been very ill, and confined to my bed, occasioned, as I think, by a severe cold, which I really thought would have ended in a convulsion, but after a night's torture it terminated in a sweat, and I was advised to encourage it for three days. I dare not yet venture abroad, nor have I recovered my strength and spirits. I am under Dr. Lowther's direction, who keeps me to a milk diet, and I hope will in time make my health better than formerly.

"Brother and Sister Hindermarsh are well. He is at Durham, attending the funeral of Dr. Finney *.

"An Account of Mr. Bennet's 'Sparrow's Collection.'

"The first page has the arms of the Bishops.

"Then is 'Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticar.' &c. printed by T. Garthwail, 1661; and hath 303 pages.

"Then is a Collection of Articles, Injunctions, Canons, Orders, Ordinances, and Constitutions Ecclesiastical, with other public Records of the Church of England, chiefly in the times of King Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth, and King James, published to vindicate the Church of England, and to promote uniformity and peace in the same. And humbly dedicated to the Convocation. London: printed by R. Norton, for Tim. Garthwait, at the little North door of St. Paul's Church, 1661. On the next leaf is a dedication to Gilbert Lord Bishop of London, without the author's name subscribed; and on the next leaf is the table.

"If I can buy the book for you I will.

"Your most affectionate brother and humble servant, G. Grey."

* Dr. James Finney, Prebendary of Durham, and Rector of Ryton in that County, where he rebuilt the parsonage. He died March 10, 1726-7.

"Dear

"DEAR BROTHER, *Nov.* 3, 1731.

"You are very kind in taking the trouble of our two students so long in the country. I am sure we think it the greatest advantage to them, and shall always acknowledge it, and hope the benefit of the air and exercise will enable them to endure a confinement this Winter in College.

"Going so early in a morning to Chapel this Winter, I am afraid, may endanger their health; so must beg the favour of your interest to get them excused, for it is what I cannot consent to. I think it is not worth my son's* while to accept of a scholarship, since his stay in College is very uncertain, and will not be long*.

"I desire you will enquire of my nephew† what profession he intends to follow, if any. If he thinks of the Law, he should be immediately admitted of one of the Inns of Court. It will be but a small expence, though he should alter his mind.—I have desired Mr. Rowly to admit my son of Lincoln's Inn.

"We have a pot of lobsters, which we desire your acceptance of, but have waited a good while for a ship, and do not hear of one till next week. I wish it had not suffered by being kept so long. There is also a box with books for my son, &c. all directed to you. Among the books are sent the MSS. of uncle Robinson's Poem on the Canticles. I am, dear brother,

"Your obliged brother and humble servant, G. GREY."

"DEAR BROTHER, *Dec.* 9, 1731.

"We have sent the pot of lobsters on board a Linn ship belonging to Richard Hawkins Master, directed for you at Cambridge.

"If you have met with the days on which the Dean's Sermons were preached at Gray's Inn, I would beg an account of them, that I may compare them with my own memorandum; and if you could spare me some of his casuistical papers to peruse, I would take a great deal of care of them, and safely return them.

"If you meet with Daubuz on the Revelations pretty cheap, I desire you will secure it for me. It is a book greatly commended, so would gladly have one.

"I sent you by Mr. Row of St. John's that book about the Articles and Canons which belonged to Mr. Bennet, my neighbour, but it belongs to Mr. Bennet's son; and if he calls on me for it, you must be so good as to return it me, for I send it without his knowledge, to satisfy your curiosity.

"I am your obliged humble servant, G. GREY."

"DEAR BROTHER, *Feb.* 6, 1743-4.

"Since I received the favour of your last, I have been troubled with an uneasy pain in my head and giddiness, and pain in my breast; and by Dr. Atkin's advice wear a gum plaister on my head, which I suppose to be of the same nature with the Stephanion plaister prescribed by uncle Robinson in consumptive cases. Pray can you tell me the proportions of Stephanion and

* George Grey, Esq. died in his father's life-time, before taking any degree, March 28, 1746-7, in his 34th year. He was father to the first Earl Grey. † Mr. John Warcopp; see p. 308.

Epispastic

Epispastic in the first head plaister. I have lost my receipt, but think it was one third Epispastic.

"This complaint made writing a burden, or I had acknowledged your favour sooner. I return thanks for Hudibras, but always designed to have been a subscriber on the same terms with others. I think you must insist that the two refusing Booksellers * also execute the agreement, since they will then oblige their purchasers to a performance of it; and as I remember in the Covenant, each only contracts for himself and his own acts, and not one for another; and it is the safest for you with regard to reprinting to lay upon their hands. I am, &c. G. Grey."

"Dear Brother, *Feb.* 11, 1743-4.

"I shall rejoice to hear that the claim made by the Booksellers was determined; for the apprehension of a suit will make one uneasy, though his title be never so good. We are endeavouring to procure as many subscribers as we can, though I am afraid there will not be very many, since people in this country are more intent on trade than learning.—I return thanks for the instructions in husbandry. Our soil at Southick is part stiff clay, and other part limestones; but they do not find that lime succeeds well where the ground has been long in tillage. The folding your sheep on your wheat land must be, I suppose, on the fallow previous to the crop, and not after corn grown up. Have you any new grasses to be sown with the last crop, or any particular kind of grain that is not commonly used here. That country is greatly improved since you were here, that you could not know it again. I am

"Your most obliged brother and humble servant, G. Grey."

"Dear Brother, *Dec.* . . , 1745.

"The last post brought me the favour of your kind letter, and concern for the great danger we have been in; but God be thanked for our deliverance, by the infatuation of our Enemies. If, upon their victory, they had immediately marched for England, they might easily have surprized this place, got to York, and I cannot tell how much further, without any effectual opposition, and returned in safety to Scotland on the approach of the King's forces; but they have lost that opportunity, and we only fear a French invasion.

"We are repairing our walls, planting cannon, of which we have received from Tynemouth 18 large ones, and 16 from Sunderland, and can make them above 100. Our militia, being near 1000, are daily on duty, and we have 800 soldiers. The 700 Switz are marching hither from Berwick, and St. George's dragoons are now at Darlington: and we have on our coast eight men of war and two frigates, and General Husk, a very experienced and loyal officer, to command in town.

"The Rebels are in or near Edinburgh, have blocked up the Castle, whereupon the Commander sent to the Magistrates to demand provision, or else he would fire on the City; but, on

* Respecting the Copy-right of Hudibras.

receiving

receiving a deputation from them, he agreed to respect it for six days, till they heard from the King. This morning we hear the Rebels raised a battery against the Castle on Wednesday last, and began to fire from thence, whereupon the Castle made a return, and killed and wounded about 900 men, which has greatly frighted them. The Pretender, for his own safety, has removed to the camp.

"We took a spy, who is servant and confidant to the Duke of Perth; he had an original letter from the Pretender to invite his friends in Yorkshire, Lancashire, &c. to join him, and it is whispered that he has discovered the names of such gentlemen as he was directed to apply to. The night after his apprehension he cut his throat, but is like to recover. We hear from Lancashire that the gentlemen are unanimous for King George, and have subscribed 40,000*l.* to raise forces in defence of the kingdom, which is an agreeable surprise to us, we fearing their attachment to the Pretender. My sister Hindmarsh is at Southic, and under great fears, as are most of our ladies, but hope the prospect of our safety will remove them. Though we seem to be very secure and safe, yet our preservation must come from Heaven, and it is from him alone that we hope for deliverance. We beg your prayers for us, and to make us thankful for this great mercy. My service to my sister, and Dr. Moss.

"Your affectionate brother and humble servant, G. Grey."

"Dear Brother, *July* 19, ...

"I think it better for the Parson that it is not the trickster's own land that he claims the tithe of, but the memorandum the Parson signed which is in the trickster's possession, must differ greatly from that you sent me a copy of, and perhaps may name the parish and what else is omitted in this.

"I think the Parson should discharge each parishioner from either paying tithe to the trickster, or suffering him to take it; and if any parishioner hath set out his tithe, the Parson may lead it away, but must not use violence in breaking open gates or hedges to come at his tithe. I suppose the Parson either sets out the tithe (as he does at Burneston), or sees it fairly done, and that the countryman gives him notice for that purpose. Now, if any of them send to the trickster to tithe his corn, who upon that leads it away, I think such parishioner deserves no quarter. I believe the Parson's quickest remedy is in the Spiritual Court, and there this memorandum will not be regarded, and a prosecution there is at the least expence.

"If the tithe was fairly set out, and after that led away by the trickster, no remedy lies against the owner of the ground upon the Statute of Edward VI. but an action upon the case, or a bill in equity against the trickster; and if the Parson is obstructed in leading it away, an action upon the case lies. I think the modus for tithe hay is broke through by paying a greater sum; but as tithe hay was never taken in kind, it is best to exhibit a bill in equity against the trickster, and I think the Parson may recover treble damages. "As

"As to your own affair—since your mother's death, an action of waste will not lie against her Executor for any damages in houses, &c.; so that, if you can persuade them to put matters into repair, it will be well; but think it not proper to bring an action.

"I am, dear brother, your most obliged brother and humble servant, G. GREY."

From the Rev. Dr. RICHARD GREY*.

"DEAR SIR, *Kilncote, near Lutterworth, Michaelmas-day*, 1733.

"It is some time since I received a letter from Mr. Kynnesman, in which he told me that you had made some observations upon Mr. Neal's second part of his 'History of the Puritans,' and which, upon his telling you of a design I had in hand to which they might be of service, you were so good as to profess yourself very ready to communicate to me. I think myself exceedingly obliged to you for so great a favour, and did intend, if I had not been prevented, to have waited on you, along with Mr. Crewe, at Houghton Conquest. We are now under some uncertainty whether we should find you there, thinking that the time draws near for your return to Cambridge. I therefore take the freedom to give you this trouble by letter, and to acquaint you that Mr. Kynnesman was a little misinformed as to my having undertaken to answer the second part of Neal's History. The same hand, I believe, is engaged in it that answered the first; but that which I have some thoughts of, is the miserable and distracted state of Religion in England upon the downfall of Monarchy and Episcopacy. Something of this kind, it is apprehended, would be of service to discourage thinking men, and all who have any regard for Religion, from playing the same game over again. If you can furnish me with any materials for this subject, direct me to any books where I may be supplied with them, I shall be very much obliged to you. If the weather and ways will permit, and you continue any time in Bedfordshire, I have still some thoughts of waiting upon you. The design I am upon, I find, has taken more air than I could have wished. You will please to take no notice of it, at present, as from me. I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant, R. GREY."

"DEAR SIR, *Kilncote, Jan.* 29, 1734-5.

"You have reason to wonder that I have not all this while taken notice of the two last letters which you favoured me with; but I persuade myself you will not impute my silence to any want either of respect or readiness to serve you, when I have told you the true reason of it. I had engaged my acquaintance in the neighbourhood for you, and did indeed intend myself to have waited upon you at Stamford, if the election had been fixed there, and it did not interfere with our own election for Peterborough Diocese. I believe Mr. Crewe would have come with

* Author of the "Memoria Technica," and other learned works; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 162.

me,

me, and brought such proxies as we could have procured; but before I received your last, which fixed the day and place, I was obliged to be at Finedon with Sir John Dolben, and did not see your letter till my return home again; where I found by it that the election was appointed at Lincoln upon the very same day that Sir John and I were chosen at Northampton; so that, as it happened, it would have been out of my power to have shewn you that respect I intended, even if your letter had come time enough to my hands. Since that, I have deferred writing from post to post, in hopes of finding in some of the public papers the news of your election, that I might pay my compliments to you upon that occasion with more assurance; but, in truth, I have not yet been able to learn from any one how it went or whether you met with any opposition. I have good reason to think you met with none, being assured there would be none by a gentleman I met with at Finedon, who I thought was able to give me good information; and not finding, since I came home, that any of the Clergy hereabouts sent in any proxies, I believe therefore I may venture to wish you joy, which I do most heartily, and shall be very glad to hear some particulars of your election, whether you were opposed, and how the Bishop behaved. Mr. Crewe sends his services to you and your lady, which beg leave to join in. I shall be glad of every occasion of shewing myself, with the most sincere respect, dear Sir,

"Your affectionate and most obedient servant, R. Grey."

"Dear Sir, *March* 12, 1735-6.

"I have the favour of yours, and am very glad to hear you have an Answer to Neal's second volume in the press; and am much obliged to you for your kind promise of it when finished. Your Answer to Barbeyrac will be very acceptable both to Mr. Crewe and myself; and if you please to send it to Mr. Stagg, bookseller in Westminster Hall, he will take care to convey it to us here; whom also I have ordered to send to you a copy of my 'System of Ecclesiastical Law,' of which he has printed off, and will shortly publish, a third Edition. I beg your acceptance of it as a testimony of my sincere respects, which I shall be glad of all opportunities to shew. I have thoughts of leaving Leicestershire this Summer, and residing again upon my Living in Northamptonshire, so that I cannot tell whether we shall be able to wait upon you at Houghton Conquest. If we can, Mr. Crewe and I both propose it. I suppose you would be in town at the meeting of the Convocation; and would have been there myself, but that I thought there would be little more in it than matter of form. I never could learn the reason of Dr. Waterland's declining the honour they did him; but doubt not he had a very good one.

"I mentioned to Mr. Crewe what you desired about subscriptions for Mr. Twells. I believe he will do what he can: but things of that nature meet with very little encouragement in these parts; nor is it indeed to be expected where Livings are small and families

families large, as is pretty much the case hereabouts. The little matter I was about has been long finished; but I believe is reserved till the Dissenters' renewing their attempt for the repeal of the Test Act shall make it more necessary. I hope there will be no occasion for it at all; and would much rather it were committed to the flames than to the press, but that I must be determined by those whose judgment in this case I think my duty to submit to. I am, dear Sir,

"Your very affectionate and most humble servant, R. GREY."

"DEAR SIR, *Hinton, near Brackley, Jan. 26, 1740-1.*

"I wrote to you some time ago, supposing that you had been at Cambridge, where it is possible you would have been very serviceable to me, if you had thought proper to interest yourself in favour of the inclosed. The soliciting subscriptions is, I know, a very disagreeable task; but I am therefore the more obliged to such of my friends as are so kind to undertake it for me; and indeed I perceive such a general backwardness to things of this kind, that, *without particular applications*, I am afraid I shall not meet with that encouragement I hoped for, though I have had the pleasure to find my design approved of and recommended in a very particular manner by many of my superiors—The Master of St. John's College* (who was so good as to subscribe for seven books himself) told me, when I first wrote to him a great while ago, that he had conferred with Dr. Waterland† about it (I cannot mention his name without condoling yours and the public loss), who much approved of it, and said he would recommend it to his College and acquaintance. I have no person that I am known to there but Mr. Thicknesse‡ of King's College, who, I believe, would be very ready to do what he could; but, having given him a great deal of trouble already, I know not how to press him further, or put him upon being troublesome or importunate with his friends, in an affair to which they seem not readily inclined. You see I write to you, Sir, with a great deal of freedom, which I am encouraged to take from your known good-nature, and the acceptable professions you have made me of your friendship and regard. If you can be of any assistance to me in this undertaking (which having begun, I must go through with), and it be not disagreeable to you, I should be much obliged to you for promoting it among your neighbours and acquaintance. I am sensible of the objections that are justly made to subscriptions; but then, I hope, it will be considered that an undertaking of this kind, where the expence of printing is extraordinary, and the readers comparatively but few, is not well to be carried on in any other way, and therefore should be the more readily encouraged by those who have at heart the advancement of Learning, and of the study of the Holy Scriptures§.

* Dr. John Newcome, Dean of Rochester.

† Dr. Waterland (of whom hereafter) died Dec. 23, 1740.

‡ Mr. Ralph Thicknesse; see "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 252.

§ His "Liber Jobi" appeared in 1742.

I have no reason to complain, as you will see by the names of some who have subscribed in a very handsome manner; but I cannot say but what I should be concerned to find the Universities, for whose service it was immediately intended, more backward than others in receiving it.

"If you will be good as to favour me with a line or two as soon as you can conveniently, it will be a very great pleasure to, dear Sir, your most obedient humble servant, R. Grey."

Dr. Zachary Grey* to Dr. Ducarel.

"Worthy Sir, *Cambridge, Feb.* 14, 1742-3.

"I am much obliged to you for your kind enquiry concerning Mr. Lydal's Hudibras and Gresham carts, which I believe the worthy Professor of Rhetorick† (if any one) could make out.

"I hope our worthy friend Dr. Warren will find benefit from his London Physicians and Surgeons. I wish I could be any ways serviceable to you here. I beg my compliments to Mr. West when you see him. I am, worthy Sir,

"Your obliged and most obedient humble servant, Zach. Grey."

* To the particulars of this learned Divine already given in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. pp. 532—549, Mr. Surtees (in his excellent History of Durham) enables me to add two epitaphs at Houghton Conquest.

On a neat marble tablet in the Church:

"Sacred to the memory of Zachary Grey, LL.D.
late Rector of this Parish;
who, with zeal undissembled served his God,
with love and affection endeared himself to his family,
with sincerity unaffected promoted the interests of his friends,
and with real charity and extensive humanity behaved towards all mankind.
He died Nov. 25, MDCCLXVI. aged 78."

On a marble tablet near the former:

"Near this place is interred Susanna Grey,
Relict of the late Rev. Zachary Grey;
she died Feb. 13, 1771, aged 82;
whose social virtues rendered her dear to all."

The following is taken from the Register of Houghton Conquest:

"Zachary Grey, LL.D. born at Burniston, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, May 6, A.D. 1688; educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; rector of this parish April 4, 1725; died on Tuesday, Nov. 25, between eight and nine in the morning; and was buried in the South-East corner of the chancel, Nov. 30, 1766, æt. 79: 'Cujus si pietatem erga Deum sinceram, cujus si benevolentiam erga hominem amplissimam respexeris, quempiam vix parem, meliorem neminem invenies'."

Dr. Grey does not occur as officiating minister during any period of his incumbency. Several letters from his various Correspondents are addressed to him, 'at his house at Houghton Conquest, near Ampthill;' and many others, 'at his house in Bridge Street, near the New Church, Cambridge.'

In the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 598, there is a letter of Thomas Baker's (Oct. 1723), in which he congratulates Mr. Grey on the arrival of himself, his wife, and his child, at *Hemingby* [co. Linc.] See several other letters from the Antiquary Baker to Mr. Grey, ib. vol. IX. pp. 569—602; and see vol. VIII. p 106, and vol. IX. p. 810.

† Dr. John Ward.

From

From the Hon. and Rev. John Hay*.

"Sir, *Welbeck, Nov.* 3, 1742.

"You should sooner have heard from me relating to the success which I have had for Dr. Richard Grey, had I not been obliged to stay till I could hear the names to some of the subscriptions which a gentleman disposed of in Cornwall. I am to account for 12 copies.

"I am now with Lady Oxford in Nottinghamshire. The Duke and Dutchess of Portland and their family are here. The Duke has had a severe fit of the gout, but is now recovered, and all are well. I hope you enjoy a good state of health: mine, thank God, continues to improve. I am, Sir, &c. J. Hay."

From the Rev. Dr. John Hildrop†.

"Dear Sir, *London, July* 30, 1734.

"I am just come to town with my family, in order to remove into Yorkshire, after about ten days' stay. If there be any thing coming to me from Maulden, be pleased to return it by bill, either to Mr. Hoare banker in Fleet-street, or Mr. Innys bookseller in St. Paul's Church Yard.

"As your sister is my neighbour in Yorkshire, I flatter myself I shall have the pleasure of seeing you there, and acknowledging the many obligations you have laid upon me. I am, dear Sir, your affectionate friend and humble servant, J. Hildrop."

"Dear Sir, *Wath, Sept.* 22, 1734.

"I most heartily thank you for the friendship you still continue to shew me in settling my affairs at Maulden.

"We had a terrible journey, by the violent rains and floods, which almost made the roads impassable. We are now pretty well settled; but I must confess to you I can hardly reconcile myself to this side of the globe, far from all correspondence with the learned world, in which I have always had some interest and acquaintance. I find no Dr. Grey in this neighbourhood. I am told the Clergy here are very sociable, &c.; but have seen only one, by way of visit, since I came hither. He made a short visit, which I thought a very long one. My situation in the main is what I am well pleased with, and very thankful, and I hope to find the circumstances agreeable; but so great a change naturally disconcerts and unsettles a man; I am sure it does me, and

* The Hon. and Rev. John Hay, third son of George Earl of Kinnoul, and brother to Thomas Viscount of Dupplin (see p. 312). He was admitted at Westminster School, 1731; elected to Christ Church, 1737; M. A. 1744; presented by King George II. to the Rectory of Epsworth, in Lincolnshire; and died June 30, 1751.

† Of St. John's College, Oxford; B. A. 1701; M. A. 1705. He was for some years resident at Marlborough; and in 1733 was presented to the Rectory of Maulden in Bedfordshire, which he resigned in 1734, on obtaining that of Wath in Yorkshire. In 1743 he took the degree of B. and D. D. on being presented to the Deanery of Rippon; and died May 18, 1756.

will do till I can subside and know whereabouts I am. I met your nephew Mr. Warcopp at Rippon a few days ago, who was very well. Dear Sir, let me still enjoy your friendship, for which I have the highest value, and shall always subscribe myself, with great sincerity,

"Your obliged and affectionate humble servant. J. HILDROP."

"DEAR SIR, *Wath, Aug.* 16, 1740.

"I received your obliging letter, and wrote by the next post to my bookseller to send you the pamphlet by Mr. Warcopp, which I hope by this time you have received. The bookseller depended so much upon the success he met with in the sale of my first Letter, &c. upon the Commandments, that he printed a very great number of this, which I fear he has hardly disposed of. I have lately been drawn in (but this *inter nos)* to write some Essays for 'The Weekly Miscellany.' Those of July 19 and Aug. 9, I am informed, have been well received by the town. If I find I can be useful to the design, I have other things at their service; but I beg this may be a secret.

"I frequently wish myself nearer to good Dr. Grey, that I might receive your advice and correction in many schemes that run through my brain; and for want of the advice and assistance of some one ingenious Christian friend to whom I might open myself without reserve, I want courage to execute them; but I have still a faint hope that I shall not die in this wilderness, but be placed where I may be able to do more good than I can ever expect to do here. When you have yourself an hour to spare, it will be an act of charity to write me a line. I am, dear Sir,

"Your faithful and obliged servant, J. HILDROP."

From the Rev. Dr. JAMES HUSBANDS*.

"DEAR SIR, *Horksley, Nov.* 24, 1735.

"I return you thanks for your letter of the 13th instant, which was the more acceptable, as it gave me the pleasure of hearing well of those friends whose conversation I have an esteem for, and at the same time the satisfaction of thinking that they have not entirely forgot me. I know no friend whom I should more readily oblige in that or any other affair than yourself: but I had received a letter some time before from Mr. Simpson, in answer to which I had told him, that I referred that matter wholly to him and Mr. Burrough, who are both my particular friends; so that, if the vacancy is not yet filled up, the person whom you recommend may still succeed, if you can persuade those two gentlemen to be for her. Pray be so good as to make my service acceptable to all friends, particularly to the Professor† and Dr. Monson.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, J. HUSBANDS."

* Of Caius College, Cambridge; LL. B. 1715; LL. D. 1724.

† Dr. Francis Dickins; see before, p. 308.

From

From Henry Duke of Kent*.

" Sir, *Wrest House, Oct.* 1, 1724.

" I am obliged to you for the favour of your letter, which I received last post, and shall in the main agree to give Mr. Hinds his demands, upon some small variations as to the time of payment, which I cannot do with any convenience till Christmas, when I am to have that sum paid me for the estate I sold near the Bath. I am forced to allow a longer time for payment than I ask of Mr. Hind; and yet I do not desire of them the Michaelmas rents, which I think is very unusual and unreasonable for me to allow Mr. Hind; but I would not break off for so small and trivial a matter, though I know I give more than the estate is worth, and more by 500*l.* than any body else will give.

" I beg leave also to say one thing as to the value of Whitehall My steward rented it, and can assure you it is a hard bargain at 10*l.* a year; but it was for a convenience, not the profit, that made him do it; and, was it not for the licence of selling ale, could not hold that rent; which was such a nuisance to me, that I could at any time have had it revoked, but was fearful to disoblige Mr. Hind, and do any thing he might take ill.

" I beg you would continue your good offices, and represent these matters to Mr. Hind; and then draw a short article of it for him to sign, till the writings can be perfected at Christmas, which will oblige, Sir, your most faithful humble servant, Kent."

From the Rev. Dr. Samuel Knight †.

To Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of Lincoln.

" My Lord, *Ely, Jan.* 26, 1719-20.

" Since I have been here upon my residence, I have taken some pains in looking over and transcribing several of our ancient charters and writings belonging to this Church. I find more than I expected or (as I think) have been taken notice of, which almost tempts me to set about the History and Antiquities of this Church, either in that way which Mr. Gunton wrote his of Peterborough in, or else *Annales Ecclesiæ Elyensis, ex autographis aliisque MSS. contexti, &c.* I have ventured to trouble your Lordship upon this affair for your advice and assistance, if your Lordship has any materials which may be of any use to me. My friend Dr. Tanner is abundantly more fit for such an undertaking than myself; but his hands are so full of other work, that it must be for ever despaired of from him. I did hint to him, in one of my last letters, what your Lordship said to me when in town last,

* Henry Grey, son of Anthony Earl of Kent, succeeded to his father's title in 1702; was created Marquis of Kent, Earl of Harold, and Viscount Goodrich Castle, 1706; Duke of Kent in 1710; and Marquis Grey in 1740, with remainder to his grand-daughter Jemima Campbell, wife of the Hon. Philip Yorke, afterwards first Earl of Hardwicke. His Grace died June 5, 1740.

† See the " Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 354.

about

about his finishing his Leland. I will give your Lordship his own words in answer to me: 'If it please God to spare my life, I shall not forget to put together what I have collected for the improvement of *Leland de Viris Illustribus;* but they having ten years since printed the text at Oxford (scarce with fair usage of me, whom they knew to be engaged about it before) I did cool a little; but, when I get through this edition of 'Notitia Monastica,' I shall resume the other. Mr. Anthony Wood's papers were bequeathed to me under a condition to publish them; and no fairer time can be offered than now, when Mr. Tonson is reprinting the 'Athenæ.' If I should not have suffered them to be published, they might one time or other have fallen into hands less tender of the reputation of the dead and living. I believe you know me so well as to vouch for me that I am as seldom idle as any body, having not for some years allowed myself a week's time to relax amongst my friends, especially in London.'

"I transcribed thus much from his letter to me, hoping it would not be unacceptable to your Lordship, to know what he is doing now, and what we may expect hereafter from him.

"Dr. Watson, being now in town, can (if your Lordship thinks fit) give an account of those Antiquities lately found in North Britain. Your Lordship has heard of those at Trumpington, in Mr. Tompson's possession.

"I saw last night that the two vacancies in the list of King's Chaplains are filled up. I shall be contented to wait for another opportunity, or when my friends shall think proper. I am,

"Your Lordship's most obedient servant, Sam. Knight."

To Dr. Z. Grey.

"Dear Sir, *Bluntsham, near St. Ives, March* 24, 1733-4.

"I have read over Mr. Neal's 'Review of the Answer to his first volume,' which appears more plausible than I expected from him, and, may I add, is without that rancour which he seemed to shew in the work itself. I therefore do not wonder at its being acceptable to most readers, though I think it is very easy to discover his trippings; and, if I had your Answer, I could easily point them out. However, I cannot but be of Mr. Neal's opinion as to our Articles. The Compilers of them were certainly Calvinists; and the seeming latitude in some of them is more owing to chance, rather than any design in them to favour those of a contrary opinion. Till about the time of Archbishop Laud the Clergy were universally so. I had once occasion to consult all our authors of any eminence within a large space of time, till about 1620; and did not meet but with very few that had not been thoroughly tinged with very narrow notions relating to Predestination, Free-will, &c. I find among the Anabaptists, for a long series, there were some who opposed Calvinistical doctrines beyond any other sect whatever, and they still continue so to do. The late ingenious Dr. Gale* was pastor of a congregation in

* Dr. Theophilus Gale; see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IV. p. 452.

London,

London, where they have always been great sticklers for the Remonstrant principles. As far as I have observed, the Presbyterians are pretty lax as to the Quinquarticular points, but the Independents otherwise; nay, Neal himself is not reckoned a Calvinist, at least not a strict one, by his own people; but, however, what he advances upon this head is plausible, and to his purpose. As to the strict opinion of the three orders, I believe many of the Reformers amongst ourselves did (as Mr. Neal observes) speak very doubtfully of them, and seem to confound the two first of *Bishop* and *Presbyter* together: some of his quotations seem to favour much this opinion. Till Laud's time we have a little of the *Jus Divinum*. Bishop Stillingfleet's *Irenicum* carries this argument very far, and looks upon the particular forms of Church government not to be fixed in Scripture, but left *ad libitum*, and to be determined by the wisdom of the Church, as should be found most suitable to the circumstances of it; he retracted this opinion afterwards, but never answered thoroughly his own arguments. I only mention this, to shew that the current opinion of the century after the Reformation was pretty uniform as to the point of Episcopacy; but, since, there have been better arguments produced than were before thought of.—I made a visit to old Father Strype, when in town last; he is turned of ninety, yet very brisk, and with only a decay of sight and memory; he would fain have induced me to undertake Archbishop Bancroft's Life*, but I have no stomach to it, having no great opinion of him on more accounts than one. He had a greater inveteracy against the Puritans than any of his predecessors. Mr. Strype told me that he had great materials towards the Life of the old Lord Burghley, and Mr. Fox the Martyrologist, which he wished he could have finished, but most of his papers are in characters; his grandson is learning to decypher them.

"I shall tire you with my scribble; so shall only add that, if the Court be any where but at Richmond, I shall have the pleasure of meeting you the 15th of June. There are three Sundays in the part assigned me and my Colleague; I suppose we must take care of them; the fifth Sunday was used to be supplied by one who was no Chaplain; but now, I suppose, it is otherwise. I suppose the Chaplains did not go in the procession at the wedding†.

"I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant, SAMUEL KNIGHT."

"DEAR SIR, *Sarum, May* 12, 1742.

"Having finished my Visitation in Berkshire, I am got here, in order to preach my turn at the Cathedral on Sunday, and to look over the scripts and charts in the Chapter-house, which (though very considerable) yet lie very much neglected: I hope to find out many things not yet taken notice of, relating to the

* Dr. Knight drew up a Life of Bishop Patrick, which he lent to Mr. Whiston in 1734. See Whiston's Memoirs, vol. I. p. 2. They are still existing, I have been informed, in the hands of his son.

† Of the Prince of Orange to the Princess Royal.

ancient

ancient state of this Church. I gave the list of Convocational pieces to the Chancellor of Peterborough*; he thanks you for it, and will borrow some of them when he fixes to writing. Nothing was done to any purpose at our last meeting in Convocation. There were some good speeches on both sides; but the reading of the paper delivered to the House by Dr. Reynolds was put off till the 19th instant. I hope to be there at the time: if nothing is done then, I think I shall never again put myself to any trouble of the same kind. I am sorry I could not be at the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy last Thursday; but more sorry that the Collection was so small. The Collection for the Society for Propagation of the Gospel, &c. goes on very successfully: it is believed it will amount in the whole, through England, to 8000*l.*

"The Bishop of St. Asaph's† Sermon on the Feast-day is in the press; if out before I leave the town, I shall have one for you as a present from the Bishop; he is the first Bishop that ever preached on that occasion.

"Dr. Wilkins is ready to put to the press Bishop Tanner's 'Boston de Viris Illustribus Angliæ ‡;' he brings it down to King James the First. The Literary Society have engaged in the printing of his 'Notitia Monastica §,' in two volumes, folio.

"I hope the Senior Proctor, Mr. William Bealy ||, sent the Archdeacon ¶ of Lincoln's 'Letter to the Prolocutor;' be pleased to send it to my son with the enclosed. I am, &c. S. KNIGHT."

"SIR, *Feb.* 22, 1742-3.

"Having an opportunity of a frank cover from the Bishop of St. Asaph, I had a mind to give you a line of the present situation of affairs. I never knew such a general harmony and coalition of parties in my time as at present. I had the honour yesterday to preach before his Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family, at St. James's Chapel, the first time. There was a numerous Court. Mr. Pulteney (who has had the greatest share in this happy union) was there; the Duke of Argyle, Mr. Sandys, Lord Carteret, were all with Lord Wilmington. Very steady measures are resolved upon in relation to the Queen of Hungary. The Duke of Argyle sets out on Thursday for Holland, to bring the Dutch to reason, and to engage them to break off their attachment to France. We have fresh and good news from Bavaria—that the Queen has great

* Charles Reynolds (a younger son of Bp. Reynolds), of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1723; afterwards of Jesus College; M. A. 1727; and in the same year Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Fillingham in that County. In 1740 he took the degree of D. D. and was afterwards Chancellor of the Church of Peterborough. † Dr. Isaac Maddox.

‡ He means "Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica," printed by the Literary Society, 1748; of which Catalogue of Writers, by John Boston, a monk of St. Edmund's Bury, makes part of the Preface.

§ It was printed by that Society in *one* volume, 1744, folio. See the "Literary Adecdotes," vol. IV. p. 161.

|| Of Magdalen Hall; B. A. 1720; M. A. 1737.

¶ Dr. George Reynolds.—See hereafter, p. 343.

success

success against the new Emperor, and has regained her loss in Bohemia. I saw the now Earl of Orford introduced into the House of Lords; he looks much dejected. Poor Dr. Twells died on Friday, and left a large family very destitute *. That day Dr. Stebbing gave the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts a good Sermon. Dean Pearce's *Clerum* is wrote against very sharply. The Bishop of St. David's† goes to Exeter; Dr. Hutton ‡ succeeds him. I am, in haste, Sir,

"Your very humble servant, SAMUEL KNIGHT†."

From the Rev. EGERTON LEIGH §.

"DEAR SIR, *Aston Park, Sept.* 15, 1729.

"The bearer is my very good friend Mr. Lancaster ||, who has made ready for the press 'An Abridgment of Daubuz's¶ Comment upon the Revelation.' As I have great reason to believe you a sincere friend to Religion and Learning, I do not in the least doubt but you will be very ready to give all the encouragement you possibly can to one who has taken such pains to promote both. After having said this, I need not add that, by assisting my friend, you will very much oblige your humble servant, EGERTON LEIGH."

"REV. SIR, *Hereford, March* 17, 1743-4.

"I had a dozen receipts from you, which are disposed of. The money I will pay in the manner you shall direct. If it is convenient to you to send the books to me, I will take care to disperse them, and to receive and return the remainder of the money. I myself subscribed to Mr. Professor Dickins, but desire to have my copy sent hither with the rest. I heartily wish you may receive a handsome recompence for the pains you have taken to entertain the world so agreeably; and am, with thanks for your civilities, and service to my very good friends at Cambridge, Sir, your most humble servant, EGERTON LEIGH."

From the Rev. J. LEVIS.

"DEAR SIR, *Birbury, Dec.* 22, 1742.

"The best information I can give you touching your queries is as follows: 1. As to the Price: For a Chaplainship in the Guards, I am told they will ask 800*l.* or more; the net produce of which

* See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 471. † Dr. Nich. Claggett.

‡ Dr. Edward Willes succeeded to St. Davids. Dr. Mathew Hutton obtained Bangor (afterwards successively Abp. of York and Canterbury.)

§ Of St. John's College, Cambridge; LL. B. (Com. Reg.) 1728; LL. D. 1743; Archdeacon of Salop, 1741; and afterwards Archdeacon of Hereford; Rector also of Upton upon Severn. He died at Bath, Feb. 5, 1760.

|| Peter Lancaster, of Christ Church, Oxford, M. A. 1724; Vicar of Bowden, Cheshire. The work above recommended appeared in 1730, under the title of "A Perpetual Commentary on the Revelations of St. John, newly modelled, abridged, and rendered plain to the meanest capacity."

¶ The Rev. Charles Daubuz, Vicar of Brotherston in Cheshire.

is 105*l. per annum*. For one in a Marching Regiment, I believe something less will be demanded, although the pay is better, *viz.* 113*l. per annum*. For one in the Garrisons at Gibraltar or Minorca about 550 or 600*l.* When I bought, I gave but 500*l.* but am told that they now sell for more.

"2. As to Attendance:—In the Guards none is necessary: only each Chaplain pays 8*l. per annum* for officiating in his courses at the Chapel there, which reduces the pay, as I said, from 113 to 105*l.* I presume also that little or no attendance is required in a Marching Regiment, if a man be well with his Colonel. Soldiers are generally very reasonable upon that head. If he purchase of the Colonel, it will be provided for in the Agreement. When the Colonel has a mind to oblige a Clergyman who lives upon the spot where any part of his Regiment quarters, he will sometimes order the Chaplain to make him an allowance for officiating in his room. I suppose it does not often happen, and may be provided for as in the last. In the Garrisons abroad, attendance is always dispensed with: but allowance is made to a Deputy (who is the only Chaplain resident); at Gibraltar 40*l.* at Minorca 50*l. per annum*: which reduces the former to 73*l.* the latter to 63*l. per annum.*

"3. It is best to buy in an old Regiment; but, if it should be broke, the Chaplain, as all other Officers, is entitled to half pay without any deductions, *viz.* 3*s.* 4*d. per diem*, which is near as good as full pay at Minorca. If he leaves a widow, whether he were on full or half pay, she will have 16*l. per annum* for her life.

"4. If the Regiment should be ordered abroad for action, I cannot so well resolve you whether he will be obliged to attend, or procure one. I believe it lies in the breast of the Colonel. Mr. Baily of Suitfield is Chaplain to Lord Hertford's Blues, now in Flanders; but did not go with them.

"There are people in town called 'Commission Brokers,' who make it their business to solicit these things, from whom you will have a better account than I can give you. Their usual premium is ten guineas for carrying it through the offices, and transacting the whole affair. If you buy of a Chaplain who is disposed to quit, the Colonel will expect a present, which is never less than 50 guineas, so that regard must be had to that in the price. If I can be of any farther use, command me freely. I am, &c. J. Levis."

From the Rev. Dr. Matthias Mawson*.

"Rev. Sir, *Jan.* 16, 1734.

"The Master of Emanuel† has been so kind as to inform me that you have Pistorius's Works. If you would please to favour me with that volume which has Rhegino's Chronicle, which I think is the first, I should return it safe, and be very much obliged to you. I am, Sir, your humble servant, Matt. Mawson."

* Successively Bishop of Landaff, Chichester, and Ely; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 258, 626. † Dr. W. Savage.

"Sir,

"SIR, *Bloomsbury Square, Thursday night.*

"Mr. Clarke is apprized of the occasion of your coming to town, and desires the favour of your company to dine with him to-morrow at 3 o'clock, where the Bishop of Bangor [Herring], and I, and some of his friends of Ben'et, shall meet you. I should be glad if some or other of the gentlemen with you would call upon me here to-morrow between 10 and 11 o'clock.

"With my service to your fellow-travellers, I am, Sir,

"Your humble servant, MATT. CICESTRENSIS."

From CHARLES Lord MAYNARD*.

"REV SIR, *Grosvenor Square, Feb. 26, 1746-7.*

"I was favoured with yours; and though I cannot gratify your nephew Mr. Cole in so ample a manner as I could wish, yet I shall do it to the utmost of my power, which will in some measure depend on the length of the Trial†; for, as we have only six tickets allowed us, and many relations and friends to oblige, they must go out for a day or more at a time, and be punctually returned in the evening; which I am sensible will not answer the purpose of a Lawyer, who attends for his improvement, and yet see no possible way to remedy it.

"I was favoured with your Sermon by Mr. Allot, for which you have (though late) my hearty thanks. It gave me, as others of yours have done before, much pleasure and entertainment.

"It would ill become me to repine at the good fortune of my Friends. I shall therefore please myself with the thoughts that Barrow is so situated as to be in a day's journey of Easton or Hoxne; instead, therefore, of taking a dinner only, I hope you will sometimes order your affairs so as to spend some days with me at one or other place, which will greatly oblige, Sir,

"Your most faithful servant, MAYNARD."

From the Rev. WILLIAM OATES ‡.

"REV. SIR, *Benningworth, Jan. 26, 1743-4.*

"My son informs me in how extraordinary a manner you have been pleased to lay an obligation on him and us, by favouring him with your interest, and procuring his admission to a Scholarship in Trinity Hall. This great kindness demands a speedy acknowledgment, and most grateful thanks.

"Mr. Curtois§ is already provided of two Livings in this neighbourhood, which he cannot safely hold without a dispensation, for which reason I thought it best for him to take his degree in Law. I have some friends in Trinity College which might have been of service to him had he been admitted there: but there is a very large

* Charles sixth Lord Maynard. He was created a Viscount in 1766, and died s. p. Jan. 30, 1755. See "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 427.

† Of the Rebel Lords.

‡ Of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1720; Rector of Benningworth in Lincolnshire, 1724—1760.

§ The Rev. John Curtois, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, LL. B. 1744.

sum

sum paid by those who take the Law degree in that College. It was therefore thought best to make choice of Trinity Hall; and, as you have been so good as to recommend him to the Society, I hope it may be of advantage to him in more respects than one. He happened to be a little unfortunate in being managed at school. I have done what lay in my power to retrieve his loss, but he is yet much wanting; this his own care and diligence must now repair. He is the son of a very honest worthy person. As I am, Sir, a stranger to you, I must suppose his father's merit recommended him to your favour. He may think himself very happy in having so good a friend, and I hope will ever retain a grateful remembrance of your goodness to him. My relation to him calls on me to be sensible of it too. I therefore repeat to you that I am your most obliged humble servant, W. Oates."

From John Orlebar*, Esq.

"Sir, *March* 3, 1746-7.

"I was favoured with your letter the end of last week. I was so much engaged about a particular business on Saturday, that I could not find leisure to answer it by that post. I have Mr. Cooper's† success very much at heart, and should be glad if any thing I have done, or can do, may promote it. I have not seen Lord Dupplin‡ since he promised to use his interest with the Masters of St. John's§ and Peter-house||, but make no doubt of his having wrote to them, as I take it for granted that Mr. Cooper is by this time again at Cambridge. I should wish to know how the affair now stands, and particularly whether his Lordship has prevailed with those Heads; and likewise what impression has been made on Dr. Rooke¶ by the letter that was sent to him; and whether my letter to Mr. Hetherington has been delivered, and the consequences of that. My acquaintance with Mr. Campbell is but slight, and, I think, not sufficient to entitle me to give him trouble; however, if by the next account from you or Mr. Cooper it appears necessary, I will find some way of making an effort with him. I am informed too that one Mr. Davy, whom I have a slender knowledge of, might engage the Master of Sidney** for him too; in that case, I will endeavour to apply to him. Your most obedient servant, &c. J. Orlebar."

* Mr. Orlebar, of Henwick, Bedfordshire, was appointed a Commissioner of Excise in 1737; and held that office till his death, Dec. 3, 1765.

† Mr. Oliver Cooper; M. A. *(per Literas Regias)* in 1747.

‡ See before, p. 312. § Dr. John Newcome. || Dr. John Whalley.

¶ George Henry Rooke, of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1724; M. A. 1728. He was afterwards Fellow of Christ's College, where he was elected Master in 1742, and took the degree of D.D. in 1745. He was a Prebendary also of Lincoln and of Gloucester; and dying Feb. 7, 1754, was buried at Much Hadham, Herts, where he was Rector.

** Francis Sawyer Parris, of Sidney Sussex College; B. A. 1723; M. A. 1728; B. D. 1735; D. D. 1747. He was elected Master of the College in 1746, and Principal Librarian of the University in 1750; and died May 1, 1760.

From

From Thomas Potter*, Esq.

" Rev. Sir, *Oct.* 6, 1739.

" I take the first opportunity of acquainting you with what I flatter myself will be agreeable to you, that I got safe to Lambeth on Thursday, though pretty late in the evening, being obliged to favour my horses. I beg leave at the same time to return my sincere thanks to you and Mrs. Grey for the very great civilities I received from you, and desire your acceptance of my apologies for the great trouble and impertinence you had in return for them. I wish it was in my power to pay my acknowledgments in any other manner than by words; but, as I have no opportunity of doing you any real service, I hope you will believe my professions of it to be sincere.

" The grey pad performed beyond expectation. I cannot omit the archness of my man upon that occasion. When I stopped at Dunstable, I ordered him to give each of his horses a feed of oats; upon which he told me, with a very serious countenance, that it was to no purpose to give any to Mr. Wilkinson's horse, for that, as he was flinging a feed of corn into the manger to him the evening before, he seemed frighted, and he was forced to shew him that other horses used to eat oats, before the poor thing knew what to do with them. However, he joins with me in desiring his compliments to his quondam mistresses, and considering that he has long been denied the honour of being their immediate servant, he does not seem greatly concerned that he has changed his owner.

" I beg Mr. Clark would accept my acknowledgments for his great complaisance; and, to let him see that I am sensible how much trouble I have given him, I will trouble him still farther. On looking over Finney's accounts I find the inclosed articles. I beg the favour of him to inquire into the truth of them: perhaps Frank Bird will be able to get the truest intelligence.

" I am sensible I am not very discreet in making you the carrier of the inclosed billet to Miss Grey; but, as I have no other method to convey it, I beg the favour of you to deliver it with my best respects, and my hearty wishes that it may prove fortunate in order to make it worth while her acceptance. My sincerest wishes attend Mrs. Grey and the rest of the ladies, and pray my humblest duty to my wife. I am, Reverend Sir,

" Your obliged and obedient servant, Tho. Potter."

" Rev. Sir, *Oct.* 30, 1739.

" I am now to acknowledge the favour of two very obliging letters, and to return my thanks for their contents in general; but particularly for the deed, which I have laid up, as it deserves, among my most valuable treasures.

* Second son of Dr. John Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury. See some brief notice of him, and a few of his Letters to Dr. Ducarel, in the Third volume of these "Illustrations," pp. 687—691.

" Your

"Your account of my horse was very agreeable, and the more seasonable as I have, since I left Bedfordshire, lost two which I valued very much. That which my groom brought into the country was one, and the other was almost as good.

"I have had the pleasure of meeting Miss Wilkinsons since they came to town. I assure you they will not by a longer acquaintance lose any part of that esteem which they gain in the first conversation. The old gentleman's house is a sample of his temper: it is much the worst in the whole street. When a pane of glass is broke, a piece of paper supplies the defect; and a few holes pricked in it make it at once convenient, to let in the light, and keep out the weather. This piece of good husbandry is used only below-stairs; for above, where an accident of that sort has happened, an old board, or a few laths nailed across, afford the prospect of a prison impenetrable to all but a golden shower.

"We have just received a piece of very agreeable news in town; that our fleet has taken two Spanish ships, one worth 130,000*l.* and the other 70,000*l.* The first part is undoubtedly true, and the other credibly reported. The noise of bells and the firing of guns, which are celebrating his Majesty's birth-day, fill my ears and have made me scribble a great deal of nonsense, which I must depend on your goodness to excuse. My sincerest and best wishes attend Mrs. Grey and all the other ladies, whose company I reflect on with the greatest satisfaction. I am, Reverend Sir,

"Your obliged and obedient servant, THO. POTTER."

"REV. SIR, *Nov.* 19, 1739.

"I should sooner have returned an answer to your kind letter sent by Mr. Butts, if I had not been prevented by an old companion of mine, a slight fever, which has been upon me for several days. The thanks of this family are likewise due to you for your communicating to us a receipt of so much consequence. We have before (among many others) received the same receipt from several persons; but, to say the truth, we paid little regard to it till I had the favour of your letter. His Grace, thank God, is now so well recovered, that I hope there is no need of further medicines; but should any relapse happen, I shall not fail to make the experiment. I shall take particular care of the book which contains the receipt, that it may be re-delivered to you safe. My best wishes attend yourself, Mrs. Grey, and your whole family. I am, Rev. Sir, your obliged friend and servant, THO. POTTER."

"REV. SIR, *Dec.* 25, 1739.

"I take the liberty of repeating the trouble I have already given you in our affairs, though I have no other pretence to excuse it than that I have already been very troublesome. A new division of our estates seems so necessary, that we are determined to effect it, if possible, next Lady-day. I had some time since a scheme for that purpose from Frank Bird and Wheeler; but, that I might carry things even with Finney, I ordered him to let me have a plan of his own, intending out of both to make one. However,

However, he has not yet thought proper to send me one; and as the time now draws on, I have determined to go on without him. In the plan sent by Frank Bird, I observe, he proposes to make a considerable farm at Thickthorn. Before we lay out the land for that purpose, it will be very proper for us to have a tenant ready for it, or else it may lay on our hands. By the quantity of land alloted to it, it should seem to be of considerable value; and therefore it will be necessary to have a man of substance, and such a one perhaps is not easily to be found. I should be glad to know what you think of Barrett, who perhaps may be willing to undertake it, and then his farm, which is of less value, may be let easily. If you think him a proper person (considering that he is already 200*l.* in our debt on his uncle's account) Frank Bird may tell him what land he intends for that farm, and then he will consider whether he chuse to take it or keep what he has already, with the alterations intended to be made by the plan already laid down, of which I suppose Bird has a copy. As for Finney, my present intention is to keep fair with him till Lady-day, and as soon as the division is settled (which otherwise perhaps he might disturb) to order him to make up his accompts and discharge him. I have troubled you with all this in order to beg yours and Mr. Clark's advice upon it. I am very ignorant in these matters, and should therefore be much obliged to you both, for your objections to this, or for any new scheme which will be better.

"We had the pleasure of disposing of my eldest sister* last week much to the satisfaction of all her friends. I could not but give you an account of it, as I have great reason to think you will be pleased with any good fortune which happens to this family.

"I most sincerely wish you the compliments of the season, and beg you would make them acceptable to your whole family, of which number I reckon Mr. Clark. THO. POTTER."

"REV. SIR, *Jan.* 5, 1739-40.

"I am obliged to you for the favour of yours, and am again, as you see, troublesome to you by way of answering it. I was in hopes we might have been able to have perfected a division next Lady-day; for, as our affairs are at present, we find an estate to be a great expence. I suppose Barrett would give up his term and release the homestall at Thickthorn, if he could be accommodated any where else; and in the plan for the division, I take for granted, there is sword sufficient allotted to his farm, which he is to enter upon as soon as he quits what he has already. None of the tenants, not even Finney himself, have any leases, so whoever refuses to take their farms as allotted to them, must immediately turn out. I am the more solicitous to have this affair finished as soon as may be, because I find his Grace uneasy; lest (if any accident should happen to him) that which ought to be the chief support of his family should only be a trouble and expence to them.

* She was married, Dec. 18, 1739, to the Rev. George Sayer, Archdeacon of Durham, who died at Brussels in August 1761.

"I am

"I am likewise obliged to you for your kind offer to my poor horse; and if, when he is well, he can be of any service to Miss Grey (and I dare say he will carry her safe), I will accept it; otherwise I intend to joist him with honest Finney in the ground which we have in our hands. I hear Mr. Priaulx is dead; and as there will now be no occasion for his wife to pay him for signing writings, perhaps she will be willing to part with the close. I should be obliged to Mr. Clark if he would put her in mind of it at a proper season.

"Some time since we had a proposal from Captain Armstrong, but I fancy he has forgot it. We have likewise another purchase in view of about 200*l.* a year, not far from Houghton, which I may probably trouble Mr. Clark to enquire after some time hence. In the mean time I beg the favour of you to make my compliments acceptable to him, and that you would believe me to be

"Your much obliged and obedient servant, THO. POTTER."

"REV. SIR, *Jan.* 19, 1739-40.

"Having been situated on the other side of the water all this Term, for the convenience of a passage to Westminster Hall, I had not the pleasure of your last till some few days since. His Grace thinks he has offered the full value of Mrs. Priaulx's close, and will not give more than 200 guineas. I have received no answer from Barrett with regard to the homestall at Thickthorn. I should be obliged to you if you would send for him to know what he intends to do in that matter. I am much obliged to you for your kind intentions to my horse. I have so much regard for him, that I cannot refuse the offer you make him, though it is making an addition to the many favours I have already received from you.

"Your obliged humble servant, THO. POTTER."

"REV. SIR, *Sept.* 19, 1740-41.

"I have taken the liberty of sending by my servant the only parcel of pens I have left. I hope my stock will soon be enlarged, and then I shall be able to supply you with a larger quantity.

"I hope Mr. Shipton gave us good hopes with regard to Miss Sukey's eyes, and that without giving us the trouble of undergoing any damnable operation whatever. Give me leave to conclude this with saying that I am, for it would be hard to express how much I am your obliged friend and servant, THO. POTTER.

"The ladies of your family are always included in my professions of friendship and service."

"REV. SIR, *Jan.* 22, 1740-41.

"I have by this post writ to Barrett about the homestall at Thickthorn. If he is content with the change intended him, I hope there will be no other objection to the division of the farms next Lady-day. I cannot get the least bit of a plan from Finney, so that I am determined to go on upon Bird's.

"Finney knows the sweets of the Grove too well to quit it; but it will be necessary to look out for a tenant for Thickthorn. If we have Mrs. Priaulx's close, or the Captain's estate at all, they will certainly be more seasonable before the division is made.

"Finney

"Finney has already offered 200*l.* which is 25 years purchase for the close at 8*l.* a year; but she insists that it is 10*l.* a year, though it never let for more than 8*l.* However, if 200 guineas will satisfy her, I believe his Grace will be willing to give it, provided the matter be finished immediately.

"How does the cold weather agree with my little wife? I was in hopes I should have had the pleasure of paying my duty to her in town before now. One's wishes must be very ardent to have any existence this weather, and yet I wish I could see her in my Castle; and then it would be my fault if I did not keep her here. My best respects wait on your whole family.

"Your obliged and obedient servant, THO. POTTER."

"REV. SIR, *Sunday, Feb.* 24, 1740-41.

"My absence from London has prevented my receiving your letters, and answering them regularly, because I had not an opportunity of acquainting his Grace with the contents of them. To prevent any difficulties which Finney may make in the execution of the plan, my Father thinks it proper I should go in person. You will probably be troubled with me the latter end of this week, for which I can make no other excuse than that I am

"Your much obliged and obedient servant, THO. POTTER."

"REV. SIR, *Brick Court, April* 23, 1741.

"I deferred writing to you till I could return you my thanks for the pamphlets you were so good to order for me, and for your obliging letter at the same time. Your friend Mr. Chapman is at present laid up with the small-pox, which has used him with more than common favour. When he is again in a condition to return to his usual employments, I dare say it will be with great pleasure that he will peruse the 'History of the Donatists.'

"With regard to the paragraph of news you mention, which reported the death of my namesake *, I am sorry for the sake of my friends who loved me well enough to be alarmed at it, that the mistake was so easy; but, since one of us was to go, it had been better for the world, and perhaps as well for me, if he that is gone had stayed behind; yet, though I am not over and above satisfied with this world, I hope I shall have more patience than to dispatch myself into the other, which was the case of the unfortunate and worthy gentleman whose loss you saw regretted.

"For the vacancies in the Hospital, to one of which you wish Mr. Findlay might succeed, I should be sincerely glad if it was in my power to assist him. I am concerned that it is not, and the more so because within these six weeks I refused a place which was offered to me (and is now given away), because I had no real object to recommend. However, I will make the best enquiries I am able, and if I find I can hope to succeed in an application for him, I will do the utmost I can to serve him.

"For the sheep-pightle, I can by no means conceive that I

* Thomas Potter, Esq. of the Inner Temple, one of the Common Pleaders of the City of London. In an unfortunate fit of mental derangement, he destroyed himself, April 7, 1741.

should do any prejudice to Atterbury by keeping it this year. However, that he may have no reason to complain, I am willing that he should have it, so that my mare and foal have the liberty of the pasture (where I think there is a hovel) for the months of June, July, and August, at the rate which shall be adjudged reasonable.

"In Term-time I have not much leisure to write letters, and therefore I trouble you with my business to Mr. Clark. I wish his accompts were prepared as soon as might be, and when they are ready that he give me notice enough to send for Finney's at the same time, it being most convenient on many accounts that they should be settled at once. When Mrs. Grey returns, be so good as to make my compliments acceptable to her, being, rev. Sir, your much obliged friend and humble servant, T. Potter."

"Rev. Sir, [1742.]

"His Grace desires a Particular of the Estate you told me was to be sold near Swannel's, as soon as you can get one. Atterbury must take a lease, and the house next Fooks's is to be the farm-house; but more of this next post. The estate at Tempsford is done with, because of doubts concerning the title.

"I fear it will be impossible to get a Patent *. They grant only for new inventions and new books; so says the Court Justice, and many others I have spoken with.

"In great haste, yours, T. Potter."

"Rev. Sir, [1742.]

"I am almost afraid either to see or receive a letter from Dr. Grey, because he is almost always giving himself trouble which I have not the least pretence to expect. The valuable present he was so good to send me last week loses of its value to me, who cannot look upon it without uneasiness, because the only return I ever have made, or can make, are my empty thanks, which however I must still beg him to accept.

"As for the Booksellers, I am very sorry they continue to give you so much trouble †; yet I am afraid they have it in their power to create still more, and therefore I heartily wish the business between you was settled. I have disposed of a few receipts more since I sent the last account. There is a little piece of a comment which I picked up the other day, upon a passage in Hudibras, where mention is made of a spirit being in the hilt of Paracelsus's sword; the account of which is, that Paracelsus being a quack, was the first who found out the use of laudanum, and gave it in considerable quantities; and it being almost an universal remedy with him, he had a case made in the hilt of his sword, in which he always carried laudanum pills. Upon my demanding an authority for this, I was referred to Boerhaave's Preface to his Treatise of Chemistry. I have no Index to my Edition, so cannot find the line.

"I am, Reverend Sir, your most obliged servant, Tho. Potter."

* For the sole printing of Hudibras with Dr. Grey's notes.

† On the copy-right of Hudibras.

"Rev.

"Rev. Sir, *Dec.* 1, 1742.

"Inclosed you have a state of the Case, drawn from Mr. Bathurst's Royal Letters. When it is copied fair, I would advise that it be laid before Mr. Fazackerley, and the Attorney-General, and (if the Doctor will be at the expence of it) Mr. Brown, who are esteemed the three greatest Chancery practisers in England. The fee to each need be only one guinea, with the usual fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* to their Clerks. If Dr. Grey employs any Attorney in this affair, it would be proper that he should search the Offices for those Injunctions which Bathurst pretends to have been granted, that it may be seen whether those cases were similar to this.

"Your very humble servant, Tho. Potter."

"Rev. Sir, *Middle Temple, June* 11, 1743.

"Mr. Woodward and Mr. Bathurst, two of the Partners, were with me last night, in order to object to some alterations which you had made in the draught of the Articles. I took that opportunity of chastising Mr. Bathurst for his very impertinent letters; and I was really glad to find that he could be very much ashamed. I have inclosed the Articles; and the objections, as they state them to me, are as follow:—In page the second of the Articles, toward the bottom, you have interlined '*including the subscriptions they shall procure by themselves or friends.*' This, they say, is contrary to the agreement; for they were at all events to have 650 of your subscriptions, and to take the chance of the number which they could procure for themselves. To prove this, they produced Mr. Tunstall's proposals, Mr. Bentham's letter, and a copy of the Articles writ in your own hand, in all which there is no mention made of the subscriptions which they were to procure; and I own (if the original design was that all the subscriptions which they were to procure should go in part of the 650 to be delivered to them by you) I think the Proposal, and every thing subsequent to it, has been incautiously worded; but still, if that was the original design, it is right it should be settled before you proceed farther.

"The next objection is to two words which I have inserted in page 3 of the Articles: that the cuts should be from the *best and fullest* designs of Hogarth. They object that by these words may be meant the largest designs, which, though they are well executed by the engraver, yet are, as they say, universally thought not to be near so good as the designs which he finished for the Booksellers for their last Edition of Hudibras. They intend, therefore, to have the same designs, but to have new plates. However, I set aside this objection, by agreeing to strike out the words *best and fullest*, and to refer the whole, as well of the designs as of the execution of them, to Dr. Taylor.

"The next objection likewise I allowed them, at the bottom of page 3, where a number of books is to be delivered to your Executors, &c. they desired the words 'upon their demand' to be inserted. In page 4, where the Booksellers covenant to make allowances to other Booksellers, they expect that the Articles

should stand without the alteration made by you, and that you should be obliged to make the same allowance as they do if any books should remain upon your hands after all are delivered to subscribers. They desire likewise that the words *by way of subscription*, in the last line of the Articles, may be struck out, because they confine the allowance to be made to Booksellers to such books only as shall be disposed of by subscription; whereas, the chief benefit to be expected from that Convenant is, that when all the subscribers have received their books, what remain unsold may be disposed of by encouraging Booksellers with the allowance to take them off your and their hands. When these things are settled, they are willing to execute the Articles, and sign Bonds for performance of Covenants.

"Our Circuit will probably begin about the 10th of July. I shall in some part of it hope to have the pleasure of seeing you and your good family. I am, Reverend Sir,

"Your obliged and obedient humble servant, T. Potter."

"Rev. Sir, *Tuesday, June* 27, 1743.

"I returned no answer to your letter, because I hoped to have settled every thing with the Booksellers before I gave you any more trouble; but, hearing nothing from them, I this day sent to Mr. Bathurst, to inform me in what situation matters were at present. When he was with me before, I treated him pretty roughly, on account of his impertinent letters; and it has had this good effect, that he is less willing to cavil, or to make any more unnecessary disputes. The material article about the number of subscriptions you are to allow them, I hope will be settled without more difficulty. He promises to agree to it in the sense Mr. Tunstal has explained it, and to do what he can to persuade the other partners; and he thinks he shall succeed. I have inserted in the Article the agreement to print the subscribers' names; and the paper they agree shall be approved by Dr. Taylor. The only difficulty which remains is the allowance to be made to Booksellers who take in subscriptions. They propose to employ no other Booksellers except such as are partners, and those whom you have already employed, and consequently have agreed to allow; and therefore any article of that sort is unnecessary. On the other hand, they are willing to covenant, and to make a certain allowance to Booksellers for all which shall remain unsold after the subscribers' books are delivered, and they expect the same from you. What that allowance shall be, whether a fourth or any other less sum, they will consider among themselves, and then acquaint you. The Bonds for performance of Covenants can be only of such Covenants as are in the Article, and therefore it is necessary that every part of the Proposals should be in the Article.

"I have no thoughts of passing any parts of the Summer in Cambridgeshire, but am not the less obliged to you for the offer of your house.

"I leave

"I leave town next Monday, and therefore I have delivered the Articles to Mr. Bathurst.

"With sincere respects to your whole family, I am, Rev. Sir,
"Your obliged and obedient humble servant, THO. POTTER."

"REV. SIR, *Ridgemont, Tuesday night.*

"I am at present in the greatest hurry imaginable, all my baggage for London being yet to be packed up, and much business of the country remaining to be done. In answer to yours, therefore, I can only say, that any recommendations of yours will never fail to have the greatest weight. I have directed Frank Bird to give a guinea to Redman; and if you think that he or any other poor person in your parish stands in need of any further assistance which I can give them, do me the favour to be my almoner, and draw upon Frank Bird for whatever you think proper.

"When I get to town, I will enquire who are the Stewards for the Children of poor Clergymen, and if I have any acquaintance with any of them, I will endeavour to procure a benefaction for you. With respects, and the best wishes to yourself and family, I am, dear Sir, &c. THO. POTTER."

"REV. SIR, *May* 15, 1746.

"I am very much obliged to you for the trouble you have given yourself relating to the Conduct's place at King's. Though your application was not attended with success, I think the favour you have done me not less upon that account. Some other time we may perhaps be more fortunate.

"The Petition for the money to put out the young lad whom you recommended now lies before the board. At the next Court, which will be held about a month hence, it will be granted.

"I beg my respects to all your family, being, Reverend Sir,
"Your obliged friend and humble servant, THO. POTTER."

"REV. SIR, *June . .*, 1746.

"A Court of Assistants for the Corporation for the Relief of the Widows of poor Clergymen was held yesterday, to which I preferred a petition in behalf of William Cowling, the lad who was recommended by you when I was at Cambridge. The Court consented to give 15*l.* to bind him apprentice, provided he is of a proper age. This was a circumstance I was not informed about, and therefore could not give the Court satisfaction. If you will please to favour me with a line, and let me know his age, and the name and trade of the person to whom he is to be bound, and the place where he lives, I will prefer another petition to the next Court, and do not doubt succeeding. I hope you and all your family are in perfect health. I am, &c. THO. POTTER."

"REV. SIR, *Tuesday, Jan.* 18, 1752.

"A letter which I received last post from Francis Bird informs me that you are disposed to let the great tithes of the fields, and the glebe, &c. which Atterbury held, from Lady-day next. I shall be glad to take them, in order to let each of my tenants have their own. As we are both tenants for life, I believe the best way

way will be for me to take a lease of you for 21 years, if we shall both so long live, at the same rent that Atterbury paid you. What that is I am entirely ignorant, being an utter stranger to the bargain; but one thing I know, that we shall neither of us desire to make an advantage of the other. I am obliged to write this in the greatest haste, and have therefore no more time than will suffice to add my sincere wishes of many happy years to yourself and your family, being, dear Sir,

"Your very sincere friend and servant, THO. POTTER."

"DEAR SIR, *Grosvenor Square, Feb.* 16, 1753.

"I have had my time so much taken up this week, that I have had no opportunity of answering your letter sooner. Whatever terms you and Frank Bird agree upon as right for me to enter into, I shall do very readily. I know it would have been better for me to have left it to yourself; and I should have done so, if I had not recollected that, in all engagements with your friends, your own advantage is the only circumstance you forget.

"I received the paper from James Peirce, but I am not sure that I understand it thoroughly; for though it is wrote on one side that the whole is 96*l. per annum*, yet it seems to me that the whole should be 110*l.* 10*s.*; of which 101*l.* 10*s.* should be paid by me for the tithes of the fields, and 9*l.* by Frank Bird for the glebe. I have drawn it out in the inclosed paper, and beg the favour of you to set me right if I am wrong. I am, dear Sir,

"Your very faithful friend, THO. POTTER."

"REV. SIR, *Ridgemont, June* 5, 1755.

"The bearer brings you the packet of covers which Mr. James's servant had not leisure to take back. I received your directions as to the dose of Turlington's Balsam which is proper to be given, but by some mistake the medicine was not left. I am this moment setting out for Cambridge. As soon as I return, I shall hope, with Mrs. Potter, to have the pleasure of waiting on you and the ladies, to whom I beg leave to present my best respects.

"I am, Rev. Sir, your faithful servant, THO. POTTER."

"DEAR SIR, *Bath, Oct.* 4, 1758.

"On the present vacancy* of a Representative for the County of Bedford, I intend to offer my services to the County. The Duke of Bedford informs me that he has directed a meeting at Bedford to be advertised for the 25th instant. I am confident I shall reap from your friendship on the occasion all that it is possible for me to expect; but I value your health and quiet too much to wish for your attendance at any public place. I shall therefore content myself with desiring your leave to inform my countrymen that you are my well-wisher on this and on every occasion. I am, dear Sir, &c. THO. POTTER."

"REV. SIR, *Bath, Nov.* 23, 1758.

"I am sorry to hear that you have been exposed to the inconveniences of a cold at this season of the year; but the strength

* By the death of John Fitzpatrick, first Earl of Upper Ossory; who was succeeded by Admiral Henry Osborn.

and

and hardiness of your constitution will, I hope, for many years despise what such shattered carcases as mine would shake under.

"I shall very readily contribute to any public work, or private charity, which you think fit to promote. I know it is not a little thing which will answer the promise, since the promoting public good and private happiness is the business of your life. Long may that life continue for the comfort of your family and your neighbours! I hope my health improves *.

"Your faithful friend and servant, THO. POTTER."

From the Rev. Dr. GEORGE REYNOLDS †.

"SIR, *Buckden, June* 1, 1740.

"I am obliged to you for the friendly offers of your assistance to me in the work I have in hand, upon which I rely with the greater confidence, not only on account of the experience we have had of your personal regards to the family at Buckden, but of your unwearied endeavours to promote the cause of learning and religion. I should have long since communicated to you the plan upon which I propose to proceed, had I not been interrupted in it by Chancery vexation, which hath kept me so fully employed almost from the hour I met you at Bedford, that I have had very little leisure to pursue, or make any progress in it. My only satisfaction under this distraction is, that I am not concerned in the event of this litigation in credit or profit, but am obliged to be at the trouble of making a stand for the maintenance of my Archidiaconal rights, against some innovations introduced by the present Bishop of London, which the patent officers lay hold of, and make an handle, for subverting the course and method appointed by law, for the exercise of discipline.

"When I am restored to leisure, I shall resume my work with alacrity. In the mean time, I send you the general principles upon which I build, and in which I shall be the more confirmed if I find them agreeable to your notions.

"The title intended for this work is, 'A Series of Matters introductory to the Reformation, during the time of Archbishop Warham, intermixed with Historical Observations.'

* Mr. Potter died June 17, 1759. See vol. III. p. 687.

† George, son of Dr. Richard Reynolds, Bishop of Lincoln, took the degree of LL. B. at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1721; and that of LL. D. at Jesus College, 1726. In 1722 he was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough, a dignity previously held by his Father; by whom, in 1725, he was presented to the Archdeaconry of Lincoln, and to a Prebend in that Church. He obtained the Rectory of Carlton Scroope, near Grantham, 1728. He published, in 1743, "An Historical Essay upon the Government of the Church of England, against the Calumnies of a Popish Writer, in his Church History of England." Of that Essay the present Letter formed the ground work. He died in 1762. See some notice of him in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VIII. p. 218.

"My

"My principal point is, that the general dissatisfaction arisen from a sense of the corruptions of the national Church, with respect to discipline and government, antecedent to the quarrel between King Henry VIII. and the Pope, or to any motions about and effects from the divorce, or to any considerable progress in the change of opinions in matters of doctrine, disposed the Nation to comply with the King in the first steps towards a Reformation, which had long been wished for and desired, as necessary to the peace and good order of the Church.

"The work begins with a review of the difference of the State of the Regal Supremacy of the Kings of the Norman Line, from that which was exercised by the Saxon Kings; shewing, that the first grasped chiefly at the revenues of the Church; and, at the same time as they seized upon the temporalities of vacant Sees, &c. set on foot and encouraged a principle of independence in the Church in matters purely spiritual, by separating ecclesiastical from secular Courts, which soon brought on a separate legislature in Synods purely ecclesiastical, which were unheard of in Saxon times.

"Hence the introduction of the Papal power, in matters allowed to be of ecclesiastical cognizance, was looked upon by the Crown and secular courts for a time with indifference, obtained an establishment by acquiescence, and afterwards was recognized in the Charters of King John.

"This a true key to the several acts of provisors, which were intended to guard the Crown from the usurpations of the Pope, in temporal matters only; that is, in matters wherein the temporal Courts claimed the cognizance.

"This observation confirmed, not only by a course of constant applications and appeals to Rome in matters spiritual, but from one of the articles of the deposition of Richard II. for issuing irregular prohibitions to ecclesiastical Courts; and from the practice of the Courts of Westminster Hall, in issuing a capias upon a significavit of excommunication by the Pope, in any matter merely spiritual.

"After having thus shewn the diminution of the Regal Supremacy, through the disregard had to matters of religion by the Norman Kings, I proceed to point out the growth of the metropolitical power from thence, explaining how the authority formerly exercised by the Saxon, and despised by the Norman Kings, fell into the hands of the Archbishop. Of the Archicapellanus Palatii of the French Kings, and their power in Church affairs; what resemblance the Presbyter and Sacellanus of the Saxon Kings had to the Archicapellanus; and from thence some observations upon certain branches of the office of the Saxon Chancellor, and Clerk of the Rolls.

"The state of metropolitical jurisdiction according to the primitive plan; and of the judicial and discretionary powers of diocesan Bishops within their own districts, so as to be liable to

no

no appeal or account, except in matters of faith and doctrine, and in the injunction of spiritual censures.

"The great alteration, as to these articles, soon after the Conquest, in the exaction of new oaths of canonical obedience from the provincial Bishops, with an account of the opposition made to that encroachment. In the interruption given to the exercise of discipline, by admitting appeals from diocesan Bishops in criminal causes before definitive sentence, with an account of the Remonstrances made upon this, and against the corruptions of the Court of Arches, soon after the introduction of the Canon Law. Of the great increase of power in the Archiepiscopal See, by the addition of the legatine character, which was soon after made an handle for a claim to provincial visitations, and for a claim of a concurrent jurisdiction with every suffragan in his own diocese, especially in testamentary matters.

"The History at large of the long contests between Archbishops and Bishops, and the Deans and Chapters, during the vacancy of the See, about provincial visitations: of Archbishop Boniface.

"The History of the long contests between Archbishops and Bishops, and Archdeacons, about the right of jurisdiction in testamentary causes, with an account of the Prerogative Court, and an occasional digression about the opinions of Spelman and Selden, as to the origin of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in wills and administrations. Of the great vexation to the subject from these interferings, and of the resumption of this jurisdiction by Henry VIII. about 1535.

"History of the revival of the practice of consecrating Bishops at the metropolitical See only, first introduced at Constantinople by Arian intrigues, with the opposition made to this demand by Grosthead of Lincoln; of the Inthronisticon and other perquisites; and of the artifices used to elude the freedom of canonical elections.

"Of the diminution of diocesan jurisdiction by those who were originally subject to it: first by Deans and Chapters. Of the state of Deans and Chapters, and the rules anciently observed with regard to residence and dividends. The distinction of residents and non-residents, with the allotment of different proportions in their dividends, introduced about the time of the admission of the preaching friars, who intercepted a great part of the offerings, obits, pent-ecostals, and other perquisites, which formerly increased the incomes of the mother Church in every Diocese. Of the several attempts made by the non-residents to be restored to the privilege of residents and of the dividends; and their complaints in Convocation upon that head, as well against their own Chapters, as against the arts of the friars-prædicant. Of the management of their estates. Long leases not granted in Saxon times, otherwise in great Councils; from whence it is inferred, that the practice of long leases set on foot soon after the Conqueror, took its rise from the order of the Conqueror to canton out into knight's fees a certain proportion of their lands, which

which before were held in frank-almoign, and subject to Canonical regulations.

"After this account of the ancient state of the Cathedrals, and their subjection to their Bishops, I state the claim of the Crown to jurisdiction over Deans and Chapters, in virtue of a right accruing from foundation and patronage. How far this claim was and is allowed in the Gallican Churches, and how it once stood here; and then proceed to the long and various contests between Bishops and Deans and Chapters, and particularly to the disputes between Grosthead and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, with the pleas of exemption from episcopal authority.

"From thence, to Schools and Universities;—the State of Literature, and the modes of preaching through the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. The beginning of degrees, and the innovation of legatine and archiepiscopal degrees. The first attempts of our Universities towards exemption about the end of the 13th century, and of the ill use made of their civil privileges, and the great prejudice done to religion and episcopal government by the exemptions they obtained from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, in the 15th century. From thence, a digression touching the orders made about Schools, Universities, and Education in Germany, France, Spain, the Netherlands, United Provinces, Scotland, and England, from the commencement of the Smalcaldian League in Germany, to the repeal of the Schism Act in England, in order to shew the unwarrantable conduct of our Dissenters in withdrawing schools and education from all public regulations.

"A further account of exemptions set on foot by Abbies and privileged orders, and of contests between Bishops and Archdeacons about the bounds and extent of their respective jurisdiction. Many curious incidents about marriage, beginning with an account of the strictness of our Saxon ancestors with regard to nuptial rites and observances, how those usages were relaxed by the broaching of loose opinions about marriage, first by the Albigenses, and afterwards by the Lollards, and of the institution first of Banns, then of Licences, to prevent the progress of libertinism. From thence, a digression about the excessive tyranny of the Scotch Clergy in the use of Banns, in order to shew the necessity of an allowance of Licences.

"Of the diminution of Episcopal authority, through the maladministration of it in many particulars. First of translations, and the wretched servitude and dependence into which the Bishops at length were brought about the latter end of the reign of Henry VII. by this step. This proved by the number of pardons now extant and upon record, granted in that reign to Bishops on occasion of their postulations by the Pope to other Sees at the King's request, &c.

"Sir, this sketch of a part of my work may be sufficient to open to you my whole design, which is to go through the successive disorders, as well as the sense the nation had of these successive disorders, from the beginning of the 12th century to the

the Act of Abolition; and though this argument may appear under the disadvantage of a want of candour; yet is not doubted, but the use made of it will clear up that suspicion, as nothing can vindicate a Reformation in Religion but an evidence of former abuses; and the renitence of the Clergy against the first public steps towards a separation from the Pope, is not any proof of their sense of no want of regulations, but only of their sense of the necessity of an union with the visible head of Christ's Church, and of the danger of a tumultuary and popular Reformation, executed by secular policy or violence.

"You will ask how this scheme agrees with the title I design for my book, or what part is Warham to have in the work, whose name is chiefly concerned in the title? I answer, the several incidents of Warham's life, as Advocate at Doctors Commons, Ambassador, Privy-Counsellor, Chancellor of the University, Bishop, Archbishop, Lord Chancellor of England; his conduct in the University in Ecclesiastical Courts, the several disputes with Suffragans, Legates, the several schemes and articles of Reformation set on foot, in Council, Convocation, and Parliament, give the writer of the History of his time an handle to review what hath been done, said, or writ upon the like incidents in former times. And therefore, though it is the chief design of this work to treat of all the steps introductory to, and of all the disorders that have contributed to bring on the Reformation, yet I have chosen to do this by circumstances that may appear so many incidents of Warham's Life, that I may be more or less compendious, according as I have health and leisure to execute the design.

"As for my notions about the state of the King's and Pope's Supremacy, from the Conquest to the Act of Abolition, wherein I differ from all other Protestant writers, I can only say, I can clear that point to a degree of certainty, beyond what historical evidence requires; and it will be found of use to set right great mistakes into which very able writers have fallen about the constitution of our Provincial Assemblies.

"Sir, I give you no further trouble at present. My ecclesiastical offices laid a sort of necessity upon me to mis-spend much time upon the Canon Law; and the only amends I can make myself, is to make that contemptible knowledge a key to the better understanding the springs of the Reformation, as that great event will yet admit of much more light than hath been hitherto set into it.

"The free thoughts of the true friends of the Reformation, and particularly, Sir, your sentiments and friendly advice and assistance, upon a work of this importance, would lay me under great obligations. I am, with the greatest regard and esteem,

"Your most obedient humble servant, G. Reynolds."

From

From the Rev. John Rigby, B. D. Vicar of Boston.

"Rev. Sir, *Boston, April* 11, 1744.

"I have a favour to ask of you with regard to my living of Coningsholme near Louth. Magdalen College have been so good to let a Curacy of 20*l.* a year be annexed to it for some time, it being so convenient for no person to serve as the minister of Coningsholme. I believe the College expected to put in a Curate alternately; but, as it is a poor place, and as I can afford to allow but very little, you would do me a very great kindness if you would prevail with them to let me put in, at the next vacancy (which may be shortly), a very worthy Clergyman's son (whose father was lately Vicar of Lowth), whom I recommend to the Society as a deserving person. Your speedy answer will be gratefully acknowledged by, Reverend Sir,

"Your most humble servant, J. Rigby."

"Rev. Sir, *Boston, July* 20, 1745.

"The School of Boston is now vacant; and Mr. Lodington, a Fellow of King's College, now Usher of Morpeth School in Northumberland, has offered his service. You will greatly serve the Church and State, in answering privately to me the following queries, by your enquiries at his College. Is he a man of unblemished character for his morals? Is he a true Catholic, not infected with the modern tenets of Socinianism or Presbytery? Is he eminent for classical learning? Is he an eminent composer in verse and prose? Your speedy resolution of these questions will enable me to do the service here that my office requires from, Sir, your most humble servant, J. Rigby.

"P. S. The information shall never be mentioned, unless favourable, as coming from you."

From the Rev. Ezekiel Rouse*.

"Dear Doctor, *Maulden, Oct.* 8, 1744.

"I have nothing to amend in any of the Rev. Mr. Robinson's performances, and hope they will be of good use if they should be published; but as you was pleased to name the Fig-tree in particular when I was with you, I have thought it proper to take some notice of it. Whether it will give you any satisfaction or no, I am in much doubt. It must be allowed to be a passage in Scripture not a little difficult.

"I am sorry I was not at home. I had heard my kinsman was returned from Cambridge, and I want to know how friends did. He went to get a Curate for Harrold. Letters had proved ineffectual. After all his efforts there, he was forced to leave it with Mr. Rutherford, as still uncertain. Pray my service to Mrs. Grey and Misses. The death of her mother, on account of

* Of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1729; M. A. 1742. He was Rector of Maulden, Bedfordshire, from 1734 to 1747.

her

her age, could not but be expected. You will please to give my service to Mr. Clarke, and I am, worthy Sir,

" Your affectionate humble servant, E. Rouse.

" *Oct.* 9. I had writ this letter yesterday, looking out for an opportunity of sending it. I have been much uneasy that I should not be at home a second time, thinking myself much obliged for your repeated favours. I propose waiting on you and Mr. Clarke on the first well-settled weather."

From Philip Lord Royston*.

" Lord Royston sends his compliments to Dr. Grey, and desires to borrow of him any of the newspapers published in King Charles the Second's time, about the time of the Popish Plot, if he has them in his study; or the paper called 'Mercurius Britannicus,' which came out in the Civil Wars; or Sir Roger L'Estrange's 'Observators;' and the volume of pamphlets about Jane Wenham."

From John Lord St. John†.

" Sir, *Bedford, Aug.* 10, 1757.

" Our Opponents having procured a large majority of the poor freemen resident in the town, there is no way of defeating their designs but by the assistance of our out-lying friends, and therefore we hope for the favour of their attendance as usual at the choice of the next Common Council, on Wednesday the 14th Sept. in the morning, when your company will oblige, Sir,

" Your most obedient servant, St. John."

From the Rev. Dr. Robert St. John‡.

" Good Brother, *June* 27, 1727.

" Your own principles, in which I have the honour to agree with you, and your late civilities, which are to me the best assurances of your friendship, give me the liberty to ask your vote and kind assistance for the honour of representing you in the approaching Convocation. I beg my compliments to your good lady, and am, with the best respect, Sir,

" Yours most affectionately, R. St. John."

* Philip Lord Royston, afterwards the second Earl of Hardwicke, distinguished himself, whilst at the University, for his literary attainments. This billet was written in 1758.

† Tenth Lord St. John of Blersoe. He succeeded to the title on the death of his brother Richard, in 1722: and died June 24, 1757.

‡ Rector of Yielden, Bedfordshire. He died Nov. 25, 1732, æt. 50. See the " Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 241; vol. VII. p. 366.

From

From the Rev. William Salisbury*.

"Dear Sir, *Morton, Dec.* 16, 1763.

"I had by the hands of our friend the Chancellor† your agreeable present and obliging letter. I was so pleased with what I had read before of your book, that I was determined to purchase it, as soon as I should come to town. We should have been glad to have had the pleasure of your company here, and were indeed greatly disappointed in not seeing you. My wife, I am sure, would have taken great care of you, as well in consideration of your infirmities, as the great esteem she finds her husband and the Chancellor have for you. I think to be in town in March, and hope then to have the pleasure of seeing you. In the mean time I beg you will accept of my hearty thanks, and believe me to be, with great respect, and all good wishes,

"Your much obliged and obedient servant, W. Salisbury.

"It is said at Chelmsford that we were defeated by a large body of Quakers."

From the Rev. Nathanael Salmon‡.

"Sir, *Stortford, Jan.* 14.

"I am highly obliged to you for the trouble you have been at on my account, particularly for speaking to Dr. Lunn, who may have one of the books you have. I have here sent you the three Surveys which are printed; a fourth is nearly ready. These I desire you will do me the honour to accept; and a farther honour, if you please by corrections, for I can correct any mistake of a former in a later.

"If you please, Sir, to look again upon the passage you quote in p. 88, you will find the arms, *Barry* of six, there said to belong to Sir John Grey. Hastang, Earl of Pembroke (not Huntingdon), is there mentioned as having his arms, *La Manche*, quartered with those of the Earl of Kent.

"I was lately at Oxford upon the same trading voyage, and succeeded. The Visitation of University College, expected this week, is put off till after the Parliament, Dr. Exton Sayer, a principal Member of that Commission, being so much taken up with public affairs, cannot till that time attend it. The Members are almost all retired to the country, and there is like to be a good crop of grass in the Court in Spring.

* Mr. Salisbury (of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IV. p. 406; vol. IX. p. 581) wrote "An Epistle from a Country Parson to [John Taylor, LL. D.] a Residentiary of St. Paul's—(*Nec lusisse* pudet; Hor.); of which a very few copies were printed at Chelmsford, *sans* date, for the use of the Author's friends.

† Dr. John Taylor, the learned Grecian, and Chancellor of Lincoln.

‡ The industrious Historian of Essex and Herts; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 143.

"If

"If you will do me the favour to let me have a letter by the coach that comes hither on Friday, how many books are gone, I shall know whether it is proper for me to solicit them once more. I am, Sir,

"Your most obliged and obedient servant, N. SALMON."

"SIR, *Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, Feb.* 25.

"I had once a kind reproof from you for not making you one of my subscribers for Hertfordshire. I have therefore taken the liberty of putting your name in the inclosed list. Mr. Taylor of St. John's has the two first numbers, if you please to see them. I beg my compliments may be presented to the ladies.

"Dr. Mangey's servant, who brings you this, will convey a letter to me if you please. He is at Dr. Snape's for a day or two.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, N. SALMON."

From the Rev. Dr. JOHN SAVAGE*.

"SIR,

"I have long intended to have written to you, but have never had an opportunity of a direct post till now. In answer therefore to your first letter, as I think you have a right to any subscription of mine, I gladly give my name to the new Edition of Dr. Pocock; and, as to your second letter, the Master of Sydney had before informed me of the sheet wanting in Theophanes, and I resolved upon it, to procure it by some means or other at my going to London, which will not be till towards the end of November, when you shall undoubtedly hear from me about it. In the mean time, I heartily salute to you; and am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, J. SAVAGE."

From the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SAVAGE †.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR, *May* 31, 1736.

"On Saturday I had the favour of a book from you, while Sir John Cotton was with me, and with it a receipt for a guinea, which I paid to the person that brought it, without considering the matter; but afterwards looking into my book, I found that I had paid a guinea, on March 29, 1734, being the first payment for the 'Life of the first Duke of Ormond;' and this receipt, which you sent me on Saturday, was dated Feb. 18, 1733-4. I beg you would explain this matter to me, and let me know whether I have not paid this guinea too much, or whether two guineas must be paid for the first payment, and two more upon the delivery of the book, as this last receipt expresses that there must be. I should be glad to see the Proposals, if you have them by you, and to know what the carriage cost.

* Rector of Clothall, Herts; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 369.

† Rector of St. Anne, Blackfriars. Ibid, vol. II. p. 142.

"I par-

"I perceive Sir John Cotton does not send for his share of your Madeira; and therefore I should think myself very much obliged to you if you would please to spare me some more, my stock being almost out. My humble service waits on the ladies, and your whole family. I am, dear Sir,

"Your much obliged faithful servant, WM. SAVAGE."

From the Rev. Dr. THOMAS SHARP*.

"DEAR SIR, *Durham, Nov.* 9, 1750.

"I shall scarcely surprize you with telling you (because I believe Sir John has told you before) that I have been fool enough to risk my Hebrew scraps amongst the Hutchinsonians. Indeed I have little to say for myself, but that I was persuaded to do so by some people much wiser than myself in those matters. After you had returned me the first draught, without much censure, though without encouragement, I went to work again in enlarging and improving it, for the perusal of the Bishop of Oxford first, and next the Bishop of Durham. From the former I had some very useful hints, as well as seasonable corrections; and when the latter read it with these further advantages, he was pleased to tell me he thought it could not be answered, which gave me such encouragement, that after having laid it before the two Hebrew Professors of Oxford and Cambridge, and receiving their approbation, I have ventured to print it. I have ordered a copy for you, which I beg your acceptance of; and which is, I hope, more worthy of it than the former draught was, to be left at Mr. Thicknesse's, as soon as Knapton delivers any out; but how soon that may be, I know not; for as I give him the copy, he will publish it at his own discretion. The lights that have been given me from the Arabic tongue (for I understand it not myself) are from Dr. Hunt, as is also the removal of my mistake in believing M. de Calasio was the first broacher of Hutchinson's interpretation of Elotum; whereas that Hutchinsonian article was thrust into the Concordance by Romaine.

"Sir John looks purely again, but is yet tender, and very cautious of going abroad. Your daughter is also very well. I remain, Sir,

"Your affectionate brother and obedient servant, THO. SHARP."

"DEAR SIR, *Durham, Dec.* 27, 1754.

"I give you many thanks for the favour of yours of the 18th instant. The words in the affidavit, according to the form you were so good as to send me are, 'that the said A. B. knoweth of no let or impediment by reason of any *pre-contract entered into before the 25th day of March* 1754, consanguinity, affinity, or any *other legal cause whatsoever* to hinder, &c.' Now, unless the words *other legal cause*, &c. are, or can be supposed to be,

* The learned and benevolent Archdeacon of Northumberland; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp 377—675.

designed

designed *to include pre-contracts since Lady-day*, which are *designedly excluded* in the sentence above, the affidavit may be duly made, and yet the difficulty complained of with regard to the Parochial Clergy not be removed.

"I am not yet able to recollect whence I took my presumption of Marriages being anciently solemnized in the woman's parish; but, however that was, it will not follow that a Licence should secure the Minister's fee where the man dwells, as well as where the woman dwells; because no fee is due, or should be demanded (though it is often in civility given, perhaps too often demanded) when a certificate of Banns published is delivered to a man, in order to his marriage in another parish.

"I return you Mr. Fenwick's paper, whose solution of the emblematical figure over the ark, *as Mr. Hutchinson describes it*, is much better, I think, than Mr. Hutchinson's own solution; by which Mr. Fenwick hath so far obtained his end, that he can give a sufficient answer to the question he says the Hutchinsonians will ask; *viz.* if their notion of this figure is not right, what other notion are we to have? But, if Mr. Fenwick can be content to wait till my thoughts on Cherubim are published (and I hope Knapton will not try his patience as he has done mine), he may perhaps find reason to doubt whether *this figure* of which Mr. Hutchinson gives the draught so knowingly was *that of the Cherubim* on the mercy-seat; for it is neither certain that the *same beasts* which are described in Ezekiel's Cherubim, and in the Revelations, were exhibited in the Tabernacle, &c. or a Eden; or, if they were, that they *looked down* on the mercy-seat, as Mr. Hutchinson delineates them. One half of them surely could not, for they looked another way; and, I think, it may be time enough to enquire after an explanation of *such figures*, and their postures on the mercy-seat, when such figures themselves in such postures *are proved* by any proper authority; and till they are *so proved*, Mr. Fenwick will have no just foundation for his ingenious conjecture, though it may serve well enough in the mean time to obviate the Hutchinsonian query withal.

"Perhaps, likewise, he will not hold it so necessary to include the brute creation in the πασα κλισις, Rom. viij. 22, when he recollects that the same writer speaks of the Gospel being preached *to every creature* under heaven, Col. i. 23; and that our Saviour commanded it to be preached *to every creature*, Mark xvi. 15; in both which places the Greek is πασῃ τῃ κλισει.

"The observation in the Talmud, concerning Ezekiel's Cherubim representing the whole animal creation by the four chiefs, is well enough adapted by Mr. Hutchinson to his *Rubbim*; and may without any impropriety be considered (as others have taken it) as a combination of the services of all the animal creation to the glory of God. Or, if these animals were *really on the mercy-seat too*, they may be looked upon (as they were by Spencer) as suitable ornaments of that throne on which God was represented as sitting in Majesty; but farther than this, I fear, we cannot go in accounting how the Cherubim should be representative of the

the animal creation. As for the four standards of the Israelites' camp, I wish we had better authority for it than the Jewish Writers. Bishop Patrick and other learned men think the story is not to be depended upon. Therefore, although I have mentioned it in my pieces on Cherubim, as I have the Talmudic observation above, yet I dare not lay any stress on either. Conjectures, when evidence is wanting, are always acceptable, especially when propounded with modesty, as Mr. Fenwick's is. I should not have given myself any trouble, even about Mr. Hutchinson's, if he and his followers had not set it up as the first article in Revealed Religion, spoke of it as indisputably proved, and reflected on the whole Christian World for not acknowledging it sooner. Yours, &c. THOMAS SHARP."

From Mr. JOHN SHUCKBURGH*.

"DEAR SIR, *Temple Bar, Aug. 7, 1774.*

"I received the favour of yours, and am obliged to you for the offer you are pleased to make for a new set of the General Dictionary. The reason of my agreeing to let Mr. Lipyeat have a set of them for ten pounds, was because the Earl of Aylesbury was pleased to send me a second-hand set, which was bought of Mr. Osborne. I was glad of having the opportunity to oblige him, but he not thinking proper to have them, I have since disposed of them, and should be very ready to give twelve pounds for such a set as you desire. To give you you an instance of my being very willing to oblige you, I will send you a new set, bound as you desire, for twelve guineas.

"Your very humble servant, J. SHUCKBURGH."

From the Rev. WILLIAM SMITH†, M. A.

"DEAR SIR, *Harleston, June 23, 1738.*

"I thank you, and think myself as much obliged to you as possible for your last. The favour it requested was only asked with the same (though indeed tacit) proviso you grant it with, as I hope you plainly perceived. Virgil came safe; and when you please to let me know the price, it shall be paid to my friend Still. Dr. Broome‡ and he have lately had a learned debate about the 10th line in the second Satire of Juvenal, *Inter Socraticos notissima fossa cinædos.* The Doctor, who is very tender of characters (and for that reason fitter to be made a Father of the Church), will have it,

* Many years a respectable Bookseller near Temple Bar.

† Of Emanuel College, Cambridge; B A. 1711; Rector of Homersfield, otherwise St. Mary South Elmham, in Suffolk, 1721. Mr. Smith was also Chaplain and Schoolmaster at Harleston, in Norfolk, to which he was nominated by the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College; received the annual salary of 54*l.* and kept school in a house provided for that purpose by the inhabitants. *(Blomefield's Norfolk)*

‡ Dr. William Broome, Rector of Sturston, Suffolk, an elegant Poet, and a very useful assistant to Pope in his Commentary on Homer.

Prideaux,

with Dr. Prideaux, that that line as it stands (and according to Dr. Broome it should stand so) falls heavy upon Socrates; and with his mighty reasons has at last convinced Stillingfleet. Master Lubin, the best Commentator, in my opinion, on that author, is directly against them. Tell me, dear Sir, at your leisure, whether I must give him up or not, and you will extremely oblige

"Yours heartily, Wm. Smith."

From the Rev. Robert Smyth*.

"Sir, *Woodston, near Peterborough*, 1745.

"I wait upon you with this letter upon the encouragement given me by a neighbour of mine, Mr. Whitehead of Standground, who has lately told me that he saw you at Cambridge, where he obliged me in recommending to you a scheme of mine in the business of the Sheriffs, and in which I find I am to be obliged likewise to you for any thing in your power by way of assistance towards it. As this, Sir, calls upon me to return you my best thanks for so obliging an offer, I take this opportunity of doing it; and, at the same time, of acquainting you with the nature and extent of my undertaking, that you may have the whole in one view, and best judge in what way you can make yourself a contributor towards it.

"It is now about three years since that I happened by accident to form this design, and engaged in it merely from the curiosity of the subject, as being a valuable part of our antiquities; my plan to build upon being that of Dr. Fuller in his Worthies, who has given us lists of the Sheriffs in the several Counties from Henry II. to the end of Charles I. together with their arms and seats, from the time of Richard II.; and some short memoirs of the most remarkable persons who had borne the office. This plan I propose to enlarge not a little, by beginning at the Conquest, and bringing the lists down to the present times, distinguishing each Sheriff all the way by his proper title of honour, seat, and coat-armour; and adding the history of the chief families and persons, with such a mixture of their pedigrees and descent as seems proper to attend the whole, and particularly to observe in whom, and when, any such families came to a conclusion, and in what others their honours, fortunes, &c. became settled by their heirs female; and so as to carry this latter part through (though this part to be only mentioned in brief) to the present possessors of them†.

"This being the plan I propose to follow, if it be approved of, or at least for the most part, you will see it at once to be a very large one, and that it will require the assistance of many people to bring it any thing near perfection. It will be seen likewise from hence what I shall want for carrying it on, as, namely, collections of pedigrees and arms, memoirs of persons, both an-

* Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 47; vol. VII. p. 386.

† This intended work Mr. Smyth did not live to compiete. I have a few fragments of it among Mr. Smyth's MSS.

tient and modern, monumental inscriptions (which last I confine almost wholly to the men, taking no notice of the women, except the wives by whom families were continued, or any of them, and their daughters, were some way more than ordinary eminent), as likewise to have the several lists reviewed by some able person or persons in each county. If in any of these respects you can give me your assistance, you will do me no small favour.

"I have already done some of the counties, though not all of them alike, several counties having so far little or nothing published about them; and have particularly drawn out 17 of the lists, not hitherto all completed, some of which are already abroad for assistance, and in the hands of very curious knowing people; and I have some others to send shortly, when they shall be quite prepared. I need add no more at present, as I shall hope soon for your answer, unless it be, that if you have in your collection any list of Sheriffs, or part of such, you will much oblige me with a copy of the same, which may be sent to Mr. Laxton*, Fellow of St. John's, who can very easily forward it to me, or any thing else you may have to send. As I know Bedford to be your own County, I shall just inform you that the list of this County, with Bucks, has been for some time under the review of Browne Willis, Esq.; but I should be glad it might wait upon you after he has done with it, or any one else you may know proper in the two Counties; as I shall the same for any thing you can collect for my purpose there, or in Cambridge, where you are. I send this letter by Mr. Laxton himself; and Mr. Whitehead's compliments, who is now at Woodston. I am, Sir, your most obliged, &c. Robt. Smyth."

"Sir, *Woodston, March* 15, 1745.

"I am favoured with your letter, for the contents of which I am much obliged to you, as I shall the same hereafter for any thing you can meet with relating to my scheme. Though I looked over the Catalogue of MSS in the several Libraries at Cambridge, as added to those at Oxford, &c. I could see very little in them to my purpose; only in the Library at Caius, where are the Visitation-books of almost every County, a sight of which, by one or two at a time, I was much desirous to have; but, on application made, I found they would not lend them out of College. Perhaps the review of this Catalogue might afford something else worth the transcribing; and, if it should as you have the volume in more Libraries than one, you will do me service in any thing curious thence collected; any list of Sheriffs, antient or more modern, or parts of such; lists of Knights of any order; collection of arms, &c. not too tedious in taking a copy of, will be useful to me. I have most of the modern Sheriffs for Cambridge and Hants, and those likewise for Bedford; but, if you have a list of either, or can procure one, you will oblige me with sending

* Robert Laxton, of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1742; M. A. 1746. He was presented in 1752 to the Rectory of Letherhed in Surrey, where he rebuilt the parsonage-house in 1763; and died, by a fall from his horse, July 7, 1767. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IV. p. 346.

ing

ing it, especially for those that follow at the end of Chap. I. where Dr. Fuller concludes, to 1666, including the Rump Sheriffs, which must be inserted for the sake of the series, as lawful ones were wanting; the adding too any of their seats, where wanting, and their arms will be farther useful; and the same for the Sheriffs in any County higher up, whose seats or arms are wanting in Dr. Fuller, or unexact and wrong, as some are in all the counties. I do not care how many lists I meet with, as all have their use, as well as errors and defects; and, by comparing them together, the true list will be better made out. The appointment of Toby Combe for Hereford by the Parliament falls within my scheme to observe, if I pursue my first design, *viz.* to give an account of any branch of a family in their proper county, when any other merits notice elsewhere.

"I shall need to add no more at present, as I shall trouble you farther if I discover any thing about you proper to my scheme, except that I have enquired at our Society * about your book, which I find has been received, and Mr. Bradfield undertook to send the subscription-money for you to Mr. Laxton at St. John's. He says, the first part was paid to him for Mr. Shaw, and not the second, as he remembers; and this he received last week, and told me that he would take care to forward it to you. I think this Society has not the honour of your name enrolled amongst its members; and, as I am fallen upon the mention of it, I shall ask it of you in the name of my brethren. It has but one condition for its honorary members;—those at a distance a present of some book, either in history, antiquities, philosophy, &c. each of which has the donor's name entered into the title-page in *perpetuam rei memoriam*, all designed at last to be added to the Public Library in the Cathedral. We have already a very curious and valuable Collection, which would be glad to open itself to your view, if any occasion should draw you this way, when I should be no less so to wait upon you both there and at Woodston.

"I am, Sir, your very obliged humble servant, Rob. Smyth."

From the Rev. Matthias Symson †, M. A.

"Rev. Sir, *London June* 14, 1734.

"As you are now engaged with Neal, I chuse rather to be officious, than omit any thing I imagine could be of service against him and his sect, which I abominate. Daniel Neal, in his Letter to the Rev. Dr. Hare (when the Doctor had preached a Visitation Sermon), page 18, line 2, has these express words: 'All the world knows that the Church of Scotland, about the time of the

* The Gentlemen's Society at Peterborough; of which see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p. 136.

† Prebendary of Lincoln, 1718; Rector of Moorby, and Curate of Brudney, in that county, 1728; in which year also he was presented by Dr. Gibson, Bishop of London, to the Rectory of Wenington in Essex. He published, in 1708, "A Visitation Sermon on the Necessity of a lawful Ministry;" also "A Sermon preached on the 29th of May, 1729;" and "Three Sermons on the Lord's Prayer, 1737." He died in 1742.

Revolution,

Revolution, rejected the English Liturgy and discipline, after they had made trial of it for above twenty years.' Shall I reckon the impudence or ignorance of this fellow the greatest? Is he fit to write a History, or manage a controversy, that knows nothing of the matter, and yet asserts a thing with the utmost assurance? It is well known, and none in all the world knows otherwise, that the English Liturgy or discipline was not used in Scotland before the Revolution. Their Bishops indeed had been consecrated by the English Ordinal; but, as for public worship in all churches and chapels, the officiating minister was left to his own discretion in prayers, praises, and sacraments, as well as in preaching. The cross in Baptism was not used, nor genuflexion in the Communion enjoined. In discipline, they had no Chancellors, their Deans and Archdeacons were nominal, and kept no Courts; all their discipline was by the Parish Ministers, within proper districts, who generally met once a month for expounding Scripture, examining candidates, and hearing causes of spiritual cognizance, all which met twice a year in a Diocesan Synod, wherein the Bishop presided; nor did, or could a Bishop do any act but commune *Presbyterorum Consilio.* So it was not English Liturgy and discipline they threw off:—no; it was even such an Episcopacy as Baxter, Bates, Manton, Calamy, and such like, would have gladly accepted; no Liturgy, Surplice, or Ceremonies; no Lay-Chancellors, or censures for cases of any thing but what is purely Ecclesiastical. Yet this is what Daniel Neal, good man and TRUE! calls English Liturgy and discipline! If this should be of any service, I shall be heartily glad I can contribute, was it but a mite: if not, you see my zeal.

"If you and Dr. Warren would think of a proper tutor and College where my son might be admitted, to pass on the time till he keep his last Term, in order to a degree in Law, I should be glad to hear from you, directed to be left at the Sun, in Great Swan Alley, Coleman-street, for, Reverend Sir,

"Your most humble servant, MAT. SYMSON."

"REV. SIR, *London, Aug. 7,* 1735.

"I should be glad to hear if you and Dr. Warren came to any resolution. I should also be glad of Dr. Webster's acquaintance; as I am well pleased with the design of the 'Weekly Miscellany,' so I am fully persuaded I could contribute, now and then, something to its advancement, which, if you please, you may intimate to him. Since I saw you, I have been at Oxford; and, returning by Reading, I stayed two or three Sundays, and officiated for an old acquaintance, during the time he went for institution and induction to a Living, the Vicar* of his parish (as Chancellor of Sarum) had presented him to; got into company with an Anabaptist Teacher, a good Grecian, and a very ingenious man, a rigid Anti-Calvinist. After much discourse, especially that the schism in England was needless, and all the advantage could be got by

* Witting Colton, of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1719; M. A. 1725; Chancellor of the Church of Sarum; Vicar of Odiham, Hants, and of St. Giles, Reading. He died Dec. 15, 1755, æt. 60.

Nonconformity

Nonconformity did more harm to the common cause of Christianity than that could countervail; he ingenuously owned he believed it was so, and assured me of his design to conform. I told him, that as I was for Clerical Baptism, he must be *regularly* initiated into the Church; for, being dipped in their way, was what I would not venture my own Church-membership upon; and that, as he intended for Orders, I bid him read over the Office, and see if he could conscientiously answer the first question, and that a proper interval would be necessary for his Novitiate.

"I am to be heard of, at Mr. Strahan's, the Golden Ball in Cornhill; and am, with the greatest respect, Rev. Sir,

"Your most humble servant, MATT SYMSON."

"REV. SIR, *Sept.* 9, 1735.

"I received yours, and acquainted Mr. Strahan with the contents. He desired a little time to consider of the proposal about your 'Answer to Sir Isaac Newton;' and last night he told me he did not care to meddle: it being an abstruse subject, he did not know how it would take, and, besides, he believed it would be difficult to get an octavo set of Rapin. I thank you for your care about my son, and am sorry that your University-men and I have different ways of thinking. Shall a man be perpetually barred, even when no expulsion or open censure was ever against him? Is there no place for amendment and reformation? Can no length of time wear out a *piccadillo?* Can imposition of hands from two several Bishops have no weight among them? Is a Priest incapable of being a Freshman? or one capable of cure of souls, and probably (may be) incumbent of that very parish wherein their College is situated, not admissible as a member among their Society? I protest I am at a loss to account for such things. The Crown purges all attainders; and I should imagine so should Priest's Orders all former faults. I dare say Dr. Adams means well; but what then? So did many Puritans; but, alas! they were needlessly scrupulous when they pretended, and many of them intended conscience. I doubt the Master of Sydney* did not know that my son has (under his Tutor's hand and seal) a testimonial of his Terms, with free leave for his being admitted into any College, dated last Christmas. If he knew not that, I desire he may be informed of it, which I presume may induce him to grant admission; otherwise I must believe him very inflexible, to say no worse.

"My son has now got upwards of 52*l. per annum*; but he labours hard for it, in three London Churches: Morning Reader all Litany-days, and Occasional Preacher in one; Afternoon Sunday Reader in another; and administers the Communion every Sunday morning between 6 and 7 o'clock in a third. He has a very audible voice, and behaves himself hitherto with great prudence.

"I thank you for your intended present of your seasonable 'Answer to Neal,' and all your other favours, of which I shall always have a grateful remembrance; and remain, Reverend Sir,

"Your most humble obliged servant, MATT. SYMSON."

* Dr. John Adams.

"REV.

"Rev. Sir, *April* 26, 1737.

"I sent a messenger with money to Mr. Bettenham's for one copy of the Answer to the second volume of Neal's History, and for two copies of the third, and in my letter, I told him I sent in your name. Yesterday I got the MSS. returned from Mr. Strahan, who will not engage in it unless you would take off 100 copies. I think to try Mr. Watson, who printed Bishop Madox's Answer to the first volume. He is a man that wishes well to the true Church party, and has suffered Government punishment for it; but I am afraid it will scarcely take. The Bishop has not used him well. He not only has got a great many copies in sheets from him, but several of them bound, not only in calf, but in Turkey and Morocco leather, finely gilt and bound, for the Royal Family, for which he never got a farthing. I think the world much obliged to you for your indefatigable pains; for my own part, I must think you have done excellently well, and represented our pretended godly Saints and Reformers in their own colours. I think you have been rather too gentle with all of them. I wish you had seen a book of two volumes, called 'The History of the name of Gordon;' but I wrote a Preface to it, and altered the title to 'The History of Scotland from .... to 1690, wherein,' &c. That Author cites the Scots Act of Parliament (which I never knew any do before), wherein what may be called the sale of the King is *sole meridiano clarior*.

"Some of my friends have been very earnest for me to be D. D.; and accordingly, without any motion in me, have prevailed with the University of Edinburgh to be willing to send me a Diploma to that effect, and insist, *pro formâ*, that I should exhibit a testimonial, which one of their Regents (by the Professor of Divinity's approbation), has sent to me in the most general terms imaginable, that I should get signed by some Clergymen of figure that I am acquainted with; and though I shall keep it *in petto* till there be some favourable time to declare it; yet, as I have some expectations, I know that degree will be of some service one time or other. It is a favour that could scarce be expected from that quarter, from men of *their* principles to one of *mine*: so I would willingly take them in the humour; for when the new 'Present State of Scotland' comes out, with my amendments and alterations (which is now in the press), I dare almost say I cannot have such another favourable time for it. The form is so far from being rigid, that I dare say neither Oxford nor Cambridge would accept of one in such general terms; *viz.* 'These are certifying, that the Rev. Matthias Symson, Master of Arts, Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, and Rector of Wenington in Essex is a person of good letters and knowledge, particularly in Divinity; is of a fair character as to his morals; and well affected to his Majesty's person and government: therefore we judge him worthy to be honoured with the degree of Doctor in Divinity by any University which will be pleased to confer the same degree upon him. Witness, &c.' I am to get the

the same signed (but on a different paper) by at least two Dissenting Teachers, which I shall be a little puzzled in; but Dr. Hay, Vicar of Coleman Street, says he has engaged one, so that I must struggle for another. As you are well known, and also Proctor for the Diocese, your hand will be equal to two others. I hope you will not refuse it, which will be a singular favour done to, Reverend Sir,

"Your most humble and obliged servant, M. Symson."

"Rev. Sir, *London, May* 10, 1737.

"I received yours, and return you my hearty thanks for your kind promise. The thing designed was not my motion in the least, but came from two gentlemen of figure and character, who assured me they will bring it to bear. There can be no difficulties but two;—one is, to get, if possible, the hands of two or three non-contents, because I have not acquaintance with any such; and the other (which indeed can scarce be called one) is, that at present there is no Head, or Principal there, which *sub judice lis est.* The Magistrates of Edinburgh, who are Sole-Patrons and Curators, have elected Dr. Wisheart, a Londoner, to be Principal; and also presented him to a Church (in general) in that City; but as no parish has given him a call, the Presbytery powerfully oppose him, because he is not a true blue, fiery, hot zealot; and has asserted something in Sermons preached at his Meeting in this neighbourhood, favourable to good works in justification; and, as he is a rich man (being nephew to the late Admiral of that name), he will not accept of the Headship singly (which is worth 150*l.* with a good house and fine garden), though it be in a manner a genteel sinecure. My friends having recommended me to him for his hand, I waited upon him last Saturday: I was surprized at his civility. He said, as multitude of Laws was a sign of a bad Government, and strictness in excess has proved the pest of religion, he is afraid the Scot's Kirk is in a declining condition; for every year their General Assembly multiplies their Acts, which are so intricate and puzzling, and executed with more warmth than discretion, it will be necessary, in time, to erect Faculties and Professorships in Colleges, to explain them, as the Papists have done their Canon Law. He added, that as the case is to come this very month before the Assembly, he could not in prudence meddle in it, but will write down to the Professor Ordinarius in my favour; but if the cause go for him, there shall be no difficulty. At present I have no prospect of preferment. I would rather resign my little Lincolnshire Living to my son, if I can get the Patron in the mind. But I must beg leave to undeceive you as to Scots' degrees, both as to law and fact. Their Statutes and Privileges are confirmed by the Union, and, *inter alia,* they confer *cuncta privilegia, quæ (tali gradu) uspiam concedi solent, &c.*;—and, in fact, though the late Archbishop was not very willing to allow them, yet, when Mr. Baron Scroop went with Mr. Chalmers, who is M. A. of Aberdeen, one of the London Clergy, who has signed my certificate, and

and told his Grace he would bring it into Westminster Hall, it ended that matter, and he got a Fiat. I can give other instances since then, particularly Dr Graham, who holds Blankney and Rowston near Lincoln; so that now it is a ruled case; but I am afraid I shall never have opportunity or good occasion to try it. The Dean has gone a progress into the West, to enquire into the real worth of several estates. However, seeing so many hands of Clergymen of note, I hope you will not refuse to set your name, Member in Convocation for the Diocese of Lincoln, in one of the blanks (when Mr. Underhil signed it, who is a man of letters, and is a Writer in the Controversy for Dr. Waterland, he should have left more room either above or below); or, if you do not please to sign in any of these places, you may sign in the blank column just over against Dr. R. Clark, who is one of the King's Chaplains. If need be, I can get many more hands. Pray return the Certificate, either by post or carrier, whichsoever will be the soonest; and the two volumes by latter end of next week, unless you think fit to buy them.

"I have hereby returned your MSS. according to order; and have borrowed for ten days 'Gordon's History,' in two volumes. I wrote the Preface, and you will perceive the villainy of the Puritans from their first appearance, through the whole period of his book. Look in p. 526 and p. 560, which I have marked down. It being usual at Laureations (or Commencements) for the Regent Professor to chuse three or four of the candidates to make verses or declamations, my Regent was pleased to pick me up, and assign me a subject, which was in its utmost flourish, though it faded afterwards.

"I am, with great respect, Reverend Sir,

"Your most humble and obedient servant, M. Symson."

"Rev. Sir, *London, Dec.* 17, 1738.

"About ten days ago my son waited at your house with my humble service, but had not the happiness to find you at home. He has now been very near three years out of College: my circumstances, at that time, would not allow me to keep him there; nor did I think his stay there proper, lest his brother might have been cast in his teeth. We could not prevail with Dr. Warren to certify for him any further than—that he was admitted at such a time, kept so many Terms, his name was taken out such a day, and has leave to be admitted into any other College;—no mention that he may be *re-admitted* in the same College (though I should not at all insist upon it), nor that he left College without any censure, which the Bishop thinks cannot be refused, if it be true, as it certainly is, that he was not censured; nor did King's College any way censure their Fellow that was more than *Socius* in what my son was blamed for. The Bishop of Lincoln* promised a long while ago to ordain him; but puts it off because Dr.

* Dr. Richard Reynolds.

Lunn

Lunn* will not present him, as if that Bishop had only one Archdeacon, or that no Deputy could be appointed. The Archdeacon told me that he will not do it himself, but will not hinder any other. Being thus tossed between two for three years together, I procured a title in Surrey; and, having shewed sufficient testimonials, the Bishop's only demur is, how he left College? and told me he would by this post write to Dr. Warren about it. My desire to you is, that you would forthwith wait on the Doctor, and expostulate the matter why he, as a Tutor, and in a private capacity, for we do not desire it as *locum tenens*, cannot certify that my son left College, no public censure having been inflicted on him. I think my son has performed a long quarantine: the Canon requires but for three years last past, and I may safely say, his behaviour, since he left College, and has been more immediately under my eye, has been such as I may in conscience answer for. He is now upwards of 27 years old, and has got a more regular way of thinking than when he was younger. If frolicks and other follies of youth be a perpetual bar against Orders, I fancy a great many will be stopped. I must beg your immediate assistance, for the Bishop expects from Dr. Warren a speedy answer; and that thereof you will speedily apprise, Rev. Sir,

"Your humble and most obedient servant, MATT. SYMSON."

"REV. SIR, *Prikland's Court, Coleman Street, June* 15, 1738.

"I have some grounds to believe that a friend of mine lately sent you 'A Letter from a Freeholder in the Country,' &c.; but found he had been so rude and clownish as not to get it either franked or freed. I should take it as a singular favour if you will be pleased, in a letter, to let me have your thoughts upon the whole, which will be an additional obligation to the many you have already conferred on, dear Sir, yours, &c. M. SYMSON."

From the Rev. CORNEWALL TATHWELL†.

"REV. DOCTOR, *St. John's, Jan.* 29, 1746.

"I find you are resolved to be beforehand with me in obligations when you talk of a return for a trifle greatly overpaid by the young Ladies kind acceptance.

"I was not a subscriber to Mr. Russel's useful edition of 'The Apostolic Fathers;' and though I blush to accept what I have not the least claim to, I do not know how to refuse so obliging an offer without seeming to doubt of its sincerity, or to disdain assistance in my studies from one so eminent in the learned world as Dr. Grey.

* Dr. William Lunn (son of the Rev Edward Lunn, Vicar of Nonington, and Rector of Denton, Kent), was of Bene't College, Cambridge; B. A. 1682; M. A. and Fellow, 1685; Rector of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire; Proctor for the Clergy of the Diocese, 1708; in the Commission of the Peace, and afterwards Archdeacon of Huntingdon, 1725. He published, "The use and abuse of Philosophy in matters of Religion; a Sermon preached at Bishop's Stortford School Feast, Aug. 22, 1710." He died March 17, 1745, and was buried at Elsworth.

† Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 411, 637; vol. IX. p. 566.

"The

"The intricacy of the ways about Houghton was owing to our ignorance. We were a sort of Knight-errants, who had wandered out of our knowledge. Your house seemed an enchanted Castle, that fled before us, and the bad roads we boasted to have overcome were only the monsters our fears had conjured up for us to encounter with. Besides, as my friend was a little past the time of life for such adventures, it is no wonder our complaints were much beyond our real grievances. However, our case in the end was very different from that of the Heroes in Romance. They triumphed over all dangers, to relieve distressed Ladies; we, on the contrary, were in great distress, and Mrs. Grey and the young Ladies were the kind Heroines who happily relieved us.

"I do not doubt but the country about Houghton is enchanting indeed in Summer; and I assure you I am so much more encouraged by our agreeable reception, and your obliging invitation, than discouraged by any difficulties I met with in my last visit, that I verily believe I shall be hardy enough some time next Summer (whenever I am at liberty from my attachments to this place) to make an excursion from hence, break through the spell, and do myself the pleasure to wait upon you.

"Our very worthy and ingenious Professor of Arabic, Dr. Hunt, a good friend of mine, is going to publish by subscription, 'A Compendium of the History of Egypt,' wrote in Arabic by one *Abdollatiph*, an Arabian Physician, with a Latin Translation and Notes. Proposals for the work may be seen, and subscriptions taken in, at Mr. Thurlbourn's. If you would be so good as to recommend this to any of your acquaintance who have a taste for Oriental learning, I shall take it as a particular favour, added to the many already conferred upon one who has the highest reason to subscribe himself, with compliments to Mrs. Grey and the young Ladies,

"Your obliged and humble servant, CORNEWALL TATHWELL."

"REV. DOCTOR, *St. John's, May* 15, 1747.

"I was so unfortunate as to be in Lincolnshire at the time your kind letter came, by which means I never saw it till a great while after the date; and, as I am but just returned to College, this is the first opportunity I have to thank you for your kind present. I am very sorry the Music-seller should make such a mistake as to send a Cantata which wanted a leaf; but I write to a friend in town this post to call upon him, and enclose it in a frank with this; and I hope they will both kiss your hands at the same time. I should be very glad to do Dr. Rutherforth some service, on account of the value I have for his pieces, as well as for the worthy gentleman who recommended him*. As Moderator, I have introduced some time ago his 'Institutiones Physicæ' into our College exercise; but the good friend you saw with me has subscribed for me, and all I have spoke to hitherto had been applied to before. However, I will persist with a great deal of

* Of this learned Divine, and his various publications, see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 362.

pleasure

pleasure in my endeavours to serve him; and if I am so happy as to procure any subscribers, and our Booksellers have no receipts, I will let you know, and trouble you to send some. I have delivered the inclosed letter the first opportunity, though I am sorry I had none till a few days ago. I hope this delay, which was really out of my power to prevent, was of no ill consequence.

"Your answer of the following queries, as soon as you have an opportunity to inform yourself about them, I shall take as a great favour:—Whether it is practicable for one who has kept ten Terms after taking the degree of A. B. in Oxford, upon producing a Certificate from his College of this, to take a Batchelor of Physic's degree in Cambridge? If it is practicable, in what method can it be done? What additional expence is that degree when a man is obliged to compound for it? and to what may the whole charge of taking the degree amount? I am your very obliged and obedient humble servant, CORNEWALL TATHWELL."

"GOOD SIR, *Louth, Sept. 9, 1747.*

"My Father did me the pleasure to communicate to me your kind letter. I propose to leave this place by the latter end of this month; but if you will oblige me so far as to write to me as soon as possible, and send half a dozen of the receipts you mention, I am in hopes to dispose of some before I go, and my Father will endeavour to get off the rest.

"I shall take it as a great favour to have the pleasure of perusing your 'Chemical Lectures;' though I dare say they differ very much from those I attended, for Boerhaave quite reformed the science; and our reader Dr. Alcock has made some considerable improvements even upon the processes of that great man.

"Monro, the Professor at Edinburgh, is the most famous Anatomist in Europe; and the advantage of attending the Hospital at the same time, is what neither of our Universities would afford me. Not to mention that the other Professors, as they each apply to one particular branch of Physic, and constantly read every Winter courses that last several months, are deservedly more eminent than our Professors who look upon their places as sinecures.

"My Father returns you thanks for the copy of Hudibras, which he has got from Mr. Kent, and it is now binding. He has not seen Mr. Crawford yet. Mr. Kent and Mr. White return their compliments. I suppose you have heard that the latter has been married some time to Lady Haversham.

"Your obliged humble servant, CORNEWALL TATHWELL."

From the Rev. JOHN TOWERSEY*.

"HONOURED DOCTOR, *Bedford, Nov. 2, 1738.*

"I am afraid the letter I sent by the baker some days ago to you may have miscarried, as the man who brought it to Hough-

* Of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1699; M. A. 1703; B. D. 1710.

ton

ton can give me no account of the delivery of it, but says he left it at a shop for you; nay, and cannot assure me that you are at Houghton, but, for ought he knows, may be gone to Cambridge.

"I am not easy under this uncertainty; for in my last I had entreated you to lend me the first Edition of the Common Prayer of King Edward VI. this Winter, as that I hoped would be of use to me; and I now repeat my request. The bearer has the strictest charge to be careful of it, and I hope will; and being persuaded of his carefulness, I have entrusted him with the books you lent Miss Wilkinsons. With my best good wishes of a happy Winter to yourself and family, I remain, Reverend Sir,

"Your most humble servant, J. Towersey."

Honoured Sir, *Bedford, Dec.* 11, 1738.

"You had the goodness to offer to give me your opinion upon any question relating to the troublesome affair which embarrasses my thoughts; and, if such question were thought important enough, to consult your excellent friend Mr. Baker of St. John's upon it. Will you forgive me if I desire your opinion, and that of that very learned gentleman upon two questions?

"1. Whether Prayers for the dead, simply or exclusive of purgatory, or any other Popish notion, were ever forbidden by any Statute, or by any Canon declared unlawful or superstitious, our 39 Articles and the Homilies not having declared any such thing?

"2. Whether there be any superstition capable of dissolving an Hospital and Parish Church, as we think we can prove ourselves to be, but what is mentioned in the preamble to the Superstition Act, or Chantry Act, 1 Edw. VI. c. 14, which we take ourselves to be entirely clear of.

"I am fighting *pro aris et focis*; and my case, if given against me, may be a leading one to others. Every good man, I believe, will give me, 'The Lord prosper you!' 'We wish you,' &c.

"If you will favour me with your thoughts in answer, you will much oblige, Reverend Sir,

"Your most humble servant, John Towersey."

From the Rev. Thomas Townsend*.

"Rev. Sir,

"I am sorry to tell you that I have not been so lucky as I could wish in getting you subscriptions. I can only promise for four. I propose to do myself the pleasure of waiting upon you some time next month at Cambridge, and shall desire you to recommend a College and Tutor for my youngest son, whom I design to bring with me. I must admit him Sizar, having a large family, and very unfortunate. I am, dear Sir,

"Your affectionate and most humble servant, T. Townsend."

* Of Jesus College, Cambridge; B. A. 1707; M. A. 1731. He was Vicar of Pinchbeck and Gosberton, both co. Lincoln. He died in 1751.

From

From Thomas Lord Trevor *.

"Sir, *Bromham*, 1747.

"I think myself obliged to return you many thanks for all favours; and received with pleasure the set of Dean Moss's Sermons, and the binding pleases me much better than finery, &c.; as also the curious papers were much admired by us all; and am also to thank you, Sir, for your last kind present of books for our small Church Library, and very suitable they seem to be for the same. You mentioned, when you did me the favour of a visit here, Gwillim's Heraldry, that was coloured properly throughout; should be glad to have a sight of it. I hope to have the pleasure of thanking you in person next Summer; in the mean time, wish you and yours all health and happiness; and am

"Your obliged and most humble servant, Trevor."

"Dear Sir, *Bromham, April . .*, 1747.

"The old gentleman (Mr. Belgrave †) you saw here last year tells me he knows a person in town, whose name is *Coxeter*, near Bridewell Bridge, that has by him several notes and papers relating to Hudibras, and has desired him to communicate them either to yourself or any other you shall appoint to peruse them, as soon as you please. Pray send at your leisure the best account you can of the Hospital so pleasantly situated near Ampthill, who are the Trustees, what provision, &c. We join in services; and I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant, Trevor."

"Dear Sir, *Bromham, June 27*, 1747.

"I am first to thank you for your good-will and pains you have taken in behalf of the poor unfortunate Mrs. King; and must then entreat the favour of you, Sir, to trouble yourself a little farther for our assistance in the affair we have undertaken, for the sake of the poor woman, who bears her loss so heavily, that I even fear (though all means have been used) that old *Doctor Time* himself will hardly work a cure, though he must be allowed to bring most things about at last. I have sent you the remainder of the receipts, having disposed (that is, given out) about 360, all that came to our hands, Mr. King himself having (unluckily for us) disposed of about 140, the whole number printed off; and know not where they were printed, but imagine at Cambridge, and think the Masters of Emanuel ‡ or Queen's § were his friends in the affair, and shall be glad to know how many have been disposed of there by them, and for how many the first payment has been made, as also what will be the charge of printing off 5 or 600 copies of a small volume of the Sermons; and whether one hundred or two more will be an addition to the expence. We were in hopes of seeing you in these parts this hay-harvest;

* Thomas second Lord Trevor. At this period his Lordship was a widower, having only one child, Elizabeth, married to Charles second Duke of Marlborough. His Lordship died March 22, 1753.—Of his Brother, Dr. Richard Trevor, Bishop of Durham, see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p 125.

† See before, p. 261; where, line 12, read "Rutherforth's."

‡ Dr. William Richardson. § Dr. William Sedgwick.

but

but Mr. Belgrave went over to the nest at Houghton, but found no birds there; and thought once you must have had an hasty call to Bedford; but I believe all is now over. Mr. Belgrave and Mr. Richards are both your humble servants; as is, &c. TREVOR."

"DEAR SIR, *Bromham*, 1749.

"I have sent to enquire after your good healths all at Houghton, and at the same time a piece of venison; and am sorry to find, as I do by the ladies at Alston, that you are at present confined by a lame equipage, for I was in great hopes of seeing you over here.—Pray send me word how far you have been able to assist us in poor Mrs. King's affair, for I know not well what to do about it, so many of our Bills being returned *Ignoramus*, and have received but 40*l.* and the most I expect farther is 10 or 15*l.* more; and that supposing the charge of printing to be at least 30 or 35*l.* more than half the widow's profit will be consumed, which I think too much for her to lose. All matters considered, pray send me your thoughts about printing or not printing: several persons recommend the latter. If we should not proceed to publish, to which there are objections, notice must be given for those that desire it, to have their money returned; and am, with respects to all, your obliged humble servant, TREVOR."

"DEAR SIR, *Bromham, May* .., 1749.

"I was in great hopes I should have seen you over here before this time, and hope bad health has not prevented you. I should indeed have waited upon you, as there are some small matters between us to settle, and the printer should be paid!

"I am going to-morrow upon a short visit into Oxfordshire, but design being at home the first week in November, so that I hope we then shall meet. In the mean time I am, with respects to all, Sir, your humble servant, TREVOR."

"DEAR SIR, *Blenheim, June* 27, 1749.

"I thank you for the favour of yours, which I received at this place, where I have spent this month of June with great pleasure, the whole family here being in good health and good humour. I thank you for your very kind invitation to Cambridge; the Duke of Marlborough designs being there, I believe; but as for myself I shall choose to keep out of crowds at this warm season of the year, and enjoy this charming place. I imagine you will have most grand doings at your Installment*, it being almost quite a new thing. The Duke has no thoughts of more books at present, having filled the Gallery here with one of the finest Libraries† in a great way; and I am sure I have no room for more in my poor old house.

"I am sorry we are not like to have more of your company in Bedfordshire this Summer. I think I want another old Philosopher more than books at present; but where shall I meet with one equal in all respects to the last? You are very good to offer

* The Duke of Newcastle was installed Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Jan. 4, 1749. See the particulars in Gent. Mag. vol. XIX. p. 328.

† The famous Sunderland Library.

your

your assistance in relation to the Sermons; and I have wrote to Mr. Richards to prepare so many (not exceeding ten) for the press, as soon as he can. We shall be glad not to have the charge of printing exceed 30*l.*; and then, I hope, there will remain a sum of money for the poor widow. I shall be glad to have Dr. Rutherforth's book * bound in a plain neat manner, and conveyed to Bromham, where I hope to arrive next month. TREVOR."

"DEAR SIR, *Bromham, Aug.* 18, 1749.

"We have at last sent you poor Mr. King's Sermons for the press, and think myself *ten* a sufficient number; but you must do as you please, after having talked with the Printer. I desire, only for the sake of the poor woman, it may be done as cheap as possible, so that they are in a fair letter, and on good paper. Let us print no more than are just necessary, unless some bookseller will allow for an hundred copies over, or so. The sooner they are gone about the better. I fear it will be too much for you. There is a Mr. Jones † of Emanuel College, that should be asked what he has been able to do, or can do for us, by way of subscription.—The Duke of Marlborough brought such an account of crowds and hats from Cambridge, that I am glad I did not go.

"I hope this will find you all well. I shall sadly miss my poor old Philosopher as the Winter comes on; for indeed he was an excellent companion. Your obliged humble servant, TREVOR."

"DEAR SIR, *Bromham, Nov.* 17, 1749.

"As I despair of seeing you here now the Winter season is so far advanced, I could not forbear enquiring after all your welfare at Houghton. I am returned home again, after a very pleasant and pretty long tour to Blenheim and Oxford, in very good health and spirits. I have indeed seen abundance of both the magnificent and convenient, and I may add, a most charming situation in all respects; but the greatest pleasure was to find the old cock and hen that preside at this pleasant farm, together with five charming chickens, all in perfect good health and humour.

"Mr. Hedges ‡ of Peter-house favoured me the other day with a visit; and I am pleased to see so sober and well-disposed a young man; and promising to turn out, I think, very well in the world. I suppose you will soon see Cambridge yourself, which I ought by all means once more to inspect, after so long a visit to Oxford, which is indeed quite glorious, with all its late additional ornaments; though indeed it was in some measure swallowed up by that truly noble Gallery at Blenheim, which now contains that grand Library, the late Lord Sunderland's, you have so often heard of. What must we do about printing our Sermons at last? A great number of our subscribers are against the expending so much of the money received, as the charge of printing must come to; but I think we cannot avoid printing a small number at first. What are your thoughts? and how far shall you be able to assist us? Pray, Sir, consider of it, and send me an answer

* See before, p. 364. † John Jones, LL. B. 1748.
‡ Charles Hedges; B. A. 1750; M. A. 1754.

at your leisure. I have received upwards of 40*l.* besides a good many second payments that are to come in, and expect about 15 or 20*l.* more of first payments; but still am afraid our sum will be too small to have any large deduction. The poor woman, however, does meet with friends. Mr. Belgrave will give you some account of the beauties of Oxford, I am, &c. TREVOR."

"DEAR SIR, *Bromham, Dec.* 2, 1749.

"I find every body is consenting to the not printing, I am entirely of opinion to stop the press altogether; and so I beg of you to take care of the Manuscript Sermons. TREVOR."

"DEAR SIR, *Bromham, Dec.* 9, 1749.

"It was a pleasure to me to hear of your welfare; and I thank God I had a safe and pleasant journey across the country some little time since, and arrived safe and sound at the old mansion, where I despair of seeing you at this bad season of the year; so that I have taken the liberty to send you the Printer's bill at Cambridge, and beg you will please to order the payment, as also to let me know what I am indebted to you for books, &c.; and if there is any money like to come in to Mrs. King, or not, as the affair is now quite at an end, and very little or no money has been demanded back again. I will send my servant over in a few days to know your pleasure. I hope yourself and family enjoy pretty good health this trying season of the year. TREVOR."

"DEAR SIR, *Bromham, Jan.* 2, 1749-50.

"I hope this will find you all well at Houghton, and I heartily wish you a happy new year. The weather is now too bad to think of visits, so have sent by my servant some money, out of which I beg the favour of you to take what is due to Mr. Bentham, the Printer, at Cambridge. I think you have his note; and also for Mr. Rutherforth's books, &c. I must desire you to keep back one guinea more for a poor old nurse of mine at Cambridge. Her name is Brown, and she lives, I think, near the Printing-house. I hope all your good neighbours are well, &c. TREVOR."

"DEAR SIR, *Bromham, Jan.* 27, 1749-50.

"I received the balance of the account between us very safe by my servant; and Mrs. King, who is at present with me, returns you many thanks for all the kind pains you have taken in her behalf. I am myself too very sensible of your many favours. As to the Sermons that are printed off, I do not see we need do any thing about them. I mentioned it to her, and she seems desirous to have them to dispose of to some of her acquaintance. I hope you have remembered to send to the poor old woman, for I believe she has no time to lose.

"I shall be glad to hear that the present flames* at poor old Cambridge are happily extinguished, before they do farther mischief.

"The book you mention I shall very readily subscribe to, as it is a friend of yours that undertakes it, so pray put my name down in your list, and I will be answerable when it comes out. I

* Alluding to "The Cupitade," and other pamphlets, occasioned by certain Orders and Regulations then recently passed in the Senate.

believe

believe I might venture to take a trip to London first, and then be back time enough to receive you at Bromham. TREVOR."

" DEAR SIR, *Bromham, Monday night, Jan. .. ,* 1749-50.

" I ask pardon for my long silence, and return thanks for your last kind letter and treatise, which I think very suitable to the person intended for. I shall be glad to have the new additional notes to Hudibras, and remember the author of Cambridge. I shall be glad to know whether Mr. Hedges of Peter-house went abroad last Summer or not. Poor Mrs. King will be glad to receive the printed Sermons when you have them. You will please *not to drop the franks**, or dispose of them to unknown hands. I very heartily return yourself and family the usual compliments of the season; and am, Sir, &c. TREVOR."

" DEAR SIR, *Bromham, March* 29, 1750.

" I thank you for your last kind letter, and am very well satisfied with Mr. Bentham's account, and will take some opportunity of returning him the money, and beg you will let all your subscribers know that we do not print at last, and, if they please, to take back their money of you, or in a month or two month's time, or else it will be paid into the widow's hand. This way, I think, will be better than advertising in the papers.

" The reckoning between us may be settled when you come into the country, which I hope will be soon, for surely this year Easter will be quite Summer. You will please to take care to put by all the Sermons in your hands, that they may be returned to Mrs. Favell. I am now reading Mr. Brooke's† late performance with great pleasure, and am much obliged to him for his present; and I dare say my Brother‡ will take a book very kindly.

" You were so happy as well as we, I hope, not to be alarmed at the late terrible shock§ they had in and about London. I pray God keep us from it, and that it may have the good effect of making many persons think more seriously, and be a means to infuse into them better resolutions for the future. The Bishop of London's Letter|| is excellent.

" Pray be so good, Sir, when you can send to, or see Mr. Hedges of Peter-house, as to tell him my gardens will smile in a fortnight's time, and I wish he would be a spectator. TREVOR."

* This caution arose from a forgery practised on Bp. Hoadly, by one Bernard Fournier, a Popish convert, who had the audacity to write a promissory note for £.8000 on a frank of that worthy prelate. See the " Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 192; vol. III. p. 139.

† In his Treatise " De Miraculis." Dr. Z. Brooke, Mr. Cole says, " distinguished himself by writing against Dr. Middleton, but in a language that made it less taken notice of than if it had been in English." See the " Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 564; vol. VII. p. 51.

‡ Dr. Richard Trevor, Bishop of Durham. See ibid. vol. III. p. 125.

§ Some severe shocks of an Earthquake were felt in London, and many miles round it, Feb. 3, 1749-50. See Gent. Mag. vol. XX. p. 89.

|| " A Letter from the Bishop of London [Dr. Sherlock] to the Clergy and Inhabitants of London and Westminster, &c. on occasion of the late Earthquake." See Gent. Mag. vol. XX. p. 93.

From the Rev. Dr. James Tunstall*.

"Dear Sir, *London, May* 19, 1736.

"Osborn† is not disposed to accept either of your proposals, to give the large paper of Selden for the Byzantines with Du Fresne's Historia, &c. or the small paper without it; and, indeed, he undervalues the Byzantines so much, that he will not be brought to any reasonable conditions. As to Dr. Moss's last volume, he is not willing to meddle, telling me that the fifth volume has not sold, and that he has now many upon his hands.

"I waited upon Mr. Bettenham on Monday with the Sermons, and gave him directions about the printing them, and desired him to send to the White Horse as they were printed, but have not received them. I intend to wait upon him again before I set out, which will be on Saturday morning, and carefully observe your commands. I am, with much esteem, Sir,

"Your most humble servant, J. Tunstall."

"Dear Sir, *London, Feb* 22, 1742-3.

"I was last night with Mr. Bathurst, and we alone continued the conversation till twelve on the subject of Hudibras. He peremptorily rejected your proposals in every form. Your first proposal *insists on* 600 *copies certain, and half the number of copies subscribed for that exceed* 1000, *with the* '*General Historical Dictionary*,' *neatly bound, gilt and lettered; and* 13 *copies in large paper, bound in red morocco leather, gilt and lettered; and* 12 *copies in calf-skin, gilt and lettered.* You had said, that Mr. Bathurst offered you 600 copies, provided there were 1000 subscriptions. You do not express in the said proposal whether you intend absolutely to part with the property of the Notes; but I must acquaint you that Mr. Bathurst is utterly against any agreement whereby you shall retain any property in any future impression, either of the notes separately, or together with the text of Hudibras. Understanding then that you intended to part with the notes absolutely, and thinking that your subscription might amount to 1500, I put this supposition—that you would ensure to the Proprietors 650 subscriptions, and asked whether they would allow you 850 copies, free of all charge, out of an impression of 2000, which were all to be sold off before any new impression was made; and allow you farther the 25 copies, and the 'General Historical Dictionary,' bound as aforesaid. I did not pretend to make this proposal, because you had given me no commission for it; but said I would communicate their answer upon this head to you. Mr. Bathurst excepted against giving in the 'Historical Dictionary;' and said, that, if you would ensure him 650 subscriptions, he would give his consent, and endeavour to prevail upon the rest to do the same—that you should have the 850 copies and the 25 copies bound, &c. as above, free of all charge, out of the impression of 2000, under the circumstances mentioned: but, as he obliges himself to have no second im-

* Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 429, 695.

† Mr. Thomas Osborn, the famous Bookseller to Gray's Inn.

pression

pression till the first is sold off, so he would have you obliged to sell none of your 850 copies under the market price, if any should chance to continue in your hands by your not having the complete number of 1500 subscribers, or by their not paying in their second payments. I have laid before you the most advantageous agreement that Mr. Bathurst will enter into, as far as I can make any judgment of his real intentions; but assure you that you are entirely at your liberty as ever, since I did not engage any thing whatever, but to write to you to the effect I have. One proposal I mentioned more, that they should print the text in conjunction with your notes, and divide both the expence of the impression and the number of copies between you, each party retaining your respective properties in the text and notes in future impressions; but this, though apparently very fair, Mr. Bathurst would not hear of. In short, I believe your number of subscriptions may make your bargain worse with Booksellers, if after all you think it expedient to make any bargain.

"I am at the chambers of Fletcher Norton*, Esq. of the Middle Temple, and continue here till Monday next; and if you think that any good may arise from the proposed state of our negotiation no one would take greater pleasure in serving you than, dear Sir,

"Your most affectionate humble servant, J. TUNSTALL."

"DEAR SIR, *Cambridge, Aug.* 23, 1743.

"Mr. Bentham would not let me send those specimens to Dr. Taylor, being himself taking a journey to London, where he would talk with Bathurst, and bring other specimens more satisfactory. He went about ten days ago. I will dispatch the specimens as soon as they come to my hands. I thankfully accept your kind offer of Miss Molly's horse, and now entertain thoughts of a Northern expedition; but, if I change my mind, I shall make it into Essex for about three weeks. I believe this young man who has lately come to me will take sufficient care in bringing the horse. I shall not deliver your instrument out of my hands till you give express order for it. I am, dear Sir,

"Your obliged and obedient humble servant, J. TUNSTALL."

"DEAR SIR, *Cambridge, Aug.* 29, 1743.

"The horse arrived safe, and I am exceedingly obliged to you for him. I have enclosed a letter from Mr. Bathurst, and received two more specimens of small paper to-day; but neither of them, in my opinion, will do. Mr. Bentham will write to-day, that you expect such paper as mine is printed upon; and as you had before pitched upon the same, Bathurst is to send a specimen of it without farther loss of time. Dr. Taylor is expected next week, and therefore I have referred the specimen to him.

"As I go out to-morrow, I leave your writings with Mr. Powell†, and an order not to part with them till he hears you are perfectly satisfied in the article of paper. I am, dear Sir, your very obliged and affectionate friend and servant, J. TUNSTALL."

* Afterwards Speaker of the House of Commons, and Lord Grantley.

† Afterwards Dr. William Samuel Powell, and Master of St. John's College. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 332.

"DEAR

" Dear Sir, *Lambeth.*

" I cannot convey his Grace's* commands to you, without expressing my hearty wishes of all happiness to yourself and your good family, and without testifying what satisfaction I should receive from the continuance of your friendship, in which I have been long happy. I hoped for the pleasure of doing this in person; but Mr. Hatton acquaints me that you do not return till the middle of next month, when I shall be settled at Lambeth. Mr. Buckle† tells me, that the six books of Hudibras, for which he and his friends were subscribers, were not inserted in the parcel which you sent to Mr. Routh, as I told him they would. He therefore desires me to take them here, and send them by the next return of Mr. Terry. I shall therefore supply myself from Mr. Bentham, and pay the whole prices to him. I have received money from Chancellor Reynolds‡ for your use, which will be paid you by Mr. Powell upon your return. I beg leave to acquaint you that Mr. Powell is my successor in pupils, and all concerns here, and that he will be assisted in Lectures by Mr. Balguy§ and Mr. Barnard||. These gentlemen are all very well known to you, and have all assisted me in the care and instruction of pupils, with so much satisfaction to myself and benefit to those committed to them, that I am justly desirous of promoting their success. I desire my particular respects to Mrs. and Miss Grey; and remain with the greatest affection and esteem, dear Sir,

" Your very obliged friend and humble servant, J. Tunstall."

From the Rev. Leonard Twells¶.

" Rev. Sir, *March* 13, 1741-2.

" I had a sight of yours to Mr. Crofts, for which I heartily thank you. By the advice of our friends, I have published Proposals for printing by subscription my Father's Boyle's and Lady Moyer's Sermons**; and hope from your kind sentiments in your letter to Mr. Crofts towards the children of your old friend, that you will favour me with a letter, and let me know what number I shall send you; and what other advice you think proper to an heavily afflicted family from

" Your most obedient humble servant, L. Twells."

* Archbishop Potter; to whom Dr. Tunstall had then recently been appointed Domestic Chaplain.

† Samuel Buckle, Esq. of Burton, Yorkshire.

‡ Of whom see before, p, 328.

§ Dr. Thomas Balguy; of whom see " Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 19.

|| Rev. Thomas Barnard, of St. John's College; B. A. 1740; M. A. 1744; B. D. 1752. See the " Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 552; vol. IV. p. 406.

¶ Son of the Rev. Dr. Leonard Twells; of whom see the " Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 430.

** They were published in two volumes, 8vo, 1743.

From

From the Rev. Dr. Robert Tyrwhitt *.

"Rev. Sir, *Fulham, May* 22, 1729.

"I was favoured with yours of the 6th of April, and immediately reported the contents of it to the Bishop of London, desiring his good offices in behalf of the Curate you mentioned. My Lord was then unresolved how to dispose of the Living, and when he did dispose of it, forgot to let me know, that I might acquaint you with the probability there is that the Curate will be continued. I mention this to excuse my not answering your letter before, which I hope you will be so good as to pardon.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, Robert Tyrwhitt."

From the Rev. Richard Venn †.

"Dear Sir, *St. Antholins', May* 29, 1736.

"I heartily thank you for your kind present, which I received from Mr. Clark, your bookseller. Your piece is not only an 'Answer to Neal,' but in a good measure will serve as an antidote to Rapin, and such other writers as have contributed to poison the youth of the Nation with prejudices against the Church of England and the Stuart family. As the business of the town is over, and I am retiring into the Country, I intend to get your Answer to Sir Isaac, and entertain myself with that. I hope if you come to London during this Summer, you will not think seven miles too far to let me have your company at Barnes.

"Things are at present so unsettled, that there is very little news to send you that may be depended on. The Bishop of London‡ is quite out at Court, and the Bishop of Oxford§ succeeds him both in the present Church administration, and also in his view to Canterbury. I congratulate you upon the defeat of the Quakers; but, as that victory is allayed by the Mortmain Act, I doubt we may say, if Pyrrhus goes on to beat the Romans at this rate, he will shortly be undone.

"We are now thinking of sending Master Bryan|| to Cambridge; but the favour you have procured him at Trinity Hall cannot take place, as we understand, till next Christmas. There is a Rustat Exhibition ¶ vacant, we hear, at Jesus. Could your interest with the Master** serve him also to be his Sizar the next vacancy? The

* Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Archdeacon of London, Prebendary of Kentish Town, and Rector of St. James, Westminster. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 234.

† Of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; B. A. 1712; M. A. 1716. He was presented to the Rectory of St. Antholin, in London, 1725; and died in 1738. A volume of his "Tracts and Sermons on several Occasions" was published in 1740. ‡ Dr. Edmund Gibson. § Dr. John Potter.

|| Augustus Bryan, of Jesus College; B. A. 1739; M. A. 1744. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IV. p. 286.

¶ The benefaction of Tobias Rustat, Esq. Yeoman of the Robes to King Charles II. for the Sons of Clergymen.

** Dr. Charles Ashton, Master from 1701 to 1752.

boy

boy is a good scholar, and his father was an honest and a learned man; and I am sure you love to assist persons who both want and deserve your assistance. Pray be so kind as to visit Dr. Ashton, and inform yourself whether any farther provision of any kind beside the Rustat Exhibition can be hoped for from that College. You may also acquaint the Doctor that the living which I have to dispose of near Colchester waits the resolution of their College, till I think of selling it elsewhere. Pray be as speedy as you can in returning an answer to

"Your faithful humble servant, R. Venn."

From the Rev. Richard Warren*.

"Dear Sir, *Cavendish, June 2, 1736.*

"I thank you most heartily for the many kind presents you have lately made me of your useful books, particularly for your seasonable and excellent 'Answer to Neal.'

"The occasion of my troubling you at this time is, to beg a favour of you, which I hope you will not deny, because my friend Kynnesman † has disappointed me. I depended upon him for a godfather for a girl born about three weeks ago; but when I had an opportunity of speaking to him on Saturday last, he told me he had long resolved never to be godfather to a girl. If you think proper to oblige me in this particular, be pleased to favour me with a line by post. I am, dear Sir,

"Your obliged and most obedient servant, Rich. Warren."

* Second son of the Rev. Samuel Warren, Vicar of Ashford in Kent. (see p. 383.) He was of Jesus College, Cambridge; B. A. 1699; M. A. 1703; B. D. 1710; D. D. 1718; Rector of Cavendish, Suffolk, 1720; Archdeacon of Suffolk, 1745. He published "An Answer to the Plain Account of the Sacrament," 1736, 8vo.; and "The mutual Duty of Ministers and People; a Sermon preached to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, at a Visitation upon April 14, 1746." 4to. He died Jan. 4, 1748; and was buried at Cavendish, where his memory is thus preserved:

"H. S. E.
Ricardus Warren, S. T. P.
hujus Ecclesiæ Rector, et Archidiaconus Suffolciensis;
Vir pietate ex doctrinâ insignis;
Natus est Ashfordiæ, in agro Cantiano,
Patre Samuele, ejusdem Parochiæ Vicario.
In matrimonio habuit Priscillam,
Joannis Fenner armigeri filiam, fœminam dignissimam.
Obiit iv Januarii, MDCCXLVIII. Vixit annos LXVI, menses ix.
Conjugem et septem liberos reliquit superstitos."

His widow's tomb is also thus inscribed:

"Underneath this marble are interred
the remains of Mrs. Priscilla Warren,
Relict of Richard Warren, D. D.
late Rector of this Parish.
She was a woman of great virtue and prudence;
and died, much lamented by all her Relations and Friends,
January 16, 1774, aged 73 years."

† Dr. Arthur Kynnesman, Master of Bury St. Edmund's School. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VIII. p. 433; vol. IX. p. 554.

"Dear

"DEAR SIR, *Cavendish, Sept.* 17, 1744.

"I have been otherwise engaged since I left Cambridge, so as not to have had leisure for pursuing my work against the Dissenters *, else you would have heard from me sooner. It will now be a pleasure to me, and may help me forward in my design, if you will be pleased to furnish me with such books as you have of the list inclosed, as also such others which you have and know to be proper to be consulted. When I hear from you that those books you think fit to send are at Cambridge, I will give orders for their being sent to me, by one who shall call for them at your house in Cambridge. I have disposed of all your Hudibrases, save two to the subscribers; and am accountable to you for the second payments for them all save one, which was taken, and second payment for it made by Dr. Oakes † at Cambridge. The copy he should have had is still by me; and if I cannot dispose of it (of which however I have hopes), I will take care to return it to Mr. Thurlbourn for your account.

"I have not heard from Canterbury this fortnight. I thank God, when I last heard, my Brother‡ was thought by my Sisters to be somewhat better than when I left him there. I am, with humble service to your good lady and family, dear Sir,

"Your most obliged humble servant, RICH. WARREN."

"DEAR SIR, *Cavendish, Dec.* 26, 1744.

"You will be pleased to send the books you have been so kind as to get together for me by the Bury waggon, directed to me at Cavendish in Suffolk. My hearty wishes of many happy new years to you and yours, concludes at present in great haste from, dear Sir, yours ever, RICH. WARREN."

"DEAR SIR, *May* 25, 1745.

"I find by several hands that the not mentioning in the advertisement that the sale § was to continue three days, has been the occasion of there being no appearance of gentlemen upon Thursday and yesterday. The Bishop of Norwich || suggested to me this morning, that it might be proper to have another advertisement, that the sale will be continued upon Wednesday next, morning and afternoon, and upon Thursday morning. I desire you will be pleased to draw the advertisement, and mention that there will be a discount of three shillings for every pound laid out, and in proportion for every less sum. If you will be so good as to get such an advertisement printed, that Pindar may put into the butteries of every College, and paste up upon proper places, you will extremely oblige me. I am your most obedient servant, and obliged and affectionate friend, RICH. WARREN."

"DEAR SIR, *Cavendish, June* 3, 1745.

"I have found the second part of Pine's Horace among the books brought hither. I shall therefore be obliged to you if you will be pleased to give yourself the trouble of acquainting Mr. Barnard of St. John's therewith, and that I will send him the same,

* This work, I believe, was never completed.

† Abraham Oakes, of Trinity College, Rector of Melford, Suffolk, 1741. B. A. 1709; M. A. 1713; LL. D. (Com. Reg.) 1728. He died in 1768.

‡ Dr. William Warren, who died in a few months after. (See p. 383.)

§ Of his Brother William's Library. || Dr. Thomas Gooch.

same, if you and he can agree for the price of both. I hope to set out for London upon Monday next, God willing, and shall be glad if you will favour me with a line, directed to me at Mr. Abraham Daking's, in Bishopsgate-street.

"Pray favour me with sending to Wallis, the porter of Trinity Hall, and ordering him to keep for me the party-coloured matts that used to be in the windows, and upon the great chair, and in the bed-chamber. I think four in number; also the cushion. Be so good as to acquaint Mr. Thurlbourn that I have found the book *De Naturâ Deorum*, which was missing, and will take the first opportunity of sending it to him. I thank you most heartily for all your great civilities to me; and am, dear Sir, your most obliged and affectionate friend and servant, RICH. WARREN."

"DEAR SIR, [1745.]

"I had the favour of both your letters, for which I am obliged to you, as also for your kind present of your good and seasonable 'Address to the Lay-Methodists.' I have offered the books you mentioned to Montagu for 7*l.* 7*s.*; but he refuses to give any more than what he offered to you. Books, I find, are such a drug, that I must be forced to get what I can for what remain; and therefore have sent to him that he may have them at his own price, and have given him directions where he may pay the money in town, so that I desire you will be pleased to send them by the next week's waggon to him:—Dart's 'Antiquities of Westminster,' Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' Weever's 'Funeral Monuments.'

"Be pleased to pay twenty shillings of the money in your hands to Mr. Ridlington, with my service; and acquaint him it is my poor Brother's gift to the poor of the parish of St. Edward's*, which I forgot to put into his hands when at Cambridge, and which he is desired to dispose of at his discretion. I wish you a good journey to Houghton, and a safe return to Cambridge; and if you please to favour me with a line at any time within a fortnight, be pleased to direct it to me at Mr. Shrubsole's, in St. George's street in Canterbury. I am, &c. RICH. WARREN."

"DEAR SIR, *Cavendish, Aug.* 19, 1745.

"I had the favour of yours by the newsman, and that directed to me at Canterbury came also safe to my hands. I am extremely obliged to you for the trouble you have put yourself to upon my account.

"I received seven pounds of Mr. Montague for Dugdale's 'Monasticon,' Dart's 'Westminster,' and Weever's 'Funeral Monuments.' I am content you should sell

	s.	*d.*
L'Estrange's Fables for	4	0
Rehearsals	3	0
Burton upon Antoninus	4	0
Stonehenge	3	0
Bede	10	6
Usher's Antiquities	4	0
In all	1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*	

* This Church is appended to Trinity Hall; and is regularly served by their Chaplain, who is a Divinity Professor. (See p. 383.)

"I am

"I am likewise content that Pine should be sold at the half of the subscription price; and if you agree with any one for it at that rate will take care to send the part I have, when I receive it from London, where it now is in the box wherein I sent the Prints of Buck's and Birch's 'Heads of Illustrious Men,' which are not yet sold. I have herewith sent by my servant 'Burnet's Theory.' Be pleased to sell 'The Ecclesiastical Historians' for what you can get. I shall have occasion myself for 'Wood's Antiquitates,' and so desire you will be pleased to send it me by my servant. I have here the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th numbers of Salmon's 'Present State of the Universities and Counties adjacent:' and should be glad to have the rest of the numbers to complete the two volumes; for I must have his account of the Universities, being apprehensive that, as he had a sight of my Brother's MS.* upon that subject, he may have taken something from it, and inserted it in his account. But, be that as it will, my design in what I am preparing requires that I should know what he as well as others have said upon the Antiquities of the University of Cambridge. If I cannot have the numbers I want singly, be pleased to get the whole for me, and send them by my servant. I have Caius, Twyne, Bede, and Fuller. If you can think of any books upon the Antiquities of the Universities that may be useful to me, I do not doubt of your readiness to procure them for me. I thank you for the pieces of Selden you are so good as to design for me; but you may be pleased to send them with the remaining books of my Brother's when you have sold what you can of them. I desire you will be pleased to send the prints by my servant now. I sold Buck's print of Cambridge, I think, to Mr. Cole† of King's. I should be glad to have it again at the price I sold it for: if it cannot be had again, I should be glad of another, if it can be got.

"I forgot in my answer to yours from London, to desire you to send to Wallis for the pictures you mentioned. If the two pictures Wallis has brought you by my direction (one of which I suppose is the picture you wrote for) are acceptable to you, I desire by all means you will keep them, and wish they may be of any value to you. What money you have, and may farther receive by the sale of the books before mentioned, you may be pleased to send by my servant, who will give you a discharge for the same upon my account. I had thoughts any time these three weeks of coming to Cambridge myself, but have been prevented by the bad weather; yet hope I shall see you before the conclusion of the Summer.

"Upon what you and some other friends said to me with regard to my applying to his Grace the Archbishop of York‡ for his favour to his old Tutor, I have at last written to him, but so lately,

* On the Antiquities of Granchester (see p. 384); which do not appear to have been published. what

† Afterwards the well-known Antiquary, Rev. William Cole, of Milton.

‡ Dr. Thomas Herring, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

that

that there has not been time for an answer. When I have one, I shall communicate the contents to you. Pray let me know how our dear friend Dr. Dickins was with regard to his health when he left College, and what you have heard of him since.

"I have also Dr. Newton's 'University Education,' and should be glad if I could see his book called 'Expence of University Education reduced.' I should be glad to see Spelman's 'Alurudi magni vita.' Yours ever, RICH. WARREN."

"DEAR SIR, *Cavendish, Aug.* 24, 1745.

"I thank you for your kind present of two pieces of Selden. I should be glad to see any thing that has been well written upon the subject of Universities, and their importance for the preservation of Learning and Religion among any people. I have heard of Salmon's impertinence* in the volume already published upon Oxford; and if he proceeds no farther, he may act wisely: but I must have what he has already said, though I am now in no pain about what I suspected, of his having made free with my Brother's MS. when he had the sight of it. I have sent to Merril (with whom I have business about binding Salmon's 'History of the King's of England') to get me the numbers of his volume already published concerning the University of Oxford, which I have not, being the 3d and 6th. If the numbers wanted are not to be had alone, I shall be obliged to you for the use of your volume; for I would not buy the book unless I cannot otherwise have a sight of it. If Merril cannot furnish me with the two numbers I want, I have desired him to acquaint you therewith. I acknowledge the truth of your account, and that the balance due to you is 13*s.* 6*d.* I have directed the box (wherein Buck's Prints, and Birch's Heads are put, and have been long in London) to be delivered to my old friend Mr. Gill, for his assistance in the disposing of them; but he happening to be in the country, that matter stands still, and the part of Pine which is wanted, and the volume of Tully which Mr. Thurlbourn is to have, are both confined still in the said box. I am in daily expectation of hearing from Mr. Gill. Two guineas is certainly too little for the 'Greek Ecclesiastical Historians;' but I have the Paris Edition already, and therefore it is not worth my while to keep this, unless there was a prospect of a considerable advance of the price. I have the old Edition of 'Godwin de Præsulibus,' but I am not much inclined to part with the new one by Dr. Richardson, for a very low price. I should be obliged to you if you would be pleased to send me a Catalogue of the books which remain unsold, with the prices you would advise me to part with them at. With hearty thanks to you for your great civilities and good wishes, I am, dear Sir, your most affectionate friend, and obliged humble servant, RICH. WARREN."

"DEAR SIR, *Cavendish, Sept.* 12, 1745.

"I had a most obliging answer from the Archbishop of York. My good friend the Bishop of Norwich has been so kind as to

* In his "Magna Britannia Antiqua et Nova, 1738."

make

make me an offer of the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, now void; and I hope, God willing, to take possession of it the next week, designing to begin my journey to Norwich upon Monday.

"Here is a gentleman now in this neighbourhood who subscribed for your Hudibras, and has the receipt. He was then a pupil of my Brother's, his name Bernard *, and a Fellow commoner; and spoke lately to me to know where he may have the books, upon payment of the remaining 6*s*. If you have any to dispose of, and will send a set by this messenger to me, I will take care to get it into his hands, and will be answerable to you for the 6*s*. If you have disposed of all, be pleased to let me know where this gentleman may have his books in London.

"I am, with hearty service to all friends, and compliments to the ladies of your family, dear Sir, your most obliged and affectionate friend and servant, RICH. WARREN."

"DEAR SIR, [1745.]

"I heartily thank you for your kind congratulations. I delivered your Hudibras bound to Mr. Bernard, who very readily paid me 7*s*. 6*d*. which will answer what you received for Plot's 'History of Oxfordshire.' I am not willing to part with any of the books you mention for the prices offered. Be pleased to give them still a place with the rest in your study, and I will send for them all when I have opportunity. If Dr. Price continues in the University, I believe he may have a better bargain by buying my Brother's robes, than either by buying new, or seeking for any other second-hand set. I shall be very glad of Smith's book whenever you can get it for me. I am obliged to you for your transcripts, and shall be thankful for whatever further assistance you will be pleased to give me. I am, &c. RICH. WARREN."

"DEAR SIR, *Cavendish, Feb.* 1, 1745-6.

"I had the favour of yours, by which I find you willing to take Pine's Horace. I have sent the volume I had here, and have also sent that piece of Tully which was wanting to complete the set bought and paid for by Mr. Thurlbourn. Pray be so kind as to send your servant with it to him. I thank you for the use of Smith's 'Annals of University College.' It is a notable book, though written in a very odd manner. I am not willing to sell 'Ecclesiastical Greek Historians' for less than 2*l*. 2*s*.; and therefore desire you will be pleased to get them, with what else remain unsold, packed up in hampers, and direct them for me, to be left at Mrs. Goldsmith's in Bury, and I will send you directions to whom to deliver them in Cambridge, by the next week's newsman, or by some other conveyance. I desire you will make my service and my family's acceptable to Mrs. Grey, and the young ladies. I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. R. WARREN."

"DEAR SIR, *Cavendish*, ...

"Since my last, I have observed in the prints an advertisement of a book lately published by one Buttonshaw†, in defence of the

* William Henry Bernard, Esq.

† Thomas Buttonshaw, of University College, Oxford; M. A. 1731.

'Plain

'Plain Account,' in answer to Dr. Brett *, myself, and others. I have not seen the book, nor any one who has. I should be glad to know what you have heard of the book, and what you think of it if you have seen it. Pray, if you know any thing concerning Dr. Dickins's design of returning to College, and continuing to be tutor there, do me the favour to inform me what it is. I wish, when you see Mr. Ridlington, you would be so kind as to desire him from me, to state, and let me know the account of Dr. Ayloffe's benefaction, that I may be able to know what I am to pay to Mr. Wakeling (I think the gentleman's name is), who has been twice here, in vain, to receive what may be due to him from me as Executor to my Brother.

"The gentleman who brings this will return about a week hence, and will convey your answer to me if you shall please to write by him. His name is Bigg†, a Fellow of Clare Hall. Pray how does our good Master do? I am, &c. RICH. WARREN."

"DEAR SIR, [1745-6.]

"As I have great and just cause to look upon you as my true and hearty friend, and have also reason to believe you able to assist me, I will open a matter to you, which I would not do to every one I know, though I was sure of success in doing it. The expence of coming into the Archdeaconry, and some other occasions, make it necessary for me at this time to borrow a sum of about sixty pounds for half a year, or till I can get my Brother's MS. published. If you could accommodate me with that sum; or, if that does not suit your convenience, with two third parts of it, and could do it out of hand, you would do me a singular piece of service, and what will always demand my particular acknowledgments. A bill upon some trader in London, or a bank note, would be the most commodious way of remitting the money to me, if you can spare it.

"I hope you received Pine's Horace, and the volume of Tully. The Bury cart (by which when you conveniently can, you may be pleased to send the books which remain unsold), comes from Cambridge every Monday. I am, dear Sir,

"Your most obliged friend and servant, RICH. WARREN."

"DEAR SIR, *Cavendish, June* 21, 1746.

"I am glad the Professor is satisfied about the 20*s*. being paid into his hands, my poor Brother's legacy to the poor of St. Edward's.

"I am extremely obliged to you for accomodating me with so many books. If you have yet gotten the 'Life of Alfred,' or any other book upon the subject of the Antiquities of the Universities, whether Cambridge or Oxford, I should be obliged to you for it by my servant. I have received from you a pamphlet also, for which I thank you. Pray let me know whether you propose to stay in Cambridge this Summer. I am, dear Sir,

"Your very affectionate humble servant, RICH. WARREN."

* Of Dr. Thomas Brett, see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 49.
† John Bigg; B. A. 1740; M. A. 1744.

From

From Dr. William Warren*.

"Dear Sir, *Trinity Hall, June* 19, 1736.

"I have read over all these papers since I saw you, with great pleasure. The few typographical errors that occurred to me in reading, you will see in the margin. The good Dean [Dr. Moss] had a delicate, fine, sprightly fancy, which was tempered with gravity and seriousness, and a sincere love of Religion; for which I love and reverence his memory; and I hope the publishing these Sermons will do much good in these our days of wickedness and infidelity. I pray God prosper you in your handy-work. I am, dear Sir, your most humble servant, Wm. Warren."

* The youngest of three sons of the Vicar of Ashford, noticed in p. 376. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL. B. in 1706; and that of LL. D. in 1707. He was chosen Divinity Fellow and Chaplain to that Society, whilst he was Curate to his Father; and would never vacate that Fellowship to accept of any preferment; but remained Fellow and Tutor (and was also Principal, or *Locum tenens)* till his death, which happened in 1744-5. He was a man of considerable celebrity in the University; and remarkable for his good temper, diligence, and integrity. Antiquities were his favourite study. He was a great collector of antient coins and medals; and is honourably mentioned in Dr. Middleton's "Antiquitates Middletonianæ;" and more particularly so in the Rev. Philip Parsons's "Monuments and Painted Glass, &c. in Kent," under the article *Ashford;* where are some copious extracts from Dr. W. Warren's MSS. relative to that parish, which he began in 1702, and continued at different periods till 1721.—The Rev. William Cole of Milton thus notices him in his "Athenæ Cantabrigienses:"—"In veneration to the memory of my late worthy friend, Dr. William Warren, Fellow of this College, who died at Canterbury, to which place he removed from Cambridge about four months before his death, in hopes that his native country air might be of service to him in his melancholy situation, with a cancer in his cheek, which had afflicted him for nearly two years, I will subjoin his epitaph in this place, as I took it from his will, shewn me by his Brother, the Rev. Dr. Warren of Cavendish, who is now, *viz.* May 22, 1745, at Cambridge, disposing of the late Dr. Warren's Library; where he desires, if he should die at College, to be buried in the South corner of his College Chapel, if the Master and Fellows would give leave; or else in his own church-yard of St. Edward in Cambridge, near the tomb of Dr. Mapletoft; or if in Kent, then to be interred in the church-yard at the East end of the chancel of the parish church of Ashford, in the chancel of which lie his father and mother. He left the following epitaph to be put on his grave-stone, which he ordered to be put over him. Accordingly he was buried as he desired in Ashford church-yard, and his epitaph is as follows:

'H. S. E.
Gulielmus Warren, LL. D.
Aul. Trin. Cantabr. Socius.
Reverendi viri Samuelis Warren,
hujus Ecclesiæ olim Vicarii
Filius.
Obiit 3 Jan. 1744,
ætatis suæ LXII.'

"Dr. Warren was a good Antiquary, and has made a collection of all that concerns this College, of which he was a respected member, in one folio volume, called 'Collectanea;' of which I am promised a sight by Mr.

"Dear Sir, *Trinity Hall, Nov.* 12, 1739.

"I am much obliged to you and Mr. Collins for the trouble you have taken about my Brother's * two volumes of Sermons. Pray give my humble service to Mr. Collins when you see him, and thank him from me. I have wrote to Mr. Bettenham, and desired him to send 15 sets of my Brother's Sermons*, bound, &c. directed to the Rev. Mr. Collins, at Cardington, near Bedford. I now beg the favour of a line from you to let me know the names of the persons these fifteen sets are to be delivered to, in order to my preventing a mistake which otherwise I may make in my accounts, with respect to the first and second payments; for when I know the names, I can tell whether 5*s.* or 10*s.* are to be paid for a set. When you see Mr. Collins, you will easily adjust the matter. I have delivered your message to Dr. Middleton concerning the subscriptions for his book. The small-pox is very much in town; and Mrs. Simpson now lies dead of it,—a very great loss to her pretty children? I have read a sixpenny book lately come out against my brother's Sermons, concerning the Jews and Samaritans. It is called 'The Dissenters Apology.' I think it a poor performance, in the perverse, peevish, complaining true-blue Presbyterian way.

"Were I not so tied by the leg as I am, I should be very glad to smoke a pipe with you at Houghton Conquest: but alas! I cannot do all the noble things I would do; but when I come to be married, and have more liberty, I hope to see you oftener. My humble service to Mrs. Grey and Misses, and all friends in Bedfordshire. I hope you and all your good family have your health. I am, dear Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, Wm. Warren."

Mr. Robinson; he left it by will to the Masters of this College. His brother, Dr. Richard Warren of Cavendish in Suffolk, is going to publish a small treatise, collected by Dr. William Warren, concerning the true situation of Granchester; and he tells me he will give an account of his Brother in a prefatory memoir, with relation of a bustle that happened in the College between him and one Parsons, formerly butler of the College, and after postmaster of this town: an impudent, pragmatical, little fellow, who used to value himself on being thought an Atheist. He is buried under the North wall of the North aile of Great St. Mary's churchyard, under an altar free-stone monument.

"I remember Dr. Warren showed to me a large parcel of coins, which had been brought to him from the neighbourhood of the Castle and Chesterton Fields; but I do not remember any from Granchester, though he had made diligent enquiry after some. This seems to indicate that the old Roman Station was on the North side of the river, about the Castle at Chesterton, or the camp in that parish. I am even doubtful whether what we now call Granchester had that name sooner than Edward the Third's time. In old deeds about that time it is usually styled *Grantesete*."

* John Warren, eldest son of the Vicar of Ashford, was of Queen's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1689; M. A. 1693; B. D. 1701; D. D. 1711. He was sometime Preacher at Trinity Church, Cambridge; and a Prebendary of Exeter. He published in 1716, "A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. J. Merrill;" and two volumes of his "Sermons on several Subjects" were published in 1739. (See pp. 309, 311.)

"Dear

"DEAR SIR, *Trinity Hall, July* 4, 1740.

"I presume you have already heard of Sir John Hatton's death. But perhaps it may be news to you to be told that on Wednesday last, July 2, the reverend, learned, pious, conscientious, and judicious Antiquary, Thomas Baker, B. D. departed this life in his own chamber. He was found lying on the floor, in a paralytical disorder, two or three days before he died. I hear that he has left 23 of his volumes of Collections to my Lord Oxford, 15 more to the University Library, and some to St. John's College. His Pictures and Prints, unbequeathed, to Dr. Zachary Grey; Lyndewode's Provincial to Professor Dickins. Mr. Gay was here the other day, and paid me 6*l.* 9*s.* for my Brother's Sermons, for which I thank him, and you, and Mr. Collins, and the rest of my friends. I hope you are all well at your house. My humble service to all. I am, dear Sir,

"Your most affectionate humble servant, WM. WARREN."

"DEAR SIR, *Trinity Hall, Oct.* 7, 1740.

"I heard by a gentleman in your neighbourhood that you are well, which I was glad to hear. I came to College about ten days ago. I brought a few sheets more of Dr. Brett's notes upon Hudibras, which I desire you to have the perusal of when I can have an opportunity of sending them to you; and when you shall have done with them, please to return them to me by some convenient opportunity. I have his leave for your perusing of them; and if you shall publish notes upon Hudibras, he desires you would give him a book: but I desire that you would give him two. If there is any particular part of Hudibras that you want to be informed about, he will be very ready to give the best account he can of it. Dr. Dickins is not yet come to College; but I expect every post to hear of his coming. We are in hopes that Dr. Waterland will recover. I am, dear Sir,

"Your most humble servant, WM. WARREN."

"DEAR SIR, *Trinity Hall, Nov.* 2, 1742.

"I have got several subscriptions. Several gentlemen have promised to take books when published; and I hope to have more still, which I shall give you an account of when you come to Cambridge, which I am glad to hear you will do shortly.

"I have read over Hudibras on purpose to make some observations, which I design to communicate to you when I shall have the pleasure of seeing you.

"I let Mr. Thomas Robinson have 12 of your receipts, which he thinks he can get off for you. I find you are like to have a great subscription. I am glad of it. Do not be angry with me if I desire you not to commit the book to the press sooner than is necessary. I am, dear Sir,

"Your most humble servant, in haste, WM. WARREN."

From the Rev. Dr. Daniel Waterland*.

"Rev. Sir, *Windsor, Feb.* 5. 1734-5.

"I thought myself highly obliged to you and my other kind friends for the honour they were pleased to do me in a late affair; and heartily sorry that I was forced, in a manner, to make further trial of their good-nature and friendship, by declining the office. I beg of you to believe that, as I received their compliments with all possible respect, so I accept of their generously excusing me with all possible gratitude; and whenever I shall have the pleasure of meeting you, you and I perhaps may talk more of that matter.

"I thank you for acquainting me with what you are designing; and am very glad that you think of re-printing that excellent piece. I have no thought of replying to Barbeyrac's late insult; neither indeed have I yet seen it: but Mr. Johnson†, of our College, sent me up some account of the manner and contents of it, by which I apprehend that he has scarce entered into the main question, or set himself (as he ought to have done) to defend the charges he had before made against Athanagoras, Clemens, &c.; but has contented himself with loose, roving talk, such as any one may throw out when he cannot make a just reply. Mr. Johnson is going to publish *De Officio Hominis et Civis*, in Latin, with a short Preface and Notes. He asked me, if I would have him take any notice of what concerned me; and I sent him word he might spend a page of his Preface that way, if he saw proper; but, if you will be so kind as to animadvert farther in your Preface, you will have a handsome occasion for so doing, and will have more room to spare for it; and I believe you will find it little more than play to you, to deal with him on that subject.

"If you think of sending up papers to me, it will be best to direct them to Mr. Warcopp's for me; and he will convey them safe to me, either at Twickenham ‡ or at Windsor, as may happen; and if I am capable of observing any thing upon them that may be useful and to the purpose, I shall readily do it; only I shall be under a disadvantage, if I shall chance to be then at Twickenham, where I have no books to consult.

"I was told by Mr. Burton that you are preparing a second part against Neal, which I hope is true. Neal and Chandler, I observe, are lashing the Establishment of our Church, through the sides of the Papists, in their late Sermons. Chandler § has slandered Athanasius, without the least colour for it. I have been sorry that no one yet has undertaken a just answer to Sir Isaac Newton's 14th chapter relating to the Prophecies of Daniel, in

* Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge; Chancellor of the Choir of York, Archdeacon of Middlesex, and Canon of Windsor, 1727. He died Dec. 22, 1740; and was buried in St. George's Chapel. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 457, 707.

† Thomas Johnson, of Magdalen College; B. A. 1724; M. A. 1728.

‡ He was Vicar there from 1730 to 1740.

§ Dr. Samuel Chandler, a pious and learned Dissenting Minister; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 69.

which

which he slily abuses the Athanasians; and Mr. Whiston (in his last about Phlegon) applies and enforces it. That prophetical way of managing the debate on the side of Arianism is a very silly one, and might be easily retorted. But, besides that, what Sir Isaac has said is most of it false history. I have scribbled the margin all the way; but I have so many other things to do (and besides less able to bear close and intense study), that I cannot, I believe, undertake it myself: I wish somebody else would. I am, dear Sir, your affectionate humble servant, DAN. WATERLAND."

"DEAR SIR, *Windsor, Dec.* 10, 1735.

"I ought sooner to have acknowledged your last kind letter; but happening to write to Mr. Chapman soon after, I begged of him to make my compliments to you, and to give my answer in part. If Mr. Baker's friend succeeds so far as to get the Vice-Chancellor's hand, with the hands of some other Heads, he may be sure of mine, if wanted to fill up the number. Please to present my most humble service to Mr. Baker.

"Mr. Peck has written to me on the affair you mentioned. I write about it to our President (now at Cripplegate), in order to have the sense of the Society upon it. I am for encouraging all public works; and I believe there will be no difficulty in the affair, provided there be no danger of giving offence to Mr. Pepys's relations; for, since it was his own handy-work, perhaps they may conceive that we ought, in good manners at least, to consult them in it. Mr. Foulkes will write to you in a while, after he has well considered.

"Mr. Peck is so kind as to send me a list of several books relating to the Eucharist. If you write to him, please to return my thanks, and tell him that, if it be not too much trouble to him and his friends, I should be glad to see two or three of them:—'The Christian's Manna,' 1613;—'Lamb. Danæus's Isagoge,' 1583;—'Bezæ Dialogi,' 1561.

"The rest I either have already, or doubt whether they would be of use to me. I thank you for the use of those which you were so kind as to send up. I find some curiosities amongst them. My wife joins in service to yourself and the ladies. I am, dear Sir, your affectionate humble servant, D. WATERLAND."

"DEAR SIR, *Windsor, March* 17, 1735-6.

"I return you my hearty thanks for your two very seasonable, very useful pieces, which I have received, and have read over with much pleasure; and which I speak of in such terms as they deserve, to as many of my acquaintance as I happen to meet with.

"I have likewise been reading your Tutor's second part, for so you think it an honour to yourself to call him; and I think the honour mutual and reciprocal between Tutor and Pupil. Will you be so good as to present my humble service and thanks to Dr. Warren, when you see him, for his kind present to me, and for the great service he has done, and is still doing, to our common Christianity? He has girded the great man* closer than any

* Bishop Hoadly.

one

one before; and has unravelled both his sophistry and prevarication with the utmost acuteness; but I am more particularly pleased with the critical acumen shown in rescuing, 1 Cor. xi. 21, from the false and odious constructions given to it by the adversary, and too easily admitted by some uncautious friends. I am glad that he intends to favour us with a third part; and the larger he makes it, the more obliging to his readers. I saw a kind of squib which some trifler had thrown out upon his first part. His best answer to it, in my mind, will be contempt, and going on with his work; none but low declaimers will engage on the other side; or, if any man of parts should engage, he will not be able to write sense upon it. I am persuaded, the principal man will write no more in that argument, for fear of exposing himself farther. You judge rightly of the author of 'Christian Exceptions.' I know it is our friend Wheatley's, and it is well received; and is of good use for detecting the Socinianism of 'Plain Account,' and for opening the eyes of some ignorant admirers.

"It is a great pleasure to me to find that there is no necessity of my writing at all; or, at least, that I may reasonably take what time I please for it. I have drawn out a rough sketch of what I intended in a general way, taking in the whole compass of the subject, and discussing such points as fell in my way, either against Papists or Lutherans, or others, but particularly Socinians. I shall take due time to consider whether it may be proper to publish at all, or what improvements to make if I do.

"Mr. Peck has been so kind as to send me several curious pieces, of which I shall make use in due place. I hope our College has obliged him in the last request he made, and which I had the pleasure of recommending to their consideration, desiring them to acquaint you with the result. Mr. Foulkes sent me word, that he believed the affair would meet with no difficulty.

"When you see your neighbour, the Vice-Chancellor *, will you please to present my humble service to him, and tell him that I am moving to Twickenham (God willing) on Friday next; and shall be within call, if the University sends up their Petition with respect to a Bill depending. We have had (God be thanked) all desirable success in the Test affair, which I look upon as the Church's triumph, not merely over Dissenters as such, but over a more dangerous sort of men, made up of Unbelievers and Misbelievers. That threatening storm is happily blown over. As to the other, I am not yet fully apprised of the nature of it. I was told by some persons yesterday that the design was only to prevent death-bed alienations, or donations; and that all would be left at liberty to dispose of their estates as they should see fit, provided it were but done while there was *mens sana in corpore sano*. I am afraid this news is too good to be true, or has something artful in it, contrived for a blind, to make us careless and negligent, till it be too late to interpose; but whether a Petition be a proper way of interposing, I am much in doubt.

* Dr. John Adams, Master of Sidney Sussex College.

"I should

"I should think it sufficient to send up a letter of thanks to Mr. Townshend, and to desire him, if need be, to confer with the Oxford Members, about moving for a saving clause in behalf of the Universities, as has been usual in such cases. This might serve at least for the present, till we can dive a little deeper into the secret of affairs, and know certainly what is intended.

"Pray my humble service to the good Master of Jesus, when you see him; and, if you think his modesty will not be offended, thank him for his very acute and learned remark upon the old Knight's blunder. I never supposed that Sir Isaac was any great Divine, or Ecclesiastical Historian; but that he should be caught tripping in calculation, and failing in his own art, was what one would not have expected; and it ought to make his friends blush for exposing his crude performance.

"My wife joins in service to the good ladies, with, dear Sir,

"Your affectionate humble servant, DAN. WATERLAND."

"DEAR SIR, *Windsor, Jan.* 12, 1738-9.

"Your recommendation of Mr. Bunchley*, backed with Mr. Archdeacon Lunn's, ought to have great weight with me, and has so accordingly; and I believe I can effectually recommend the same to the College. The 31st of this month is the appointed day for filling up the vacancy. In the mean season, it would be some satisfaction to me to be assured that Mr. Bunchley will choose to reside at Caxton, if it be the larger parish of the two, and if a minister shall be most wanted there; but I do not insist upon it, if there shall be any great inconvenience (more than I am aware of) in removing. I only recommend it, as a thing worthy of his consideration, and preferable *cæteris paribus*. I shall hope for a line from you between this and the 31st; and forget not to tell me Mr. Bunchley's Christian name. For the rest, please to wait till the day is over, and then you shall hear again from me, if it please God.

"Your Printer has been in my head, and again out of my head, at times: I thank you for reminding me now. Immediately upon the receipt of yours, I sent for half a dozen, ordering him to pay 12*s.* for them, to be taken at Mr. Warcop's. They are not yet come to hand; but I expect them by every coach. I desired Mr. Bettenham to tell me what number he had remaining, and whether he might not afford them somewhat cheaper if he should find customers for them. I think myself as much concerned as you, that he may be no loser: I hope he may be a gainer in the end. Our joint services and compliments proper to the season wait upon you and the good ladies.

"My service to Dr. Williams when you see him. Mr. Chapman has been here, and was so kind as to spend some days with me. He mentioned to a third person something of a kind of subscription to what you are preparing further against Daniel Neal. I overhearing him bid him take me also into the list; and I think of speaking to friends here and at Eton, if you will give me a little more light. I am, dear Sir, &c. DAN. WATERLAND."

* Richard Bunchley, of Christ's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1695.

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Windsor, Wednesday, Jan.* 31, 1738-9.

"A Presentation is drawing for Mr. Bunchley. It is to be sealed with the College seal to-morrow; and I intend to send it to Mr. Warcopp's by Friday's coach, directed for you, and there to remain till called for by your order. If Mr. Bunchley must take a journey to London, for institution there, the Presentation will wait his coming; or if the Bishop of Ely has contrived to get such things done by proxy in the country, then you can send a letter to Mr. Warcopp, desiring him to transmit to him what is directed for you. The charges of the Presentation I shall lay down here; and you may take as much for Mr. Bunchley, and repay me when you see me, or else may put down for my use to Mr. Beaty, 2*l.* 15*s.* reckoned thus: For the seal 4*s.*; Chapter Clerk 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; Parchment stamped 2*s.*; Virger 2*s.* 6*d.*

"The Printer has sent me some of your books as ordered, with the 'Answer to Neal's fourth part.' I shall accept of your intended kind presents, and put me among Mr. Chapman's subscribers besides. I can oblige a friend with one of them. You may set down Dr. Booth*, our Dean, who has promised me to take one. I have not yet had time to mention it to more; but probably I may have leisure, in a while, to add to the list: I shall endeavour it. I thank you for your kind offer to consult any books for me if occasion should be. I do not think of any at present; but, when I do, I shall take the freedom you give me.

"I am very sorry to hear the ill news from Caius College †, which is got to town (it seems), and alarms many good men there. Pray my humble service to Dr. Williams and Mr. Baker, when you see them. I am, dear Sir,

"Your most affectionate humble servant, DAN. WATERLAND."

To the Rev. Dr. PHILIP WILLIAMS ‡.

"DEAR SIR, *Windsor, Feb.* 15, 1739-40.

"I am ashamed to come so late with my acknowledgments due for your kind letter, and for the copy of the University's compliments to Lord Townshend, whereby they have done justice to their Royal and Noble Benefactors, as well as honour to themselves. My excuse for my tardiness may appear a little ill-natured, because I am going to charge you with part of the blame. You had put me upon considering *Justification;* which was sending me into a wood, to wander up and down, and lose myself; and you could not well expect to hear any news of me, till I could find a way out, as at length I believe I have: but I am not yet so confident of my acquaintance with all the windings and turnings, as to undertake to conduct others safely through

* Penniston Booth, of Magdalen College, Cambridge; B. A. 1701; M. A. 1705; D. D. (Com. Reg.) 1728; Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Potter's Hamworth, 1719; Canon of Windsor, 1722; and Dean, 1729. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 368.

† What this "ill-news" was, I leave to be discovered by some future Commentator.

‡ See p. 394.

them:

them: it is enough, for once, if I have but escaped myself. You mention a design of a friend of yours relating to a new and complete Common-place-book to the whole Bible, and you desire my opinion of the usefulness of such a work. If I live to see you in Cambridge after next Whitsuntide, we may then talk over the whole affair. At present I do not apprehend what kind of a work your friend has formed in his mind. Is it to reduce the Scripture matters to certain heads, after the way of what has been called a *Concordance of things?* or is it to note down whatever is occasionally met with in any author (excepting Commentators, who are readily turned to) for the explication of particular texts, after the way of Wolfius in his 'Curæ Criticæ et Philologicæ,' on the New Testament. Till I know something more perfectly of the general scheme at least, I know not what opinion to give of it. If a person in the prime of life, who has years before him, a strong constitution, and strong inclination likewise, had a mind to refer whatever he reads to the Bible, and to have it forthcoming upon every occasion, the way, I think, would be, 1. To interleave an Hebrew Bible, in order to note down in it whatever occurs in relation to the Hebrew text in such Criticks as Buxtorf, Cappellus, &c. 2. To interleave a Septuagint, in order to note down, that is, to make reference to book and page of such Authors as have any where happily reconciled the Greek texts to the Hebrew, or otherwise explained them. Much of that kind may be found in Bochart, somewhat also in Pocock's 'Porta Mosis,' and Pearson's Preface to the Septuagint; not to mention other writers of inferior note. 3. To interleave a Greek Testament, for making references to Criticks, in like manner as Wolfius has made references in his *Curæ* before mentioned. 4. To interleave an English Bible, chiefly for the noting down any corrections or amendments proper to be made in the English text; as indeed many have been occasionally noted by our able divines, such as one would wish to recollect, as need may require. 5. To interleave a Latin Bible and Testament, wherein to enter a reference to any author or authors (commentators always excepted) who have particularly considered this or that text; or else to refer to Fathers who have interpreted such or such texts.

"Such a method of common-placing would be of very great use, in order to preserve what one has any where read, and not to lose it in a manner soon after, as I believe is very usual. But, I presume, what your friend has in his thoughts, is not a thing of this kind proper for private use, or as preparatory to some great work upon the Bible; but something else. Whenever you favour me with some general idea of the design thought on, I shall very frankly give you my opinion of it.

"A learned Foreigner (Mr. Lemker of Luneburgh) sent to me to know whether such a pamphlet as 'Some Observations addressed to the Author of the Letter to Dr. Waterland,' &c. had ever appeared. It seems he had taken hints of such a piece from some Foreign Journals, and some persons of Leipsick had reproached him

him as referring to a piece which never was in being, and it gave him uneasiness. I compassionated his case, and sent him an exact list of all that had been published in that fray, by or against the letter-writer; only I would not acquaint the gentleman with the names of the several Authors, having no leave; and besides, not knowing what use might be made of it. Mr. Lemker had translated into the German language 'Delany's Revelation examined with candour,' in which there is a small digression about the Letter-writer; so came Mr. Lemker to give some account, by way of note, of what had been written on the same side with Delany, as far as he could learn from the foreign prints.

"I am, Sir, your most obliged and affectionate humble servant, DAN. WATERLAND."

From the Rev. GEORGE WATESON *.

"GOOD SIR, *Ampthill, July* 1, 1723.

"I am summoned to appear on Tuesday next before the Commissioners at Bedford, &c. I am lame; so the inclosed, which is to excuse me, I desire you to present to Capt. Armstrong, and send me his answer, either by the bearer, or to-morrow, or Thursday morning, and you will oblige

"Your humble servant and friend, G. WATESON."

From the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM WEBSTER †.

"DEAR SIR, *Temple Bar, Sept.* 7, 1732.

"You had some reason in your own mind to blame me for not answering yours sooner; but I waited till yesterday for an answer from Fulham, which I have inclosed, together with your other letter, for fear you should have forgotten any of the books you there mention, together with your next parcel. The Bishop‡ has not yet received your last parcel, because it was not come to hand when I went yesterday to Fulham, though I had received your letter.

"I am obliged to you for giving me the pleasure of reading over the Dean's MS.§ which I shall carefully convey to Dr. Waterland. The 6lb. and a quarter|| is annihilated. When I see you I have a curious passage or two between his Lordship and me, about the Dean, to communicate.

"With all due respects, I am, &c. WILLIAM WEBSTER."

* A celebrated Nonjuring Clergyman, who quitted the living of Milbrook in Hampshire; and died at Ampthill, Bedfordshire, aged near 90.

† Of whom see some memoirs, and several other Letters, in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. pp. 160—175. See also vol. VII. pp. 458, 708.

‡ Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London.

§ Dean Moss. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 168.

|| This is an allusion to Bishop Hoadly.

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Tuesday night, Cannon Street,* [1736.]

"There is just published 'Advice to the Freeholders,' supposed to be written by a Bishop, but for any farther account I must leave you to your own conjectures. I take it for granted that you are mindful of *Squire Hooker** upon every proper occasion, because you are on all occasions so mindful of the interest of

"Your affectionate and obliged servant, WILLIAM WEBSTER."

From the Rev. Dr. JOHN WILCOX†.

"REV. SIR, *Feb. 26,* 1746.

"At a Meeting of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads, some years ago, I remember, it was resolved not to give their consent, for the future, to the procuring a Mandamus for a Degree, till the case of the person applying should be laid before them by the Vice-Chancellor, and approved of by a good number present at the Meeting. I have hitherto thought myself obliged not to depart from this resolution; and hope you will not take it ill that I do not send you any certain answer to your letter.

"I am, Rev. Sir, your most obedient humble servant, J. WILCOX."

From the Rev. John WILKINSON‡.

"DEAR SIR, [1742.]

"A Friend of mine, having heard that the next Presentation to the Living of Marston, in your neighbourhood at Houghton-Conquest, is to be sold, and not knowing where to find Mr. Hatton, who (he tells me) hath the disposal of it, desired me to get him some information; I therefore beg the favour of you, Sir, (if you are acquainted with the premises and conditions of sale) to inform me what the annual value is, what is the sum asked for it, what glebe-lands, what sort of a parsonage-house, and any other particulars which you shall think proper to mention. The gentleman who would treat about it is a gentleman of honour; and will wait upon Mr. Hatton, if desired, either at Cambridge, or any other place: and the Clergyman, for whom it is designed (if the affair succeeds), you will find a worthy person, and an agreeable neighbour. I shall be obliged to you for an answer as soon as possible, because the gentleman will leave this country in a fortnight's time; and rely upon your goodness to pardon the freedom taken, and the trouble given you by, Reverend Sir, your most humble servant, J. WILKINSON."

* In Dr. Webster's "Weekly Miscellany."

† Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1736, and Vice-Chancellor the same year; Sub-dean of York; Rector of Kensington 1731. He died Sept. 16, 1762. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 125.

‡ Of Emanuel College, Cambridge; B. A. 1725; M. A. 1729; B. D. 1736; and Rector of Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire.

From

From the Right Hon. Sir John Willes *.

"Sir, *Serjeants Inn, March* 20, 1743.

"I was favoured with yours. A Commissioner of the Lottery, though a place not worth having, is very difficult to be got, since almost every Member of Parliament has some one or other to recommend. However, as I told you before, I have not the least interest in the present Lords of the Treasury, who look upon themselves to have a right to dispose of these places; but I assure you that I shall be ready to serve you in any thing that is in my power. The Master of the Rolls † has lost his sister Grace, who was an exceeding good woman; and he is very much afflicted.

"I am, Sir, your very faithful humble servant, J. Willes."

From the Rev. Dr. Philip Williams ‡.

"Dearest Sir, *Cambridge, March* 4, 1740-1.

"Mrs. James desired me to return her hearty thanks for your friendly advice and trouble about her late husband's books. She has sold them to Mr. Rutter for about 50*l.*

Mr. Burton, Mr. Baker's Executor, died at Durham about 10 days ago; and if you will return the Catalogue by Mr. Hatton, with your opinion of the value, it may be of service to Mr. G. Baker, who, I believe, will purchase them of Mr. Burton's Administrators; for it is feared that he died intestate.

"I believe Mr. James made no observations upon his Hudibras; but I will make enquiry, and if I can any where pick up any materials, I will always remember that Hudibras is now under the best qualified hand in England to explain and do him justice. I have borrowed Huetius out of our Library for your use, which I desire you to return, as soon as conveniently you can to me or Mr. Rowse §. I shall resign my Fellowship || next Sunday, and afterwards my residence here will be precarious. My hearty respects wait upon the ladies of your house; and I am, dear Sir,

"Your ever affectionate and obedient servant, P. Williams."

"Dear Sir, *July* 5, 1740.

"This is an extract from our good friend Mr. Baker's will, which Mr. Burton desired me to convey to you with his service; and will deliver the contents according to your order: 'All my other pictures and prints (undisposed of) I leave to my worthy friend Dr. Grey, LL.D. for the ornament of his house, with rings of a guinea to him,' &c. In haste, entirely yours, P. Williams."

* Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1737. He died Dec. 15, 1761.

† William Fortescue, Esq.

‡ President of St. John's College, and Public Orator. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 553; vol. VII. p. 468; and vol. VIII. p. 415.

§ Ezekiel Rowse, of St. John's; B. A. 1699; M. A. 1703; B. D. 1711.

|| On accepting the Rectory of Barrow in Suffolk, to which he afterwards added that of Long Sutton in Lincolnshire. He expended 1000*l.* on the Parsonage of Barrow; where he died May 23, 1747, and was buried in that Church. Mr. Cole says, "In 1746 he solicited Henry Howard Earl of Suffolk for the Mastership of Magdalen; at which time I had also a prospect of it, from Colonel Vachell's alliance to Lady Portsmouth, of the Griffin family."

From

Letters to the Rev. Dr. Richard Busby*.

From Abraham Cowley, the Poet.

" Sir,

" I should have made you this mean present † before, but that I have been out of town; and as some things are too great, so this is too little to be sent far. If I were not well acquainted with your candour, and your particular favour to me, it would be madness to venture this criminal in the presence of so great and so long-practised a judge of these matters. It may be a fitter entertainment for some of your scholars than for yourself, and is a more proportionable companion for the hyssop than the cedars of Lebanon. I ask, therefore, your pardon for this liberty, and am, with great respect, Sir,

" Your most humble, and most faithful servant, A. Cowley."

From Mr. J. Scudamore.

" Sir, *Homelacie, June 27,* 1663.

" You are now engaged. The acceptance of the Cyder in the wooden vessel puts a necessity upon you not to refuse these ten dozen of the same apple in glass-bottles, which this bearer is to present you with: for, since I have just cause to fear that yours hath endured the same mishap which others have felt that I sent up at the same time, I would vindicate; and these bottles desire to be admitted to plead for their kindred. And how can that generous and most eminent person, who yields himself to be the Guide of Life by seasoning the tender years of this Nation, give such an example as to refuse to receive the plea of an innocent thing, which desires to shew the failing comes not from viciousness in nature, but from some external violence of cask, or carriage, or the like? Therefore we knock boldly at your cellar-door, and request only to be heard, that is, to be tasted; accompanying it with the heartiest wishes that an obliged real friend can breath, and resting yours affectionately to serve you.

" God bless my Grandson ‡, and reward you for him.

J. Scudamore."

From the Rev. Dr. Humphrey Prideaux §.

" Cum sub tuo moderamine (Vir Reverende) tam diu bonis literis institutus, tanti Viri sanctioribus curis summoque favore intimiùs fruebar, pudet, fateor, post tot exactos annos pro tantis beneficiis jam primùm gratias retribuere; timeremque ne

* Dr. Busby was appointed Master of Westminster School, Dec. 13, 1640; and closed a long, healthy, and laborious life, April 1695, aged 89.

† Probably the Two Books of his " Plants," in 1662.

‡ James Scudamore, King's Scholar, 1661.

§ Afterwards Dean of Norwich. He had been admitted at Westminster in 1665, and elected to Oxford in 1666.

ipsa

ipsa gratiarum actio, cùm tam sera sit, indicium ingratitudinis videretur, nisi cognovissem tantum tuum esse erga tuos candorem, ut hinc colligeres potiùs non posse ingratum esse animum, qui beneficiorum quæ tot abhinc annis contulisti, firmiter semper religiosèque retinet memoriam. Fateor olim in animo esse, semperque me ab illo favoris tui memori incitari, aliquod tibi meæ gratitudinis specimen offerre, minimèque in hoc distulissem tempus nisi tam ingentia tua in me merita sic deterruissent, ut putaverim me non omnino posse, nisi post diuturniorem in Academiâ moram felicioresque in studiis progressus, aliquid tibi offerre quod videatur illis aliquatenus dignum; et profectò conscius adhuc, quàm minimè possum hoc præstare, diuturniore silentio credo me ingratè usurum, nisi tuis donis quæ nuper mihi misisti sic prioribus beneficiis accumulâsti nova, ut eligerem potiùs tibi quocunque modo meam prodere tenuitatem, quàm pro his meam gratitudinem ulteriùs non agnoscere, ni, dum meæ tenuitati addam etiam ingratitudinem, duplice nomine fiam tuo favore indignus. Precor igitur ut hæc grati animi officia eâdem quâ solitus eras in me tua conferre beneficia acciperes benignitate quæ quanta sunt non aliundè cupio æstimari, nisi quatenus exprimunt mæam gratitudinem, quæ qualis sit satis inde apparere potest, quòd eligerem potiùs per hæc, quàm indignus sum tanto tuo favore, apertè indicare, quàm post tot accepta beneficia non præstare. Sed cùm levia hæc non possint exprimere, quanta tibi debeo, gratulor meæ fortunæ me a Decano munere dignum putari, in quo mihi data est occasio, etiam per industriam ulteriùs indicare, quanto in precio habeo tuum favorem, in quo, quid à nobis actum sit, quamvis à Reverendo viro cui has meas commisi literas possis pleniùs informari, nonnulla tamen immatura mea in illo tentamina, primitiasque laboris tibi mitto, quæ, quamvis hoc legendi genus quatenus à Decano doctus tuis legibus prohibitum ulteriùs non exerceo, spero tamen ostendent me, si non præstitisse, saltem tentâsse aliquid quod in aliorum utilitatem tuumque honorem conduxisse videatur. Hæc qualiacunque sunt tibi humiliter offero, quæ tamen prius fuere tua, speroque me per illa aliquatenus indicare quantùm cupio per omnia grati animi officia videri semper esse tui favoris studiosissimus,

HUMPH. PRIDEAUX."

From the Rev. Dr. RALPH BATHURST*.

"REV. SIR, *Wells, Aug.* 28, 1681.

"It is now a month since I came hither to Wells; and having taken some prospect of our Church affairs, I thought fit to let you know how ready I am to execute any of your commands. I find all here in peace; were it not for one Dissenting Brother, who (I fear) will never be otherwise; and at the last Chapter (as they tell me) flew out, and declared he would never more

* This eminent scholar was Dean of Wells from 1670 to 1704. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p 653; vol. VI. p. 176.

come

come to their meeting. I am to try what I can do with him against our next assembling at Michaelmas. The two Junior Canons (Mr. Dutton and Mr. Sandys) will (I hope) prove useful men in the Church.—Sir, you need not doubt of having right done you the next Audit, in respect to your former arrears, when the desperate debt was so unhandsomely assigned you for payment *. As for what Dr. Fane owed you, his wife declares that she hath administered to the sum of many hundreds of pounds beyond what she needed, in paying several debts more than she was bound to: one and twenty pounds (as I think I formerly told you) she acknowledgeth to be due to you, and hath given in to the Church a remnant of her husband's books, in lieu of that sum; which (it seems) the Canons thought best to lay hold of whilst they were to be had. They are now laid aside in the audit-house till your pleasure be known concerning them: If they be worth that money, I think it is the utmost. If you please to have them prized and sold, the money shall be accounted to you. There are several of them which are not in our library; which if you please to have added to the catalogue of your beneficence, you will still enlarge the Church's obligations to you. The rest may either be exchanged for others which we want, or else sold, as you shall give order. This should have gone by Dr. Creighton; but his Majesty's sudden resolutions for Newmarket hath turned his course immediately that way. I perceive Dr. Holt is very slow in making up his accounts with you, but he saith he will do it speedily. He is now no less than four years behind in paying the augmentation which our Church made to the Vicarage of Mudford; we summoned him lately about it, and he hath promised satisfaction; as he hath likewise to James Williams, to whom he hath not yet paid the 5*l.* you were pleased to appoint the last year for his pains in overseeing the reparations of your house. I think I did then, at the request of Dr. Creighton and other Canons, propose to you the entertaining of Mr. Greene for your Vicar, who is a man useful in the Choir, poor, and having divers children. I am now desired to renew the same petition to you: You know, Sir, it is what the Charter requires of us all; and no man ever declined it but Dr. Fane, toward his latter time, whose nobility privileged him to do any thing that was ignoble.

I hope the next dividend (by help of Sir John Sydenham's fine when it comes,) will give encouragement to all your charitable intentions; and if you design any thing to be distributed to the poor, here is Mr. Hobs, an old poor vicar, whose wife now lies at charge for the use of the Bath, desires me humbly to recommend his case to you.

"In whatsoever you please to command me, I am, Rev. Sir, your most faithful and obedient servant, RA. BATHURST."

* Dr. Busby was a Canon Residentiary of Wells, and Treasurer of that Cathedral, to which he was a liberal benefactor.

From

From John Dryden, the Poet *.

"Honoured Sir, *Wednesday Morning*, 1682.

"We have, with much ado, recovered my younger son, who came home extremely sick of a violent cold, and, as he thinks himself, a chin-cough. The truth is, his constitution is very tender; yet his desire of learning, I hope, will enable him to brush through the college. He is always gratefully acknowledging your fatherly kindness to him; and very willing, to his poor power, to do all things which may continue it. I have no more to add, but only to wish the eldest may also deserve some part of your good opinion, for I believe him to be of virtuous and pious inclinations; and for both, I dare assure you, that they can promise to themselves no farther share of my indulgence than while they carry themselves with that reverence to you, and that honesty to all others, as becomes them.

"I am, honoured Sir, yours, &c. John Dryden."

"Sir, 1683.

"If I could have found in myself a fitting temper to have waited upon you, I had done it the day you dismissed my son from the College: for he did the message; and, by what I find from Mr. Meredith, as it was delivered by you to him; namely, 'that you desired to see me, and had somewhat to say to me concerning him.' I observed likewise somewhat of kindness in it, that you sent him away that you might not have occasion to correct him. I examined the business, and found it concerned his having been *Custos*† four or five days together. But, if he admonished, and was not believed, because other boys combined to discredit him with false witnessing, and to save themselves; perhaps his crime is not so great. Another fault it seems he made, which was going into one Hawkes's house with some others; which you happening to see, sent your servant to know who they were, and he only returned you my son's name: so the rest escaped. I have no fault to find with my son's punishment, for that is, and ought to be reserved to any Master, much more to you who have been his Father's. But your man was certainly to blame to name him only; and 'tis only my respect to you that I do not take notice of it to him. My first rash resolutions were, to have brought things past any composure, by im-

* This eminent Poet had been educated under Dr. Busby; and was elected to Cambridge in 1650; as was his cousin Jonathan in 1656.

† In the Hall of the College at Westminster, when the boys are at dinner, it is *ex officio* the place of the second boy in the second election to keep order among the two under elections; and if any word, after he has ordered silence, be spoken, except in Latin, he says, *tu es custos;* and this term passes from the second speaker to the third or more, till dinner is over. Whoever is then *Custos* has an imposition. It is highly probable (adds the very respectable gentleman to whom Mr. Malone was indebted for this information) that there had formerly been a *tessera* or *symbolum* delivered from boy to boy, as at some French schools now, and that *Custos* meant Custos tesseræ, symboli, &c. but at Westminster the symbol is totally unknown at present.

mediately

mediately sending for my son's things out of the College; but, upon recollection, I find I have a double tie upon me not to do it—one, my obligations to you for my education; another, my great tenderness of doing any thing offensive to my Lord Bishop of Rochester *, as Chief Governor of the College. It does not consist with the honour I bear him and you, to go so precipitately to work; no, not so much as to have any difference with you, if it can possibly be avoided. Yet, as my son stands now, I cannot see with what credit he can be elected; for, being but sixth, and (as you are pleased to judge) not deserving that neither, I know not whether he may not go immediately to Cambridge, as well as one of his own election † went to Oxford this year by your consent.

"I will say nothing of my second son, but that, after you had been pleased to advise me to wait on my Lord Bishop for his favour, I found he might have had the first place if you had not opposed it; and I likewise found at the election, that, by the pains you had taken with him, he in some sort deserved it.

"I hope, Sir, when you have given yourself the trouble to read thus far, you, who are a prudent man, will consider, that none complain, but they desire to be reconciled at the same time; there is no mild expostulation at least, which does not intimate a kindness and respect in him who makes it. Be pleased, if there be no merit on my side, to make it your own act of grace to be what you were formerly to my son. I have done something, so far to conquer my own spirit as to ask it: and, indeed, I know not with what face to go to my Lord Bishop, and to tell him I am taking away both my sons; for, though I shall tell him no occasion, it will look like a disrespect to my old Master, of which I will not be guilty if it be possible. I shall add no more, but hope I shall be so satisfied with a favourable answer from you, which I promise to myself from your goodness and moderation, that I shall still have occasion to continue, Sir,

"Your most obliged humble servant, JOHN DRYDEN."

From LADY ELIZABETH DRYDEN ‡.

"HONOURED SIR, *Ascension-day*, 1682.

"I hope I need use no other argument to you in excuse of my son§ for not coming to church to Westminster than this, that he

* Dr. John Dolben, who was translated from Rochester to York, in August 1683. Our author, in the Postscript to his translation of Virgil, has mentioned the kindness of the Archbishop's son, Gilbert Dolben, Esq. in giving him the various editions of that author.

† The person meant was Robert Morgan, who was elected with Charles Dryden into the College of Westminster in 1680, and is the only one of those then admitted who was elected to Oxford in 1682. That circumstance, therefore, ascertains the year when this letter was written.

‡ Wife to the great Poet.

§ John Dryden, the Poet's youngest son, was admitted at Westminster, 1681; and elected to Oxford in 1685. He was gentleman of the Bedchamber to Pope Clement II. and died at Rome.

now

now lies at home, and therefore cannot easily go so far backwards and forwards. His father and I will take care that he shall duly go to church here, both on Holidays and Sundays, till he comes to be more nearly under your care in the College. In the mean time, will you please to give me leave to accuse you of forgetting your promise concerning my eldest son*, who, as you once assured me, was to have one night in a week allowed him to lie at home, in consideration both of his health and cleanliness: you know, Sir, that promises made to women, and especially mothers, will never fail to be called upon; and therefore I will add no more but that I am, at this time, your remembrancer; and always, honoured Sir,

"Your humble servant, E. Dryden."

From Mr. Stephen Zalori.

"*E Museo meo Londini, Anno Incarnationis Æterni Filii Dei*, 1682, 2° *Junii.*

"Vir solæ probitatis justiciæque documentum!

"Non composita verborum oratione plausuque populari, vir summè Reverende qui solet multorum aures decipere atque palpare, ad tuam beatitudinem epistolam exarare decrevi; sed oratione simplici et ecclesiastici eloquii veritate. Tertius jam vertitur annus, magne vir, ex quo inter vos, verè Christianæ religionis athletas mansuetioribus Musis rem facio. Quis enim adeò excoecatus, qui tam religiossimum orbis Christiani sidus, et perenne literarum decus, immensamque Patriæ et sæculi spem facilè relinquat? Si præsertim loquar de memetipso, qui non tam persecutionis ergo, quàm ad ediscendam linguam Anglicanam à synodo nostro sum missus, ut tandem redux in Patriam studiorum ruinam, et admissam ecclesiarum nostrarum non levem jacturam, qua possem alacritate sarcirem, ubi concionatorum mira incepit esse paucitas. Nunc verò cùm nummi ad itineris mei necessitatem sublevandam necessarii desint, te, vir fidelis et Dei timens, Christique amantissime enixè submissèque rogo, iter meum aliquomodo juvare et promovere, propter amorum et communione sanctorum, ne graveris. Mendicare solitus non sum, sed cùm multi boni et docti viri reverentiam tuam commendarunt, in tali necessitate et angustiis meis confidenti animo his literis meis requisivi, et spero me nihil pudoris reportaturum. Vixi Oxonii per novem menses; vixi etiam universitatibus Scotorum, ex quibus habeo omnibus literas testimoniales sat amplissimas, quarum aliquas hic habes. Crastina luce, favente Deo, Patriam versùs iter facere meditor, licet duas libras (Deo judice loquor cui tu servis et ego servire cupio) non habeo. Tuam interim Reverentiam Deus Omnipotens donis suis locupletet, et

* Charles Dryden, admitted at Westminster, 1680; elected to Cambridge in 1683. He was Usher of the Palace to Pope Clement II.; and was drowned, in an attempt to cross the Thames at Windsor, 1704.

in

in multos annos incolumem conservet, protegat, et omni benedictionum genere cumulet, ad veræ pietatis et regni Christi propagationem ævo largissimo tueatur, et tandem post seros vitæ laudabiliter exactæ annos, ad nunquam intermoritura et desitura cœlestis vitæ, gaudia solenni Angelorum comitatu introducat; ubi cum Deo Patre ingenito, et unigenito ejus Filio Domino Redemptore nostro J. Christo, atque utriusque spiritu ab utroque procedente Paracleto, gaudio perfrueris æterno. Ita animatus precatur clàm, qui palàm hæc tibi peroptat salutis tuæ avidissimus. STEPHANUS ZADORI, Pannonio-Hungarus."

" Lator harum literarum ipse sum."

From Mrs. DOROTHY TOORE.

" HONOURED SIR, 1684.

" Among the many worthy friends of my late master Sir Thomas Robinson*, knowing not where better to address myself for advice and assistance than to yourself; I take this liberty of being contrary to my inclinations a little troublesome. That sad and unfortunate accident by which I lost my dear master has, I presume, been imperfectly related to you; but, because a more particular knowledge of all the circumstances of that deplorable calamity will be absolutely necessary for the doing of me that kindness I am now to beg of you, I shall trespass so far on your goodness as to give you a little fuller account of that matter. Upon the 2nd of August last, about two o'clock in the morning, we were surprized with a cry of ' Fire!' which, upon waking, I found as much too true as it was too near; and such was the violence and suddenness of its rage, that in a very few minutes that vast pile of building was one entire flame, several persons perishing in it; and those that escaped, escaped very hardly with the loss of all that they had. There my fortune was not better than theirs. My poor master, from the time that he heard of the fire, the stairs being already burnt, stirred not from the window, where he waited for that which could not then be got in time, a ladder to come down. When he found himself forced to leap, he threw before him his breeches; for so sudden was the whole, that he had not leisure to put on any thing whatsoever; in those breeches was the key of his study, which he had not opened, nor indeed had he time; yet some people were pleased to fancy and report that several jewels and other things of great value, which were in his study, were conveyed away by me; a report without a probability of truth, as though, when my master could not have time to open his study or come down, I could have had so much as to go into it, running down from the

* Sir Thomas Robinson, of Kentwell, Suffolk, Knight, one of the Prothonotaries of the Common Pleas, was created a Baronet, Jan. 26, 1681; and had the hard fate to lose his life, in August 1683, by leaping out of his chamber in the Temple, to avoid the fury of a fire which had broke out near his chambers.

garret, and pick out what I liked best in the dark, and come down the stairs that were long before all on fire. The unreasonableness and falsehood of this report is well known to those gentlemen that were fellow sufferers in that fire, and to others that were then there and saw me come down; the manner of my escape being sufficient to convince any unprejudiced person how little I deserved that censure. My master was no sooner buried, but they prevailed with his son to expose me for a thief and a robber, by taking out warrants, and publicly searching the house where I lay; a hard recompence for seven and twenty years faithful service to him that was well satisfied of my integrity, as it is evident from the trust he reposed in me all his life-time. At last, after several days searches to no purpose, Sir Lumley also was convinced I was wronged by that report, and then was pleased to express some concern for my loss and present condition, and asked me what I meant to do? I told him I had no choice, for I found myself, by the sudden loss of my poor master, and that little I had there, reduced to a necessity of doing what I had so long done, meaning to go to service. Sir Lumley apprehended me right: and being very sensible that his father, had he lived to have made another will (that which he had made perishing in the fire), would have taken good care that I should not have been reduced to a necessity of serving any longer, declared that he would by no means suffer me to think of such a thing; and did then say he would do something for me, but that he was not in a condition, in respect to his great losses and debts, to provide for me in as large a manner as he was satisfied his father did design; yet something he would do, enough to prevent the necessity of my serving, and did then declare that he would allow me forty pounds a year for my life. I desired him to make it fifty. But he said he would not be obliged to more than forty; but to that he would tie himself, on condition I should not go to any service; and in part, for one half-year, he paid me down twenty pounds, and promised me to take a time to settle it in due form; upon which promise I relied, being less earnest in pressing him, because I did not think he should die so suddenly*; besides that I thought myself sure, and the agreement good enough, in which I find since I am deceived. I purposed to have waited upon him, but the shortness of the time and the difficulty of the access to him prevented me, though I sent to proffer my best service and attendance. Since his death, though I did nothing to disoblige him, since he was pleased to agree upon the annuity of forty pounds, I find a provision made for me, which cuts off near half, and which I cannot but look upon as an effort of the same hard opinion his Lady † and her friends had of me at first, of having provided for myself in the fire. The truth of all that I have written I can easily make out by very good testimony: but

* Sir Lumley Robinson died June 6, 1684, aged 36; and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

† Anne, daughter of John Lawrence of Westminster, Esq.

"I have

I have no design to dispute with the Lady of Sir Lumley Robinson, but the way of entreaty I desire to use; and it is for that end I beg the favour of you to use your interest in that family, that my forty pounds annuity may be continued to me,—a thing not to be felt in their large possessions, but which will be to me a very great help. If you please to give yourself so much trouble, you will do an act of great justice and singular kindness, to, Sir, your most obedient and, much against her will, troublesome servant. DOR. TOORE."

From the Rev. Mr. RICHARD OLD*.

"SIR, *Ch. Ch. Oxon, Jan.* 13, 1686.

"The Common-Prayer-Books, and Explications of the Church Catechism, which I bestowed as your gift on the children in St. Peter's parish, according to your orders transmitted to me by Dr. Hickman, were acknowledged by their parents with such affectionate expressions of gratitude towards you, for that addition to your greater bounty, annually dispensed to your Lecturer on their behalf, and for their benefit; that I esteemed myself obliged bound to return theirs, together with my own most humble thanks to you, for the continuance of your generous charity to them, and most obliging favours to myself. I have found so good effects of it on the children themselves, in an apparent forwardness, and ingenuous emulation who shall give the most perfect account of the Catechism before the Congregation, and in bringing their books with them to Church, and repeating distinctly the responses throughout the whole Divine Service, as emboldens me to solicit your farther charity to be bestowed on Bibles, or what other good practical books of Christianity you shall please particularly to appoint, for those who are more adult; and on Explications of the Church Catechism and Common-Prayer-Books, as before, for the younger sort who want them. If you shall be pleased by any hand to send me your commission for this purpose, I will faithfully and punctually observe your instructions. I will go on to do my best endeavour to establish that people in a sound belief of the Articles of the Christian Religion; and to prevail on them to shew the sincerity of their faith, by a sober, righteous, and godly conversation.

"That God would be pleased long to continue you in health and prosperity, as a most eminent instrument of his glory, and great public good to this Church and Kingdom; and hereafter reward your labours and charity with eternal happiness in the life to come, shall ever be the hearty prayer of

"Your faithful and most humble servant, RICHARD OLD."

"SIR, *Christ Church, Oxon, June* 20, 1687.

"I am lately returned to this place, from whence I have been absent for three months, being so long detained in Shropshire, my native country, in adjusting some matters in difference be-

* M. A. 1666; B. D. 1678.

tween myself and a cousin-german, concerning the division of an estate, which has been depending between our respective fathers in vexatious expensive suits at Common-law and in Chancery for the space of more than forty years, but are now brought to a full and perfect end by a reference; and pursuant thereto such deeds of settlement drawn as I hope will establish a perpetual friendship and amity, such as ought to be between so near relations. I took care that this indispensable occasion to solicit my own private affairs should be as little prejudice as possibly might be, to the discharge of my duty at St. Peter's in the Baily, which hath in good measure been performed by the kind assistance of some worthy persons, who were willing, at my request, to do me that office of friendship in the time of my necessary absence. I will now reassume that employment, and faithfully discharge that trust you have been pleased to repose in me, according to my former solemn promises made to you, so as not to be in arrear for any part of that duty to which I am obliged. Together with my salary for the quarter ending at Christmas, transmitted to me by Dr. Hickman, I received forty shillings as your charity, to be bestowed in Explications of the Church Catechism as formerly, among such children as appeared to deserve encouragement. Since that I had by letter from Dr. Hickman an indefinite commission from you to bestow money in Bibles and Common-Prayer-books which I will speedily execute, according to my best discretion, of which, and also how your former charity hath been disposed of, you shall receive a punctual account from, Sir, your most humble and most obliged servant, R. Old."

From James Lane, Viscount Lanesborough *.

"Dearest Master, *Dublin, Feb.* 5, 1687-8.

"Having so honest a gentleman's hands to convey this by, I could not fail of letting you know, who commanded it, that my journey was very prosperous, for I left my wife safe and well

* Eldest son and heir of Sir George Lane, of Tuske, in the county of Roscommon, Knight and Baronet, Principal Secretary of State in Ireland and Privy Counsellor to King Charles II. (who created him Viscount Lanesborough), Clerk of the Star-Chamber, Keeper of the Records in Bemingham's Tower, and Secretary at War; who married, first, in 1644, Dorcas, second daughter of Sir Anthony Brabazan; and (that Lady dying in 1673) secondly, Lady Frances Sackville, first daughter of Richard Earl of Dorset. Dying Dec. 14, 1683, he was succeeded by his son James (the scholar of Busby), who was born Dec. 7, 1646; and married, in 1676, Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Compton, and grand-daughter of Spencer second Earl of Northampon. This was the "sober Lanesborough," whom Pope celebrates as "dancing in the gout" at an advanced age, and long after his legs were disabled by that malady. At the death of Prince George of Denmark he demanded an audience of the Queen, to advise her to preserve her health, and dispel her grief, by Dancing.—Dying without issue in 1724, the title became extinct; but it was conferred in 1728 on Brindley Butler, second Baron of Newton Butler; whose son, Humphrey, was created Earl of Lanesborough in 1756.

at

at her aunt Cope's; and am, God be praised, got into this kingdom myself so likewise. I had a calm sea, and but 12 hours in passing it. I am sure I am beholden to your prayers, which no doubt attend me, and which God will hear for me if my sins prevent them not. My Saviour's touch could staunch the poor widow's issue, and may he, I beg, so touch my heart, that all loathsome issues that so naturally flow thence may immediately stop. He has said, and I believe, he will not leave one that desires his divine assistance comfortless, but find us a way to escape the snares of the devil; and magnify himself in our weakness, while he plucks us like brands out of the fire. I often reflect how that, under God, it is to your reiterated lessons I owe that I am really convinced that in reason I should, and therefore desire still to do what is pleasing to my Creator, let evil be never so present or tempting to me; but, dear Master, pray that I get the victory over my body, and spend the rest of my pilgrimage to the glory of the God into whose eternal kingdom I would be received. I can say nothing as to this Kingdom but what all sides own and lament, the extreme poverty which is come on it, and which daily threatens to increase. Where I myself have a 1000*l.* due, I cannot by any means get 100*l.* nor indeed is it in the power of the tenant, by any industry, to make money of what the country produces. It is a strange alteration since I was last in this country, which really I did not believe, nor can any one that does not see it; but that we are sure God, who feeds the ravens, will, if we first seek the kingdom of Heaven, take care of us. Many, that had very plentiful fortunes, might want bread, if this fall of traffic and deserting of traders proceed much farther, or do not mend.

"Dearest Master, I cannot but remember, with all the grateful thoughts imaginable, the kind expressions you used to me at parting. While I live, I shall study to deserve your esteem, since without any previous merit, you have ever been more like a father than master, in a continued series of doing kindnesses, affectionately, frequently to me from my infancy, that I can safely say it is my own fault I excel not most; and owing to your instructions that I am not hurried by my passions to herd among the worst of men. I am sorry I have spent now above half the age of a man useless to myself and others. Dear Master, put me into any method of doing good; and sure for the rest of my days, with God's assistance, and for his sake, and yours, if any thing in heaven or earth can oblige, I will steadily and constantly pursue it, that I may not render all your care in my education useless, by losing that immortal crown to which you taught me early that I should steer, robbing yourself of your sleep often, to inform me for my own good; for which I shall ever love and obey you, dearest Master, who am,

"Your most dutiful and affectionate scholar and servant,

LANESBOROUGH."

From

From the Rev. Thomas Severne*.

"My ever honoured Master, *Worcester, Oct.* 21, 1689.

"Understanding by the Public Letters that you are chosen a Member of the Convocation, I thought it incumbent on me, in point of duty, to acquaint you that I have had the vanity to frame an Act of Parliament for reducing the two styles into one, by forbidding Leap-years till the year 1736, whereby in the year 1832 the styles will be the same. I showed it my cousin Sommers, and withal this inclosed paper, who seemed to approve of it. He is their Majesties' Solicitor, and pens the Acts. The first part of the paper belongs wholly to the Houses of Parliament, for regulating the year; the two latter is to pass the House of Convocation; and the latter of them most proper for yourself, it being a point of criticism in the Greek language; all which you may either neglect or approve. I thought it my duty to submit it to your judgment, and acquaint you therewith.

"I have, ever since I left my Lord Bridgeman (being forced by my occasions here upon my father's death), and brought my dear pupil his son unto your care, never been at London, but I have waited upon you; and have had the ill luck to come when you were from home. I live here upon a small *viaticum*, delight myself in variety of studies, but left off penning Sermons, which I found was weariness of the flesh, and indeed did pine me away, although I ever came off with approbation, I thank God; and I had my Lord's promise of any thing that should fall in his gift; but my Lady was too near, and had a wife ready to pin upon me, which life I was ever much averse to. I intend to wait upon you whenever I come to London; and if you shall condescend so far as to be inclinable to know more particulars of so inferior a person, I shall gladly let you further know them. You may pardon me if I subscribe myself under the title which you once gave in one of the letters you vouchsafed to send me, and I have ever since been proud of, your 'first beloved scholar,' Thomas Severne.

"Lord! how I tremble to send this to you! I see you have me in awe still, and ever will."

* This venerable Divine, son of John Severne, of Bradway, Worcestershire, who had been one of Dr. Busby's earliest scholars, was elected from Westminster to Christ Church in 1638; where he took the degree of M. A.; and was some time Tutor. He died at Worcester, and was buried in the Cathedral, with the following epitaph:

"Sacrum Manibus Thomæ Severne,
quem nascentem vidit Vigorniensis Regio,
Primis Literarum Elementis Westmonasterium imbuit,
Inter Alumnos et Ornamenta sua Ædes Christi recensuit,
Jamque Artibus, et Artium Insignibus decorum,
in lucem Literariam Oxonium protulit.
Ingenium illi a naturâ varium, solidumque,
omnium disciplinarum capax, omnibus excultum,
sed, cum indole et eruditione, notitiâ et usu rerum,
pronum illi ad honores pateret iter, privatus vivere et latere maluit.
Sic demum in patriâ interque suos, erudito consenuit otio,
prudens qui turbis studia, et usum vitæ, pompæ prætulit.
Tandem cœlebs et pœnè octogenarius lubens fato cessit
sexto die Octobris, A. D. 1698."

Rev.

Rev. Thos. Browne * to James Compton, Esq.

"Sir, *Great Parndon, Jan.* 25, 1711-12.

"You will be pleased to pardon the trouble of this letter, and give me leave to intreat a favour of you, if it stand with your convenience, in behalf of this gentleman, son of Sir Christopher Hatton, Bart. in Cambridgeshire, from whom he brought a letter lately to my Lord of London, recommending him to his Lordship's favour at the last Ordination, but his Lordship being then indisposed, directed him to wait upon the Bishop of Winchester, by whom he was ordained. Since the Ordination he has been with me at my house near Harlow, and has heard of the vacancy of a small benefice in my Lord of London's gift in this County, but within eight or nine miles of Cambridge, which might be a convenience to a Fellow of a College, as he is of ours, though not desirable to another person, the value of it being about 40*l. per annum*, and no more, as we understand. This encourages him to presume to offer himself to his Lordship's favour, if his Lordship has not yet disposed of it; and I hope his father's character and worth being so well known to his Lordship may effectually recommend him, and plead my excuse for this presumption in begging the favour of your interest with his Lordship to promote his success. His qualifications for such a charge, as a man of very good reputation for learning and virtue, I have so far known him in St. John's College to be a very competent witness of; and have no more but to request of you to present my own very humble duty to my Lord of London, and to give me leave to subscribe myself, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, Tho. Browne."

"Dear Sir, *Oct.* 27, 1720.

"Your readiness to shew me a kindness in your favour to my nephew, encourages me, you see, to presume upon your friendship; and I must own that whatever interest I have in any friend in St. John's, I think myself obliged to use it in behalf of the honourable bearer of this letter, who has done our College the honour (in which I value myself for being instrumental) to make himself, as well as his son, a Member of it. I need not acquaint you with his character, which I doubt not you have from our good Master, to whom he has been so long known to be a steady and zealous promoter of the true interest of the Church and Religion. As Mr. Prior has been pleased to set the College at liberty from their engagements to him, I hope Mr. Annesley may be so happy as to have the accession of their votes, to complete the good interest he has in King's and other Colleges; and as I am obliged to wish his success for the Church's as well as the University's sake, I hope that will be a sufficient apology for the trouble you have of this letter from, dear Sir, &c. Tho. Browne."

* The Rev. Thomas Browne was by purchase Lord of the Manor of Passemers, in Great Parndon, Essex. He was author of "Miracles above and contrary to Nature; being an answer to a Preface to a Translation of Spinoza's 'Tractatus Theologico-politicus;' and of two Latin Sermons, containing a Defence of the Ordinations of the Church of England; also of "The Nag's Head Fable confuted," &c.

Dr.

Dr James Keith to the Rev. Valentine Nalson*.

"Rev. and dear Sir, *London, May* 29, 1718.

"I had the favour of yours of the 12th of May, and also of your former of April 7th, to which I think I gave no answer, and therefore shall begin with it now. I agree with you that a translation of the 'Instruction Chrétienne pour les Jeunes Gens' would be very proper to accompany the 'Moien Court,' with its 'Apology;' and that the 'Brieve Instruction de P. la C.' might be made useful also to the well-disposed who are unacquainted with the internal way; adding Blosius's† 'Meditation on the Passions' to it. When, therefore, it shall please Providence to give you time and facility, pray fail not to undertake them, leaving it to our Div. L. M. to find an opportunity of printing them, for the benefit of his poor creatures. I cease not to remember you as He enables me, humbly beseeching him to perfect his work, and accomplish his holy will in you. Pray also for me and us all, that the love wherewith He hath loved us may be in us, and He in us.

"I here send you a short letter, wrote with our dear M.'s own hand. If there be any word, or sentence, which you cannot read, I will explain it to you, having a copy of it by me. I send you also the four pages which are wanting in Pord. The Bookseller chose to tear them out of another book, rather than to be at the trouble of copying them as I desired him. I took it for granted that they were wanting in the book itself, and not in the Preface, which is a piece of absurd incoherent jargon, very unworthy of the enlightened Author.

"As to your question, whether the image of the ever-blessed Trinity, represented to his Spirit, be the very essential and immutable representation thereof, so as always to appear the same, to all the blessed Spirits, to all eternity, and never otherwise? I think, with all humility, it is what neither can nor ought to be asserted; for, supposing the Author to have been perfectly sincere, and to have really seen that all-glorious Image in Spirit, in the very manner as he represents it, without even the intermediate concurrence of an angelic power; yet, it being at most but a representation, *ad extrà*, it would be great presumption to affirm that the All-powerful and Essential Wisdom cannot or will not manifest itself according to its holy will and pleasure, in various forms and manners, in the infinite sallies of love, joy, and beauty, for the delight and entertainment of the blessed to all eternity; *Una enim est et multiplex, omnia potest, et in se permanens omnia innovat,* as the Author of the 'Book of Wisdom' speaks —I have all the Author's Works in MS. in 3 vols. 4to, with a large Preliminary Treatise concerning them by the Author of 'Fides & Ratio collatæ.' It is the only copy extant in English;

* Of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1702; M. A. 1711. He was Rector of St. Michael's, Coney Street, York; and died March 30, 1728.

† Ludovici Blosii, Abbatis Lætiensis, Opera Pia & Spiritualia," were published at Paris, 1615, 4to.

and

and therefore the more care is to be taken of it. About four years ago it was printed in High Dutch. It is a very extraordinary work in many respects, and the Preliminary Treatise no less curious and valuable than the rest; but the English is bad, and wants much to be amended. I have not yet been able to find A. B.'s 'Apology' for you, nor the right Venice Treacle. When I meet with any that is truly good, I will not fail to send you some.

"With great sincerity, I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. J. KEITH."

"REV. AND DEAR SIR, *Devonshire Street, Sept.* 2, 1718.

"I have these two months delayed writing to you, in hopes of being able to give you an account of V. P.'s *Posthuma* being come to hand. Though they are not yet come, for the reason I shall give you presently, yet an affair which has lately happened, and which will not be disagreeable to you, obliges me to give you this trouble.

"You may remember I once told you of a Legacy left some years since by a charitable lady, for publishing religious and spiritual books. The will, because it had not been duly executed according to Law, was brought into Chancery, where it has ever since remained; but at last, after one half at least of the sum left for pious uses was taken away, the matter is come to an issue, and we find that something considerable will be set apart for the above-mentioned purpose. Now our friend Mr. Hoare*, who is one of the Trustees, has more than once talked of the subject with me, and withal prayed me to give his service to you, and request you to consider of what books or treatises you judge most proper to be published first, as most universally useful. He would have them such as are most adapted to vulgar capacities. I mentioned to him '*Blosius's* Meditations' for one, which I have of yours; but it is too small to go about alone. There are several in English might be re-printed, being scarce and hardly known but to a few; others translated out of Latin and French. But the difficulty here will be to find proper hands, who have leisure and inclination; and, which is most of all, who are not unacquainted with the spirit of those illuminated Authors. In the mean time your thoughts of the whole matter will be acceptable.

"The worthy Baron's paper, which you have so earnestly desired to see, is put up with the Posthumous Works, and I hope will come safe at last. The parcel has lain at the Hague ever since the middle of June, through the negligence and mistake of the booksellers. It was not directed as I desired, to me, but to Mr. Isaac Vaillant, who, being come hither about a week before, knew nothing of it; and, though at my desire he writ again and again for that parcel, was still answered that they had none of it, till at last, opening all they had received from Amsterdam, they found it. Now he is returned to the Hague I hope I may expect it in a few weeks.

"Your most faithful humble servant, J. KEITH."

* Henry Hoare, Esq. the eminent and benevolent banker in Fleet-street.

"REV.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR, *Oct.* 15, 1718.

"I have long since been intending to give you the trouble of a few lines; but, having nothing that was urgent in point of time, I was always inclined to put it off till I should be able to give you some good account of 'Macarius*.' Now then I can tell you that it is entirely finished, and that the translation, I hope, as well as the paper and letter, will not be unacceptable. It makes a pretty large book of near 500 pages, and therefore the charge of printing it is considerable; however, the bookseller is willing to dispose of it to subscribers and other booksellers at the very lowest price he can, which he says is 3*s.* 6*d.* in quires, and 5*s.* bound in the shop. You may remember I undertook for 50 of them, 20 of which you had hopes of disposing of amongst your friends and acquaintance. Please then to let me know whether you can still put off that number, and when and how they must be sent to you.

"I must also let you know that Mr. Vaillant has now received *Les Justifications de N. M. en* 3 *vols.* The price bound is 7*s.* 6*d.*; and, indeed, reasonable enough, for they are much larger than the Life. I am sure you will like them, for they are wonderfully well done; and not without a very extraordinary assistance. In a word, it is the best common-place book of that kind I ever saw. What remains now are only the 'Poesies Spirituelles,' which are in the press.

"I sent, as I promised, your request to the B. of Metternich by one of our common friends in Holland, concerning the papers you know, and hope for a favourable answer. What he said in return to mine was, that the B. being gone from Ratisbon to Vienna, where he supposed he should stay some time, an answer could not be expected speedily.

"I remain always, Reverend and dear Sir,

"Your most faithful humble servant, J. KEITH."

"REV. SIR,

"Your kind letter of the 30th past, with the bill for 14*s.* 3*d.* came to me in due time. I received the money of Mr. Jennings, and immediately paid it to the bookseller. I have ordered Mr. Vaillant to send the other books you want this evening. They are, 'Les Œuvres Spirituelles de M. de C.' in 2 vols.; 'Fides & Ratio collatæ;' and 'S. Macarii Homiliæ,' &c. Ed. Parisii, 1526. This is the fullest and best Edition we have, though not so correct as I could wish; and, besides, the Greek character is very small. I desired him to send them all in quires, and at the lowest price. As for 'Theologia Germanica,' I have enquired at Bateman's in Little Britain, and several other the most likely places, but cannot find it. However, I will still be enquiring for it in my walks.

* A celebrated Hermit of the Fourth Century, and said to be a disciple of St. Anthony. He passed sixty years in a Monastery in Mount Secta, dividing his time between prayer and manual labour. He died about the year 394. Fifty Homilies in Greek have been attributed to him.

"You

"You will be exceedingly pleased with the 'Œuvres Spirituelles.' They are indeed beautiful, and fine beyond expression, and some of them, were they published in English, might be very useful to many, and especially to pave the way for receiving and tasting those of N. M. which to me are far more excellent, as coming more immediately from the fountain, and having and deriving more life in them. The Life, I hope, will be speedily put to the press, without consulting the French friends any further about it.

"I am, in the sincerest manner, my dear and Reverend Sir,
"Your most obedient humble servant, J. KEITH."

Rev. J. SLATER to Mrs. WILLIAMS*.

Chatteris, Nov. 5, 1719.

"It is unfortunate, Madam, that the coarseness of this day should discourage me from waiting upon you at Dodington. I had made all preparations for it. The inclosed paper shews what my business was; and is nothing else but a draught from Mr. Snell's own hand (in his letter to me) of the Proposals I mentioned to you when I had the happiness to see you last. I have put them into such a form as you find them here, that either by your own, or Mr. Cole's† hands, you might send as short an answer to each particular as you shall think fit; and that you might not be so much at a loss about the 1st article, as when we discoursed of it last, I can acquaint you from Mr. Snell himself, that he complies so far with the reasons offered me by Mr. Cole for extending the limits of the year 1719 to the eve of Lady-day next, that, if you fix the 24th of March next for the expiration of it, in respect of any dues that can accrue to you on account of his grant of the whole tithes of that year to your use, he will rest satisfied with it, though the view of such compliance be more immediately to facilitate your interest in the herbage-compositions, which was the point Mr. Cole very peaceably judged to be only necessary to be obtained: but I do not find Mr. Snell averse to yield to it in respect of all other perquisites too; and if you think you can make him a compliment in return to that, without detriment to the herbage-rights, that may be as you please. I am glad that point was so candidly yielded by him.

"As to the 2d article:—*An account in writing of, &c.* it is a little frivolous (under the rose) I must needs say; but I perceive the good gentleman has it much at heart. A little inventory of useful papers, books, parish-memoirs, or records, giving light to the constitution, rights, and methods of preceding Rectors, or the like, is what he may be fond of, finding himself landed in a *terra incognita* (it is easy Latin), where he must be King. If such a survey and catalogue of profitable rubbish can commodiously be made, I should advise the doing of it, to satisfy the

* Mother of Dr. Philip Williams; of whom see pp. 394, 411.
† See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 549.

curious;

curious; though the readiness to deliver up all (except a single one, or two or three, which must be of present use, and one particularly which you desire a transcript of at least) might be a large equivalent for such a list of them; only the two or three excepted ones being notified to him, with the reasons of their being detained only for a short time; but still the entire list, I do conceive, would gratify most of all, the time being stated when all should freely and faithfully be delivered up to him.

"The 3d article I promise myself you will answer in the affirmative, without any great demur.

"And the 4th and last you have (as I remember) satisfied me in, and I believe the same will satisfy the gentleman concerned: —That he may have free liberty to peruse or look over this year's accompts with the parishioners, as far as they go on, if he finds it of present use to him, and assigns a reasonable time for it; and when perfected shall take a copy of the whole, if he desires it, leaving only the original draught with you (or a copy only, as I think Mr. Cole seemed once to hint to me), till such time as you shall have cleared the dues that arise from it.

"Thus tedious, Madam, I am forced to be, for want of interview, which I greatly hoped to day. If you can annex a short answer to the four Articles in the scrap of paper I have drawn them on, it would be seasonable, against Mr. Snell's return from Cambridge, which will be to-morrow, when he has partly promised to call on me. Some answer I must beg to bear witness of my not forgetting the concern. My imperfect representation may make it hard, and the straitness of manner too; but you must impute it to a cordial zeal of serving friends in, dear Madam,

"Your most obliged friend and humble servant, J. Slater."

To the Rev. Philip Williams*.

"Dear Sir, *Brentwood, Oct.* 29, 1724.

"I made a hard promise, at parting with the good lady your mother at Ely, that I would write to her, though I pretty well knew I should have little or nothing to say; yet I have blotted half a sheet (you see) for her, and inclosed it here to you; for so you desired I would do. I am the better pleased it should pass through your hands, that your eye might pass over it too. I have not had the happiness of much conversation with the excellent lady for some time past, and therefore know the less of the present state of her mind. I have sent a few general good wishes, and unexceptionable (I hope) as well as unprofitable admonitions to her, and desire you should look them over, and as you judge the conveniency or inconveniency of them for her use, suppress or convey them to her, with service and devoirs from the hand that sends them. I have longed a great while for some intelligence from my peculiar friend at Chatteris; at last he has sent me a very welcome account of the son and heir that God

* See before, p. 394.

has

has blessed him withal, and that the family is well, which is the utmost of my desires; and all the rest is old affection, and customary civility and love from him, which I take very kindly, and rejoice to read so ingeniously expressed.

"I met with the afflicting news of the worthy Master's misadventures in town, being at London very lately myself. Divine pity signalize itself in his comfort and relief! I thank you for many civilities to me at Cambridge, and must intrust you to do the like for me to the worthy Dr. Edmundson, and my obliging friends Mr. Newcome, whom greet affectionately, dear Sir, in my name, with thanks, service, and cordial respect for their generous favours to me at my last short residence in the town. I wish the happiness of such agreeable interviews with my friends as oft as Providence and my crazy age will allow. Till Spring draws nearer, my hopes will run but low. I still have infirmity in my right leg, which makes me move too little, though allows me to visit within the parish bounds, and the grievance small. Health and happiness to you, dear Sir, Summer and Winter, in every season, and for numerous years, is the hearty wish of

"Your assured friend and humble servant, J. SLATER."

Letters to the Rev. Dr. ROBERT MOSS, Dean of ELY.

From the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM STANLEY *.

"SIR, *Hadham, July* 3, 1725.

"I received the favour of yours, dated June 26, and thank you for it. I am certain that I am now really but two years behind-hand with my rent to your Church this last Midsummer; but indeed my sons generally paid my rent for me; and because of my going to London always in July, I sent my rent to them in June, and I believe they paid it before Midsummer, that is, before it was due, and so perhaps your receiver took it as paid for the year before, which might be the occasion of the mistake. As to my fine, I assure you *bona fide* that I never made one farthing more than 20*l. per annum* of the tithes, and I pay you 20*l. per annum*; so that when I paid you last time 20*l.* for the fine, I paid 20*l.* above one year's clear value. If you must have one quarter more, I must submit to it. When you come to Gilston, I hope you will tell me where I must wait on your Registrar to renew after Michaelmas.

"I should have written to you yesterday by Mr. Exton, my son's curate here. He went hence yesterday morning or the

* Of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1661; Fellow of Bene't College, 1669; M. A. there 1690; Master, 1694; D. D. 1697. He was successively Rector of Raine-Parva, Essex, St. Mary Magdalen, Fish-street, London, and Much Hadham, Herts; a Prebendary, and afterwards Canon Residentiary, in St. Paul's Cathedral; Archbdeacon of London; Clerk of the Closet to Queen Mary; and Dean of St. Asaph. He was the author of many valuable works; and died Oct. 9, 1731, in his 85th year. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 394.

night

night before for Ely, to thank your Bishop for the Living of Codicote, which the Bishop was so kind as to send and proffer to him, but he never told me of the Living, or of his going to Ely, else I should have written to you by him, and have returned thanks to the Bishop for his kindness to the Church; but now I must desire you to be so kind as to return mine and son's thanks to the Bishop for his kindness to Mr. Exton.

"I can assure him that he hath here behaved himself very well for about three years that I think he hath been with us; is very sober, studious, diligent, and good-natured, so that our parishioners love him very much, and are sorry for his leaving us. He lodgeth indeed in the town; but he dines with me on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and all holydays, for then he or one of us read prayers in the Church, so that I have reason to know him well; and indeed he hath carried himself not only unblameably but commendably, so that he doth deserve encouragement. I wish the living had been better for him. If any of the Brethren who are of my acquaintance be with you, I pray present my service to them. I wish you could spur up Dr. Alix to publish his father's papers. I wish I could see something done in it before I die. I am very sorry that you and Mrs. Mosse are no better than you express. I hope Hertfordshire air and quiet will do good to you both. I cannot hope to see you at Ely this year; but as soon as you come to Gilston, I hope to wait on you. I heartily wish you good health and much happiness. I am, Sir,

"Your faithful humble servant, WILL. STANLEY."

From the Rev. THOMAS CLAYTON*.

"DEAR WORTHY SIR, *Norwich, June* 25, 1727.

"When I opened your last kind letter, I was very much rejoiced upon a double account: first, from the pleasure I proposed to myself in the reading it (of which I was not disappointed), and then to find you had strength to hold out to such an entertaining length. I was glad to see that the weaknesses you complain of have not affected your hand or head, and I am well assured your friendly heart will always hold whole and sound.

"I should have answered yours sooner, but that for a good while I could not tell whether you were at London, or at your Living. I was informed several times that you were got to Cambridge, and then that report was contradicted; but upon enquiry I was told that you were certainly come to a house near the backside of our College, where I wish you a long and comfortable abode, and you have the prayers of all your friends here to the

* Of Christ College, Cambridge; B. A. 1690; M. A. 1694. He was Official of the Archdeaconry of Norwich; had the Rectory of St. Michael at Pleas in that City, with the Rectory of Colney united, 54 years; published two single Sermons; and died March 18, 1743, æt. 80. See his Epitaph in Blomefield, 4to. vol. IV. p. 328.

same

same purpose. I take this opportunity of writing by Dr. Ellis, who is going to spend some few days with his friends at Cambridge.

"As to those little offices of friendship which you are pleased to mention, and to magnify, I can only say that it always was, and I am sure always will be a great pleasure to me, to be any ways serviceable to you, or any that belong to you. Your nephew that is with us here is I imagine your nearest care and concern at present; and by what I hear he well deserves it, and I pray God ye may prove great comforts to each other. As to the observation of the hazards (as the world goes) of a University education, I am much of the same sentiment. There is such a general neglect in forming the minds of the youth aright, and so much poison daily thrown into those fountains of piety and learning, that no wonder if the infection spreads, without the help of proper and effectual antidotes. It was a melancholy story of this kind which we had lately from Caius College, which I am the more sorry for because they were Norfolk lads that were concerned. These things are discouraging to parents and relations of those who are designed for University learning, and more especially for the Ministry; but we may observe the world under such a general corruption of principles and manners, that very little security can be expected in any calling or employment of youth not being tainted with them. I know it has been looked upon as a weakness and want of knowledge to complain of the times being worse than those before; and there may be some reason for it, because it is often injudiciously done, but certainly it is true in fact, and I think the causes of it are visible and plain to any observing person. When such bold and impious books appear barefaced to the world without any public censure, and the Convocation is set forth to the Nation either as an insignificant body of men, or that the matters they are more immediately concerned for, are not of such moment as to be regarded, I should think and hope that they will be suffered to meet at the next Parliament, and that their behaviour may be such as to retrieve their antient authority and esteem.

"If such pestilent books are suffered to go on without any animadversion from those who are the nearest concerned, and the great check to vice and wickedness from great and bright examples daily decline, how can we retain any comfortable thoughts of the safety even of Christianity itself in these parts. The remarks you make upon the book you mention are so agreeable to my sentiments, that I have nothing to add to them. I would not willingly see so many answers to it as were to 'Grounds and Reasons.' Archdeacon Gurdon tells me the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry is resolved to answer it: he will be the more careful not to lay open to him. Since he is so rude and unmannerly in his treatment of him, he is an adversary that ought to have no advantages given him, being so ready to catch them.

"I was mightily pleased with Rogers's* Preface, as also with the

* Dr. John Rogers, Vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 355.

following

following Discourses. He has a happy way of reasoning, by setting forth his arguments in so close and yet clear a manner. As to his management of that topick relating to miracles, I cannot see but that his method and his proofs are just and good, as far as the nature of that kind of evidence will allow; but the title of his book, *viz.* 'The Necessity of a Divine Revelation,' may, some think, raise such objections as are not easily taken off; but God's ways are not as our ways, nor his thoughts as our thoughts.

"I have not room to add any more, but I shall reserve that I had to say to another time. I cannot pass by my thoughts of your having taken both a kind and prudent method for the setting young Mr. Moss into the world, to put some of the labouring oar upon the father. You can ease him when you please.

"I have a great mind to give myself the pleasure of seeing you for two or three days; but I am very indifferent at such long journies, but it will go hard if I do not endeavour it.

"I am, with my hearty wishes, your old faithful friend,

T. Clayton."

From the Rev. Dr. Clement Tookie *.

"Mr. Dean, *Chippenham, July* 5, 1726.

"I was extremely rejoiced at the receipt of your favour on Sunday evening, by which I could believe you in a much better state of health than when I saw you and heard from you last. Indeed I am ashamed I did not write as I had purposed; but my Lord's coming into the country, and some affairs which that occasioned, and my wife's being brought to bed, after a previous illness, and the worst time she ever had, prevented me. After this short but true apology, I shall be more particular in giving you account of matters. Upon my receiving your former favour of June 11, I went on Monday morning to Ely as you desired, ordered some things relating to the ornaments, staid till the Cambridge gentlemen came, saw them at supper, and then I returned to Chippenham, because my wife being not quite well in the morning when I left her, I thought it was but kind to see if she did not grow worse, but I found her better, and was at Ely again next morning before seven. Dr. Knight's little objection was, that the cushions should have had a border of damask underneath, of such width as that the serge should not have been seen between the head of the carpet and the heads of the cushions, which seems to me a new contrivance, and to every body else. From any body else I heard no objection, but all was approved, even the alteration of the seats, contrary to the endeavours to prepossess the absent members against it. The desk before us, on which our cushions are laid, is covered with the old damask. The ladies' desks are covered with the

* Of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1701; M. A. 1708; LL. D. (Com. Reg.) 1728. He was some time second Master of St. Paul's school, and published a Sermon at a School Feast, 1717; Vicar of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, Rector of Worlington, Suffolk, and Prebendary of Ely, 1723-4. He died in June 1748; and was buried at Chippenham.

scarlet

scarlet serge; the Vicar's desk, with the blue curtain, which hangs down to hide their cupboards; and the desk for women in the seat before the Vicar's, covered with the same blue.

"Dr. Ashton* and all liked the contrivance for kneeling in the ladies' seats so well, that he (Dr. Ashton) thought it would be mighty well to have ours in the same manner, which would be much more commodious than dirty stumbling-blocks of basses. I ordered that in the ladies' seats as a specimen, intending that (if approved, as I find they are) our own and the other women's seats should have been after the same manner; but somebody, not being acquainted with the whole of my intention, had not patience, and so has ordered a long form, covered with baize and stuffed, to be put into the other women's seats. It is troublesome, I believe; but, as it is their own ordering, I hope they will be pleased to like it. The corner cushions, *viz.* that next to the Bishop's, and that next to yours, were drawn into a very aukward shape, and they must be altered; but I think we have taylors in Ely ingenious enough to pursue directions to make them right. Mr. Robins did assure me that he packed up all the cushions. If the upholsterer has lost one, who should pay for it?

"As to the books, there were none when we came to Church; so that what number you please to order, would it be amiss if the binder lettered on the side the number of the stalls? Quartos would do for the ladies' desks.

"The 15th, when the gentlemen went to Chapel, I went to Chippenham; for my Lord came hither that day to dinner, so that it was proper for me to be ready to wait on him at his first coming down; and I thought I might be spared, for we had dispatched as much business as had offered, and I do not hear of any thing that came after I came away: but of this I doubt not but some friend has given you an account, for I know not of any thing that passed afterwards, and perhaps shall not till next Christmas, for very few pass from Ely hither for diversion, as was usual when it was dry between Ely and Soham, though it is practicable with a coach.

"Of our fourteen children, the eleventh now living is a boy, and a stout one at present he is. I think of nothing more to be added, but that my sincere wishes attend you that we may meet at Ely, and see how commodious and fine and suitable the seats and ornaments are. When I came hither, I found that the Litany-desk had been ordered out of the Choir, as what raised vapours, and gave offence to some of the gentlemen; and therefore I did not presume to order its being shortened or covered; not but it may be as well set aside, but I would not have removed it without yours and our brethren's approbation; and, I am apt to think, had any but themselves signified its being totally removed, and that the Litany was as well said or sung in their seats, they would not have been so well pleased. It is no sort of uneasiness to me, but what often makes me smile, to think how we and all such

* Dr. Charles Ashton, Prebendary of Ely from 1701 till his death in March 1752, æt. 89. See "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 15.

Bodies are led: the long-standers, who know best the usages, as having been long upon the spot, have a right to do as they please; and most people comply with customs they are told of, being unwilling to find fault, or incur censure; or if those long-standers make any alterations they are wise and are talked up. Thus they order in, and order out; they recommend, and discommend; they are happy, and so are we.

"Well, I hope good Mr. Dean will excuse this tedious epistle, which is chiefly to tell you how the ladies are accommodated, and that there are twenty to one on the side of the alterations and ornaments. I believe you will be pleased when you see them: I am sure I shall be pleased could I see you there. I am sure nobody wishes your health more sincerely; and I am sure in every way possible to shew my respects to you, and no one can be more ready. I beg leave to subscribe, Reverend Sir,

"Your obliged and obedient humble servant, CLEM. TOOKIE."

From CHARLES CLARKE*, Esq.

"REV. SIR,

"By the inclosed Act of Parliament, you will see that you are appointed a Trustee for the poor Vicars. The Archbishop and the Bishop of Ely have had a great deal of trouble to revive this Charity, for the benefit of the persons concerned.

"The short state of it is this:—Archbishop Tenison and Bishop Patrick placed 2,400*l.* with fifteen trustees, for the benefit of ten poor Vicars of the Diocese of Canterbury, and ten of Ely; and they received the benefit of it till the year 1713; and since that, by one accident or other, nothing has been done. Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury, is the only surviving Trustee, and has never acted; therefore application is made to Parliament, and by this Act a new Trust was created, as you will see. The first step which the Archbishop and the Bishop of Ely would take is, to secure the principal sum in the manner proposed by this consent, which is necessary by that part of the Act which I have marked. With the remainder they will pay all charges and all arrears to the Vicars entitled by virtue of former appointments.

"As to Mr. Hammond's mortgage, it is a very old one, and a very good one. The thing is very much approved by the Archbishop and the Bishop of Ely, and has been communicated to most of the Trustees who are in town, who approve of it too.

"I hope, Sir, you will think it very proper, and will sign your consent. Mr. Kent, who is Mr. Hammond's bailiff, will call on you for it, and will carry it to the rest of the Trustees who are in or about Cambridge. I beg you will please to give him the Act too, to shew the rest; and when I come into the country, which will be with my Lord as soon as this is over, I will wait upon you with one.

"My Lord and Mrs. Clarke join in kind respects to yourself and Mrs. Moss, with, good Sir, &c. CHARLES CLARKE."

* Steward of the Courts of the Dean and Chapter of Ely. In 1743 he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer; and died in 1751.

From

From the Rev. Joshua Smith *.

"Honoured Sir, *Guildhall Coffee-house, May* 4, 1727.

"I hope you got safe to Cambridge †, and already find the benefit of change of air. Mr. Bosvile, the Churchwarden of St. Lawrence's, came to me this day to acquaint me that, being to quit his office, he is desirous to pay off the Lecturers as far as his money will go. He intends to pay you 80*l.*, and desires to know to whom you will direct it to be paid. If you please to write to me by the next post to signify your pleasure (for he seems to be in haste and wants to make up his accounts) I will carefully transmit your orders to him; and chearfully embrace every opportunity of approving myself,

"Your most obliged, obedient servant, Josh. Smith."

"Sir, *Aldermanbury, May* 9, 1727.

"I waited yesterday on Mr. Bosvile, who, upon searching the Parish-book, found that eighty pounds were due to you on Our Lady-day last. He paid me the money, but requests a receipt under your own hand in the subjoined form; because it must be pasted into the Parish Book of accompts: 'Received of Mr. John Bosvile, Churchwarden of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, and St. Lawrence Jewry, the sum of Eighty pounds, being the Tuesday Lecturer's salary for two years, at Our Lady-day in the year 1727; I say received by me ——.'

"Mr. Bosvile (who had a brother formerly of St. John's in Cambridge) is so obliging to the Lecturers, that he has taken up 200*l.* on the Parish account at 5*l. per cent.* interest, to discharge the arrears that are due to them; for which they are very much obliged to him, since for some years past it has been the custom to apply the Preacher's money to other Parish uses.

"You may draw upon me when you please, the sooner the better; for I have more care upon me for a friend's money, than for my own. I rest, with the most sincere respects,

"Your most obliged, obedient servant, Josh. Smith."

"Sir, *Aug.* 26, 1727.

"The favour of yours was very acceptable to me; and would have been much more so if, to the good state of health you apprized me of, I had received the like satisfaction as to the strength and service of your limbs. The very day after the receipt of yours, I waited upon Deputy Patten, the Church-wardens, and about half a dozen more of the Chiefs of the Parish; returning your thanks for favours received, and signifying your intention of resigning the Lecture at Michaelmas next. This I did without making the least point to myself; or so much as intimating the honour I should esteem it, to bear any the least relation to the Parish. The following evening, some of the young

* Of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1693; M.A. 1698; and incorporated at Oxford, 1699. He published an Assize Sermon in 1706, "The Divine Faith the only Security of the People;" and was Dean Moss's Assistant as Lecturer at St. Lawrence Jewry.

† Whither he had removed on account of his health; see before, p. 288.

Governors

Governors in Milk-street summoned about twenty of their companions to meet at the Paul's Head Tavern, where they unanimously agreed to make a compliment of the Lecture to Dr. Sherlock; being determined to support the credit of the Parish by the choice of some person of dignity and distinction. Some few days after, they waited on Mr. Dean; who was pleased to beg some further time to consider of it; so that the affair for the present is at a stand.

"Dr. Waterland, I hear, is the next person they intend to apply to, who in all likelihood will accept the offer. I heartily thank you, good Sir, for your kind disposition towards me; and, in a waking sense of the many favours experienced for many years past, do think myself obliged to offer up my prayers to God for you, for such a measure of health and strength as may render the remainder of your days at least tolerably comfortable, and afford you the convenience of preserving and improving that good frame of spirit, which may chearfully carry you through this life, to the possession of a better. These are the sincere acknowledgements and hearty desires of

"Your most obliged and obedient servant, JOSH. SMITH."

"HONOURED SIR, *Guildhall Coffee-house, Oct.* 3, 1727.

"Yesterday morning Dr. Waterland sent a letter to excuse his acceptance of the Lecture; upon which some of my friends thought that a free tender of it would be made to me. But the great Grasper * has transform'd himself into a Serpent, and by his wiliness is very likely to gain his point. You must know, Sir, that this morning Mr. Shorey† was spirited up to be a candidate, and great application was made to procure him votes. At the same time Mr. Pritchard sent printed tickets all over the Parish, some of which were delivered upon the Exchange. By this means, the Parish was thrown into confusion. The Managers of the scheme met at the Baptist's Head; and about six this evening sent to acquaint me 'that the two candidates would give up their interest if I would; and that, to preserve the peace of the Parish the Electors were agreed to make a tender of the Lecture to Dr. Marshall.' I returned for answer, 'that I had no votes to give up, having never requested any: that I should think it an honour to serve the Parish as Lecturer, and be obliged to such gentlemen as would favour me with their interest.'

"To-morrow is the election-day, which I wait for with a great deal of indifference; having from the first determined to avoid canvassing, and leave it entirely to themselves, to give or not give, as they thought fit. It is some pleasure to me in the reflection that I attended the Church duly whilst put in trust with it, having preached fifty-two Tuesdays running, and left the congregation in no declining condition. Be pleased to accept of the service of your most obliged and obedient servant, J. SMITH."

* Dr. Nathaniel Marshall, Rector of St. Vedast, &c.

† The Rev. William Shorey, M. A. is styled "*Rector* of St. Lawrence Jewry" in Cook's Preacher's Assistant.

"WORTHY

"WORTHY SIR, *London, Nov.* 2, 1727.

"You had much sooner heard from me, had I been able to communicate any thing to you worthy your acceptance. As to the money due from St. Lawrence, I have twice made application to Mr. Miers (a noted Attorney in King-street, and Clerk of the Vestry), who is well disposed to your service; and he frankly assures me, that the Parish is very poor at this time, though in expectance of shortly receiving some money from one of their improved estates. Sir William Billers, Alderman, is Upper Churchwarden at this time; but leaves the administration of his office to a servant of his, from whom nothing is to be had. Mr. Rogers in Milk-street, whom I well know, comes on Head-officer at Our Lady-day, and I am in good hope of procuring the money by his means. As to any application to be made to Mr. L. Hill, it is at present unseasonable: for he is much out of order, and confined to his chamber, on account of the misfortune of his second son's being lately married to a Stage-player of no name and reputation. When I shall be able to gain any information with regard to the Exhibition you desire, you shall hear further from

"Your most obliged and devoted servant, JOSH. SMITH."

"HONOURED SIR, *London, March* 5, 1727-8.

"I should with pleasure have been beforehand with you, and prevented you the trouble of writing to me, could I have given a better account of the Skinners than at present I am able to do. Immediately after the favour of yours, about October last, I waited on Mr. Parker, who acknowledged 'that he had heard from you with regard to an Exhibition from his Company, and declared that he knew of none that were vacant, or were likely to be; because the condition of them is such, that the persons in possession do receive the profits till they are otherwise reasonably provided for; that he had laboured about a year and half ago to procure one for a poor man's son at Mitcham, and had the good fortune to succeed.' On Sunday last I dined with him at his son-in-law's Mr. Grubb (who is very much broke, and goes but little abroad, and took occasion to tell him 'that I was lately informed of Dr. Shipper's being a solicitor for the next Exhibition, in favour of the son of the late Dr. Welton*; and desired to know whether he knew of any vacancy.' He answered 'No, and that no notice had been given to the Company of any.'

"There is no money to be expected from the present Churchwardens of St. Lawrence. I intend to solicit those that succeed at Easter; and hope, by the help of Mr. Miers, the Clerk of the Vestry, shortly to procure it. Your friends in town are very inquisitive after your state of health, and full of their good wishes to you. I rest your most obedient servant, JOSH. SMITH."

* Richard Welton, of Caius College, Cambridge; B. A. 1691; M. A. 1695; D. D. 1708. He was presented to the Rectory of St. Mary, Whitechapel, in 1697; was eminent among the Nonjurors; and, Nov. 10, 1717, the Doctor, with his congregation, consisting of about 250 persons, were surprized by the Civil Power; and most of them, refusing the oath, were ordered to be prosecuted. See "Literary Anecdotes," vol VII. p. 459.

Extracts

Extracts from Letters of Dr. Charles Moss*.

"Good Sir, *Hull, April* 15, 1716.

"In answer to your most kind and very pleasant letter, I am sorry that the melancholy alteration in my small family obliges me to send you one full of sadness, grief, and affliction; one that I fear, will move your pity to a degree that cannot be easy to yourself; I could write it with tears, that our dearest child by being taken into the other world, has carried away the great comfort, delight, and expectation of her unhappy parents. The languishing condition that she has been in ever since we came to Hull, gave me continual fear of her being to live either a very short, or a very unhealthy life. The fever left her for some days, after which she was seized with convulsions, which found her weak, and left her weaker: after two days interval, they seized her more violently on Sunday last, and continued by very strong fits with short respites upon her for 24 hours, when she expired. The sweet good-nature and prodigious observation of the child, with the beauty of action that set off her half infancy, made her the subject of general admiration. Every body almost of fashion was kind in their enquiries after her, and sorry for her danger, and concerned for her death; to whom every good quality seemed better and greater than perhaps it was; and they think the world robbed of something perfect in its kind. The little of temper and philosophy that I am master of, submits entirely to the force of a passion, never yet so much exercised; and I wish my wife may not be long under the power of it, as she is now; so as to make her forget every thing, but what cannot be remembered without cruelty to herself. She has wanted due rest for almost this three weeks. We are preparing for the funeral for to-morrow, which, in the smallest manner to be imagined, will cost me eight pounds, or a trifle under, the manner of funerals being prodigiously expensive here †.

"Your most affectionate and humble servants, Ch. & F. Moss."

"Good Sir, *Hull, Jan.* 5, 1724-5.

"When I answered your last, leaving you under a depresssion of spirits (a trouble at any time great enough), I still hoped that your spirits would rescue themselves, and suggest as well as support a better presage concerning your state while mortal; much less could I think that the engine‡ by which the fatal point is thrown to distance could be looked on by you as one fitted to push the contrary way. In hopes therefore that this great tormentor, which has played much longer on multitudes for their preservation, may (if at all) do now so for yours. I beg you, Sir, to receive its approaches, with the same hopes; the last fit, though smart, soon ended with safety and some advantage to you;

* A Physician at Hull, and the youngest of three Brothers of the Dean of Ely.—The few Extracts here given from a large mass of this good man's Letters, if not very interesting in a literary point of view, are extremely affecting, and shew the goodness of heart possessed by both the Brothers, and the benevolence of the Dean.

† What would a modern Undertaker say to this enormous charge?

‡ The gout. See before, pp. 288, 419.

and

and it is odds if you have so disastrous a one as the preceding. May our common Maker conduct the fit you now apprehend to that end, and preserve life, and all that can make it valuable to you! It were to be wished that your poor Brother's fortune in the world had contributed any thing to the happiness of your life. His sincere wishes were for the advancement of it, more than his drift was at, or prospect of his own. To make a comparison of the burden of life now upon us is harder to do justly than my good Brother ought at present to take the trouble upon himself to do; I fear you have, and am well convinced at present, the greatest hardship within your own person. My infirmities, as they are much the same in kind (with some cruel additions), seem to be eager to overtake yours in degree. Are you a cripple? I can but just halt. I have been, most truly since my answer to you, lame in my breast, staked in a manner through it, at the same time that my foot was swelled and pained, and ancle weakened with the gout. The latter is now gone, and has yielded to the other, which keeps me in an evening as safe as if I were locked in a box, and hinders me from rising till ten in the morning, or near at present, when business, which was but show, called me out before in my bad circumstances. It demands me to a very little better purpose now.

"The latter part of your letter, which is beautifully connected with the first, shall make a renewed impression, as I intend frequently to open it whilst I live. I intend very shortly to shew my sense of its excellence to you. It had been done already, but that distemper, weakness; and almost a necessity to lay down in the dirt, before I got home in the evening, hindered me. God return in effect all your kind wishes and prayers, for me and my wife, to you and my sister.

"Your affectionate brother and humble servant, CH. MOSS."

"GOOD SIR, *May* 25, 1725.

"If you could get your teazing Enemy to confine his altercations to elegance and verse, though he would find himself worsted by the change of his weapon, it would be better for him. Your correction of him that way, by stings and lashes, would hurt him less, if not have a good effect upon him, than he does himself by fruitless efforts of rage and scandal. I wish you peace, though he be at war with himself and you; and upon very ticklish terms with all mankind, as I imagine.

"Ben Ibbot is dropt, immediately after a new attachment to the world, and a fresh encouragement to live. The people here, seeing some ill-manners in Clark's book, and being covetous of keeping that excellency to themselves, and incapable of seeing any thing else in it, rail at him immoderately. I do not know how to trust him with your compliments; it will swell him dangerously. Your affectionate brother, CHARLES MOSS."

"GOOD SIR, *Dec.* 13, 1726.

"I am glad that the ruffian-like foot-pad has not made a second assault on you: if he should, I hope you will give him as quick

quick a repulse as you lately did, and as little to your damage. It is a great pleasure to me that you can look this weather in the face; they that have no complaints to make in it are fit to be spectators, if not actors, in Figg's Amphitheatre. It is far from allowable for me to venture out to-morrow: something sharper than the weather, and keener than the gout (if possible), sends me forth, if I have power to get out. My business is exceeding little at present; but, to keep even the face of business, I am obliged to appear.

"I pray God send you all the support and courage, or as little need of any extraordinary degree of the latter, as can be. I wish the roads and distance would let you come as easily to Hull as Cambridge. With an easy fortune, it is one of the best places in England to winter at. Have you determined for Cambridge the first mild and practicable season? You only say you have dropped the journey.

"Our new and great Neighbours are exceedingly civil. At his Christening supper, the most elegant, and in the finest service of plate that I ever saw, he extolled Hull above all the places that he ever knew. He drank your health, spoke mightily well of Brother Sam: same when with Sir William; and his Lady is equally civil to my poor wife. God send you strength, liveliness, and all manner of happiness. I am, good Sir, your most sincerely affectionate Brother, and obliged humble servant, CH. MOSS."

"GOOD SIR, *Jan.* 13, 1726-7.

"The goodness of your last I cannot sufficiently acknowledge, as it shews your care extends itself to securing me the port towards which our whole course is to be directed; and whilst you are so seriously steady in your own, it is kind to put me in mind of the errors of mine, and caution me against the final and only dreadful shipwreck. I should say with truth, that thoughts like these very good ones of yours are far from being strangers to my mind. They frequently return, and I will do what I can to invite and fix them to a settled abode upon it. I am frequently endeavouring to correct my reckoning; but the tempestuous life I am in permits me not to do it with exactness or certainty; besides that my natural inclinations and propensions are (as common) very near borderers on vice itself, and that by inveterate habit they make ready excursions beyond their allowed limits. My growing infirmities increase the difficulty of governing those passions in whose ill directions our virtue is lost. My indigence, by which I mean my bare difficult and laborious subsistence, as it increases my infirmities, and that way weakens still more either my moral or my Christian guard, has temptations peculiar to itself; and innumerable provocations attending of quitting the strict rule.

"The contention with others for their just dues, even for the wages that they have earned with the sweat of their brow and the peril of their health, is forced frequently upon folks of my condition, as it is now upon me in the case of a debt scandalously withheld

withheld. Being, though very ill, at an entertainment, which civility engaged me to be at, the very night that I received your kind letter—a part of what I expected was rudely and insultingly offered, with a condition that I should entertain that company in which I then was at my own house. Upon my modestly refusing to take my own upon imposed conditions, or a part of it for the whole, I was persecuted with abuses, insults, and menaces; which, though the whole company blamed in the very rich and very vile aggressor, yet they equally remarked and despised my inability to help myself. Such trials are too great for the patience of any but improved Philosophers and Christians, especially when in some kind or other as evident injustice is played upon us people of low life, as often as a powerful knave or fool has a mind to make sport of us.—This is no reason why I should not consider my later end; but a strong motive to it; nor can I avoid doing it when I consider the heaviness of the present stage; but it is a hindrance to doing it sedately and constantly when my attention is thus divided. Your preaching was very good, very becoming you; and the reasonableness and necessity of what you recommend attested by my own conscience. I have reason therefore to thank you for it, as I most sincerely do.

"We return your excellent wish and prayer upon you and my sister, hoping that in each particular it may take place effectually upon you; nor shall I omit my constant prayers for the increase of your strength, the prolonging your life with comfort, the supporting your hopes, the raising of your prospect, and, after all, the abundant and unshaken felicity which you are too wise and good to seek for here.

"I bring home a very oppressive and heavy fit of the asthma this evening. Since my mentioning this state of my health at the beginning of this letter, a little and very little business is the cause of my not returning an answer till this post. I am, Sir, your affectionate Brother, and most humble servant, CHARLES MOSS."

"GOOD SIR, *Hull, Jan.* 31, 1726-7.

"My merry and insolent oppressor I had the consolation to make ashamed of his folly, as I since learn; and have put myself in a hopeful way of getting justice from him, and two others, as rich and insolent, but not quite so absurd as he, who are joined with him in the same trust. We sat late in company that night: every body drank but I (who was indulged); and the fit which I brought in was in a good measure spent before we broke up: but no greater enemy still than ill hours to the health of mortal man.

"I have a great opinion that you will have a better state of health. A Spring fit of the gout, let it come regularly, will spend itself, or run its course; but yours, falling into the Winter before, and meeting unusual checks, it was protracted till Nature made a new and imperfect push in the Spring, before the fit was clean off. The unusual heat of the last Summer took your spirits faster off than they could be recruited; all which, I very much hope, will happen quite otherwise now. I am, &c. C. Moss."

"GOOD

"Good Sir, *Hull, Aug.* 8, 1727.

"I wish you a great deal of enjoyment and health in your purchased habitation, which, though it is dear, I doubt not but you find your account in it.

"St. Sepulchre's Church I take to be between Trumpington-street and Castle-street. I wish you and my sister all the satisfaction and advantages that you propose. I was owning to you that with time and pains I made myself master of most of the difficulties in Neoportus*; but, if my memory does not fail me, there were some passages in the Preface, prose, which retained their obscurity after my endeavours to clear them up. When I sent that Edition to you, I had a Neoportus of a former impression, wanting a great deal of that which you have; but the Preface was, if I remember, the same with one of yours. I have lately lost it very unaccountably, and believe it stolen from me. A Scotchman, that comes out of Essex to Summer here, as he says, for his health partly out of humanity, and a little out of curiosity, I asked him to see me, which he did at a time that I had brought the candid Neoportus down amongst other books in use, thinking some time or other to cast an eye upon some of the remarkable places. On reading yours, I looked for him, and miss him, after the most diligent search that I can make. I would have strove to make him confess his mind, though in vain, as formerly. I think there I could not bring the construction to bear, though his meaning was to be guessed. I question whether he will reveal his beauties more to the lover who laid unlawful hands upon him. This is the reason that I cannot send you the success of my review. Wishing your new dwelling may add to your life, and the delight of it, I am, Sir, your most obliged and humble servant, and affectionate Brother, Charles Moss."

Sir John Thorold†, Bart. to the Rev. J. Jones‡.

"Dear Sir, *Kensington Gravel-pits, June* 24, 1742.

"Not having heard from you for some considerable time, I take the liberty of enquiring after your welfare, and whether my last letter came safe to your hands.

"If it be indisposition which occasions your silence, I pray God to remove that impediment. Your health will certainly be esteemed a blessing by your parishioners. May the merciful and most holy God either restore or continue it to you as he shall please! In hopes of being favoured with a line or two from you very speedily, I remain, dear Sir,

"Your affectionate friend, John Thorold."

* "Carolo Secundo Votum candidum—Vivat Rex, Per M. Neoportum, 1665," 4to.

† See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 691.

‡ Ibid. vol. I. p. 637; vol. VII. p. 206.

Mr.

Mr. G. Coningesby* to the Rev. Ch. Godwyn†.

" Dear Sir, *Bodenham, Aug.* 30, 1743.

" I am heartily obliged to you for that little of your company you charitably afforded me, and am glad you got safe to Oxford.

" I have lately talked with my cousin Philips about the passage in Hudibras, Part III. canto 1, line 1137. The General of the Cavaliers was Randal Egerton, and lies buried in Weston Abbey. At the siege of Picton Castle in Pembrokeshire he proposed a conference with the Governor and owner of it, Sir Erasmus Philips, for which end a ladder was reared to a window of the Castle, which Egerton ascended; and, desiring Philips to thrust himself a little farther out of the window for the convenience of a closer conference, he seized him, and made him descend the ladder with him. If this account be true, as I believe it is, my cousin Philips having been formerly shewed the very window, I know not how to reconcile it with what I have since met with under Buck's view of Picton Castle, where are these words: 'It was garrisoned by Sir Richard Philipps for King Charles I. in the Civil Wars, and held out a long siege.' This matter deserves a further enquiry. I am, with proper services to all friends,

" Your sincere friend and humble servant, G. Coningesby."

The Rev. Dr. Knowler‡ to the Rev. John Lewis§.

" Rev. Sir, *Wentworth-house, June* 15, 1734.

" Though I have been much hurried since I saw you, yet I have not forgot your commands; which were, to send you the titles and conclusions of St. Cyprian and Tully. I have turned over both these books, and referred the account of Tully to a separate sheet, being unwilling you should lose any part of the beauty of my countryman Caxton by an unskilful epitome. The book is a large quarto, and the three pieces are bound together, as one would imagine by the exordiums they were designed to be by Caxton himself. Whether they were all printed in the year 1481, I leave you to judge; and shall not pretend to offer any poor remarks I have made on the persons mentioned in his harangues, to one who is so perfect a master of this, as well as every other part of learning.

" My Lord's|| Edition of Cyprian is that of Spire, 1471, folio, omitted by Maittaire, though mentioned by Dr. Cave. There are 76 chapters in all, most of them Epistles, though some not St. Cyprian's, as has been clearly proved by the more modern Editors. I shall transcribe the first and last of the heads or chapters as mentioned in the table prefixed, to give you a notion how they are printed, in case the book has not fell into your hands:

* Of St. Mary Hall, Oxford; M. A. 1717; B. and D. D. 1731.

† Of Baliol College, Oxford; see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. pp. 408, 418; and vol. VIII. p. 224.

‡ See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 192; vol. VII. p. 219.

§ See before in this volume, p. 165.

|| Thomas Wentworth, created Baron Malton in 1728, Earl of Malton in 1734. He succeeded to the Barony of Rockingham in 1745; was created Marquis of Rockingham in 1746; and died in 1750.

'Tabula

'Tabula super Epistolas Cipriani.
Cecilius Ciprianus ad Cornelium, de Confessione ep'la p'ma
de revelatione capitis sancti Johannis Baptiste.'

"In the first is plainly erased after Cornelian some word, perhaps *fratrem*, and so in the title of the Epistle in its proper place in the body of the book; I know not for what reason, since it is repeated in the Epistle itself, which begins, 'Yprianus Cornelio *fratri* salutem, cognovimus,' &c. the initial letter is omitted quite through; and I suppose the intent of it was that it might be added by the hand, and illuminated. The book is not paged, nor is there so much as the mark of the sheet, a, b, c, at the bottom, as is used now for the sake of the binders; but at the end of all is this sentence, unintelligible to me:

'Loquitur lector ad vindelinum spirensem artificem qui
Epistolas Beati Cipriani reddit in lucem
M. CCCCLXXI.'

"Whether it should be Loquitor, and the meaning, an invitation to the reader to send for the book to Vindelinus's own shop, I know not; indeed I cannot tell what to make of it. This very different from what you shewed me at Margate. I doubt not but your candour and kindness in particular to me will overlook the many blots and blurs I have made in this epistle, which I have neither time or leisure to transcribe.

"Perhaps it may not be amiss to acquaint you that the gentlemen of this County are resolved to vindicate their just rights by petition in Parliament, against the incroachments of those many false votes given at the late Election in favour of Sir Miles Stapylton, and very probably at the importunity of his friends, notwithstanding their banner displayed '*Liberty and Property*' No Excise!' I am your obliged nephew, WM. KNOWLER."

WILLIAM LAUDER* to Dr. MEAD.

"HONOURED SIR, *Piccadilly, April* 9, 1751.

"As I have a very uncommon esteem for your judgment, learning, and probity; so it gives me infinite uneasiness to understand that I have incurred your displeasure by my late offence. But allow me to assure your Honour (though I have not adventured to give this reason in my printed Letter addressed to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as not being willing to be the Author of any public disturbance) that my offence proceeded from no design to impose upon the publick, as no one ever had a better cause than mine, even when stript of all adventitious assistance; but rather from a well-meaning zeal to undeceive mankind, in a very curious particular, relating to a book, concerning the true

* From the autograph communicated by the Rev. Dr. Lort; by whom it is thus indorsed: "Original Letter of William Lauder, 1751. His Recantation to Dr. Mead."—Inclosed in the Letter was Lauder's original receipt of *2s. 6d.* from Dr. Mead, for the first subscription.

See several particulars of Lauder in the passages referred to in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 222, 612.

Author

Author, wherof much noise has been made in the world, by disclosing a master-piece of fraud and forgery committed by Milton against the memory of King Charles the First, which very few persons seem to be acquainted with.

" The story is as follows, and is extremely well vouched:

" We are credibly informed by the Rev. Mr. Birch (in his Appendix to the ' Life of Milton,' prefixed to a late Edition of that Author's Political Works) that Milton, in order to blast the reputation of King Charles the First, the undoubted Author of a book entitled, ' Eikon Basilike,' stole a prayer out of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, and obliged the Printer of the King's book, under severe penalties and threatenings, to subjoin it to his Majesty's performance, and then made a hideous outcry against his own action, as committed by the King, merely to create a jealousy, as was observed just now, that, if his Majesty was not the Author of the prayers in that Treatise, he was far less the Author of the Treatise itself; which thing is believed by thousands to this day, solely on the credit of Milton's affirmation, when he was the architect of the imposture himself!

" As Milton therefore has acquired immense reputation by publising a Poem, in composing whereof he derived great assistance from the writings of others; and as the King has been denied the credit he had a just title to from a work he seems to have composed without any assistance from others; so I imagined I could not either requite Milton's action against the King more properly, or give people a juster idea of the nature of it, than by transcribing his worthy pattern, that mankind might see the odiousness of that action in Milton, which they were so forward to condemn in me; which they would never have been so sensible of, had not I acted so by him, as it is natural for people to be more affected where they are interested themselves, than where they are not concerned, and with present things more than with things long since past, and out of their reach.

" Now, if Milton's forgery against the King, a character in dignity far superior to his own, should pass uncensured, and be reputed devoid of malignity, as it seems to be amongst his admirers (Milton being reckoned a man of a fair character), why should the same action be deemed so criminal in me? And if it is culpable in me, as all the world has judged, and as I admit, it is also equally culpable in Milton, or more so, as he was the first trangressor; and as I only acted by Milton, in retaliation of his having acted so by the King; the fairness of which procedure against Milton (though I pretend not thereby quite to exculpate myself) is sufficiently justified by the approved maxim of the poet:

' Sua quisque exempla debet æquo animo pati.'

" I declare therefore sincerely that had not Milton acted so by the King, as I am convinced in my conscience he did, and for which we have indisputable evidence given us, I would have submitted to any punishment sooner than either have offered such violence to truth, put such an imposition on the publick, or attempted to blast Milton's reputation by a falsehood.

" On

"On this topick I was at first resolved to defend myself, had I not been advised to the contrary, as it was easy to foresee the disturbance such a method might be apt to produce betwixt the admirers and enemies of the English poet, both which your honour well knows are very numerous in this kingdom; to prevent which I chose rather to derive the whole blame upon myself, than by disclosing Milton's forgery against the King, become the author of any public disturbance, by sowing the seeds of jealousy betwixt, or administering fuel to inflame the animosity of contending parties.

"As for the interpolations, whereby not above twenty or thirty lines at most of Milton were affected, notwithstanding the hideous outcry that has been raised against me on account of them, greater perhaps than if I had denied or ridiculed the doctrine of the Trinity, I hope I have it in my power to replace them twenty-fold, which I am resolved shortly to do, to the conviction, I trust, of all persons of judgment, candour, and learning; for some persons there are in the world whom I know it is impossible to convince.

"As my offence, therefore, is attended with such favourable circumstances, and appears plainly to have been occasioned rather from an honest, though it may be an imprudent zeal to disabuse mankind with regard to their ignorance of a curious particular in History, as also to vindicate the character of a much injured Prince with relation to private property, and assert his title to a performance, which by an unfair contrivance of Milton has been hitherto by thousands adjudged to another, than from any malicious or sinistrous design of imposing on the publick in general; so I hope your honour's usual candour and goodness will pardon my offence, and honour me once more with your favour and patronage, which, God willing, I shall take care never to forfeit again by any miscarriage whatever.

"I am, with great respect and esteem, honoured Sir, your most obedient, most obliged, and most humble servant, Wm. Lauder.

'Beati Misericordes! Quoniam,' &c."

*** The original Proposals for this fraudulent attempt of Lauder being now a literary curiosity, a copy of them is given:

"Proposals for printing, by subscription, 'Hugonis Grotii Adamus Exsul, Tragœdia:' with an English Version, and the lines imitated from it by Milton subjoined to the pages. By William Lauder, A. M.

"I. The paper is to be the same with that of these Proposals, and the print the same with the Specimen annexed.

"II. Each Subscriber is to pay 5*s*. one half at the time of subscribing, and the other on the delivery of the book in sheets.

"III. The work shall be printed off with all convenient speed.

"Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. Davidson, in the Poultry; Mr. Vaillant, in the Strand; Mr. Cave, at St. John's Gate; and by the Editor.

"It

"It is now more than half a century since the 'Paradise Lost,' having broke through the cloud with which the unpopularity of its author for a time obscured it, has attracted the general admiration of mankind, who have endeavoured to compensate the error of their first neglect by lavish praises and boundless veneration. There seems to have arisen a contest among men of genius and literature, who should most advance its honour, or best distinguish its beauties. Some have revised Editions, others have published Commentaries, and all have endeavoured to make their particular studies in some degree subservient to this general emulation.

"Among the inquiries to which this ardour of criticism has naturally given occasion, none is more obscure in itself, or more worthy of rational curiosity, than a retrospection of the progress of this mighty genius in the construction of his work, a view of the fabric gradually rising, perhaps from small beginnings, till its foundation rests in the centre, and its turrets sparkle in the skies; to trace back the structure through all its varieties to the simplicity of its first plan, to find what was first projected, whence the scheme was taken, how it was improved, by what assistance it was executed, and from what stores the materials were collected; whether its founder dug them from the quarries of nature, or demolished other buildings to embellish his own.

"This inquiry has been indeed not wholly neglected, nor perhaps prosecuted with the care and diligence that it deserves. Several critics have offered their conjectures, but none have much endeavoured to enforce or ascertain them. Mr. Voltaire tells us, without proof, that the first hint of 'Paradise Lost' was taken from a farce called 'Adamo,' written by a player; Dr. Pearce, that it was derived from an Italian tragedy called 'Il Paradiso perso;' and Mr. Peck, that it was borrowed from a wild Romance. Any of these conjectures may possibly be true; but, as they stand without sufficient proof, it must be granted likewise, that they may all possibly be false, at least they cannot preclude any other opinion, which, without argument, has the same claim to credit, and may perhaps be shewn by resistless evidence to be better founded.

"It is related, by steady and uncontroverted tradition, that the 'Paradise Lost' was at first a tragedy, and therefore amongst tragedies the first hint is properly to be sought. In a manuscript published from Milton's own hand, among a great number of subjects for tragedy, is 'Adam Unparadised,' or 'Adam in Exile;' and this therefore may be justly supposed the embryo of this great poem. As it is observable that all these subjects had been created by others, the manuscript can be supposed nothing more than a memorial or catalogue of plays, which, for some reason, the writer thought worthy of attention. When therefore I had observed that 'Adam in Exile' was among them, I doubted not but, in finding the original of that tragedy, I should disclose the genuine source of 'Paradise Lost.' Nor was my expectation disappointed

appointed; for, having procured the 'Adumus Exsul' of Grotius, I found, or imagined myself to find, the first draught, the *prima stamina* of this wonderful poem. And, as I cannot doubt but the discovery will give the same pleasure to others as to me, I hope the publick will favour this attempt, since the orignal is so scarce, that Gronovius, with all the influence that his learning gives him, was not able to procure me a printed copy, the version that will be added is new and elegant, and the question which this publication tends to illustrate, is, in the highest degree, worthy of general regard."

Rev. Br. Faussett* to Ebenezer Mussell†, Esq.

"Good Sir, *Heppington, March 25, 1763.*

"In return for the favours and civilities I received at Bethnal Green, I have taken the liberty to beg your acceptance of a Fibula Vestiaria, and some beads, all dug up by myself, about a year ago, at Ash in this County. If you think they deserve a place in your very valuable and curious Collection of Antiquities, I shall think myself happy; as, indeed, I shall ever do, if, in consequence of my future searches, I shall be enabled to contribute any thing else worthy of your notice.

"The only merit these Remains pretend to, is, there being undoubtedly Roman, and truly genuine; which circumstances, however, make me prefer them to every thing else in my otherwise trifling collection; and, indeed, even these I can hardly look upon with pleasure, since I saw your inestimable Museum.

"I have also presumed to throw my mite into your Dactylotheca. It is a ring with a small head of the Old Pretender; it is reckoned to be very like, and well done: it has been many years in my family. A little picture of Charles II. which, I suppose, was also formerly set in a ring, bears it company; as also a coin which I look upon to be very curious, and fell into my hands but yesterday. It is an halfpenny of the old gentleman above mentioned, struck in the year 1719, a year before the death of James II. It was found in the pocket of one of the rebels who fell at the battle of Culloden.

* See the third volume of these "Illustrations," p. 556.

† Mr. Mussell was a skilful collector of books and other curiosities. He was in 1721 a considerable purchaser at the sale of John Kemp's famous Museum of Antiquities; and added largely to his collection from the sales of the Earl of Oxford and Dr. Mead. He resided near Aldgate, and had also a house on Bethnal Green. On the demolition of the old City Gates, having purchased the materials of Aldgate, he removed them to his residence at Bethnal Green, and placed them in the front of a building adjacent to his own house, where they still remain; and a good engraving of them, as they now stand, was given by Mr. Malcolm in his "Views round London." Mr. Mussell was elected F. S. A. in 1760; and married, Sept. 9, 1761, Mrs. Sarah Scriven, of Canterbury. I know not the exact time of his death; but his "Curiosities" were sold in 1765, and his Library in a marked Catalogue, by Mr. Robson, in 1782.

simplicity

"If, when you come to put your little room on the top of the stairs to rights, you meet with any thing which you may think unworthy of a place amongst the many great curiosities it contains, I shall think myself greatly obliged to you for it, as I shall also for any duplicates or refuse coins which may chance to come to your hands; and I shall be glad to purchase of you any such as are more valuable, of which you may happen to have duplicates.

"I am sincerely glad to find, by Mr. Gretton, that you are so much better; and hope that the course of physick which you are now in, and the return of warm weather, will perfectly restore your health. I shall think it long till I have the pleasure of seeing you in Kent, and hope you will give me as much of your company at Heppington as you can spare.

"The four uppermost beads in the box are of amber, and on that account are the more rare. I think it proper to mention to you that they are very brittle, that you may handle them accordingly.

"Mrs. Faussett joins me in compliments, best wishes, &c.

"I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant, BRIAN FAUSSETT."

Letters of the Rev. FRANCIS WISE *.

To SAMUEL GALE, Esq.

"SIR, *Bodleian, Sept.* 28, 1723.

"After my hearty thanks to yourself for the trouble you have taken upon you, be pleased to recommend my best services to your brother for his kind intentions to me; and let him know that I am very ready to undertake the publishing of such a collection as he mentions, provided he shall think the poetry worthy of seeing the light, and any way agreeable to the taste of the present age. One difficulty I am afraid we shall meet with, *viz.* that all our pains will scarce be able to furnish out a volume of any considerable bulk. Old Prior Godfrey of Winchester will not pass muster. I am at a loss to know what is become of the poetical works of Alexander Necham; but the least scrap of Joseph of Exeter would be *talento contra non charum.*

"I fancy, if proper application were made to the Literati, our defects might be in a good measure supplied. Mr. Wanley, I believe, might be signally useful upon this occasion.

"I should be glad to have a sight of the poems as soon as conveniently they may be sent down.

"N. Burghers has finished above half the draught of St. Frideswide's shrine, but is stopped for some time by the Almanack.

"My Lord Bathurst has discovered a subterraneous building and tesselated pavement at Cirencester [see Sir Robert Atkins's History.] Mr. Bowles (who sends his service) desires me to ac-

* Of this learned Keeper of the Archives in the Ashmolean Museum some Memoirs will be found in a subsequent page, in a Letter from his very able successor, the Rev. William Huddesford, to Dr. Ducarel.

quaint you with it; and if you have any queries about it, he begs you would write to him; he intending to visit it to-morrow sen'night. With my service to all friends, I am, Sir,

"Your obliged humble servant, FRAN. WISE."

To A. C. DUCAREL, Esq.

"DEAR SIR, *Trinity College, Oct.* 17, 1738.

"Our friend Mr. Vertue, in his last letter to me, informed me that you was glad to hear of my design of publishing a pamphlet about the White Horse, which I formerly mentioned to you; and that you desired to know particularly in what manner you could be serviceable to me in the publication; for which I am very much obliged to you.

"I believe I told you formerly that I discovered the Horse to be a trophy of King Alfred's, set up by him after gaining the battle of Ashdown, in 871. My friends have prevailed with me to draw up a full account of it in writing, which has cost me a good deal of time and pains, and no inconsiderable expence; and my desire is only to make myself whole by the impression, for a bookseller will give me hardly above five guineas for my copy, which will be but a trifle to what I have expended. In my journies into Berkshire and Wiltshire upon this account, it has cost me above 22*l.* and in the drawings which are necessary to illustrate it near 5*l.* more. I have computed the charge of paper and printing, which upon a modest computation will be 20*l.* more, to print a large number; so that the whole will stand me in 50*l.* within a trifle; a sum that will take a long time in raising by sixpences and shillings, for I propose to make it a pamphlet of eighteen-pence price. I have wrote it in English, so that it will be every body's reading; and my friends here give me hopes that, by the assistance of my acquaintance, I may put off seven or eight hundred, which will sufficiently reimburse me. If my circumstances would permit me to be so great a loser, a bookseller should have the advantage, and I would give my friends no trouble; but a private scholar without preferment of any value, you are sensible, cannot afford to be so great a loser by obliging the publick, as I hope to do by this account of the White Horse, and other Antiquities in the neighbourhood of it. Lord Craven has promised to be at the expence of engraving a plate, a view of the Horse; and there is another remarkable drawing of the monument of the Danish King, killed in the battle, which, if I cannot find a Patron for it, the world must go without. I mentioned to Mr. Vertue the Antiquary Society's engraving it for me; but have altered my mind since, and desire to give neither him nor you any trouble in soliciting upon that account.

"What I desire of you is, that you will give me leave to lodge with you two or three hundred copies of the pamphlet, when printed, to be dispersed among such friends and others who will be pleased to encourage the sale of it; for unless I can put off four hundred or more in the Metropolis, I am sensible I must

I must be a loser. I am persuaded that it will have no good effect, without some friend in the Antiquary Society will undertake this trouble for me; and if you will be so good as to do it, I shall be very much obliged to you. If you think it too much, and your affairs will not permit you to do it, I must look out for another.

"My brother desires his service to you, which with mine to all friends, concludes, dear Sir,

"Your obedient humble servant, FRANCIS WISE."

"DEAR SIR, *Trinity College, Nov 2, 1738.*

"I received your very obliging letter just after I had wrote one to Mr. Vertue on Tuesday; but Lord Oxford's being here has hitherto hindered me from returning my thanks, which I hope it will not be too late to desire you to accept. The occasion of my writing to Mr. Vertue was, a report of Lord Craven's being like to die, who, as he promised to be at the expence of the engraving, might possibly leave me in the lurch by his death; and therefore I wrote to stop the engraving. That Lord is in a very bad way, but may hold out six weeks or two months longer, as I have been since informed; and if I could get the engraving finished by that time, I should run no risque. Be so good as to enquire of Mr. Vertue whether he thinks it can be done by that time. It is my misfortune that he has so much business upon his hands at this time, as Lord Oxford informs me he has; but, as mine is a case of extreme necessity, perhaps he may be prevailed with to do it. Till I know this, I must be so rude as to decline accepting your kind offer, for I purpose to defer the publication for a year longer, and stick to my work of Medals, which has been much retarded by this affair of the Horse.

"My friends are uneasy at my putting it off, but œcenomy will not allow me to be at any more expence immediately; and without the plate of the Horse, my Dissertation will be in a manner useless. If Mr. Vertue could forward it, by getting other hands to help him, and do only the nicest part himself, I shall not be uneasy. If I should find encouragement to go on, I shall very readily embrace your offer, and send you an account in my next where I would have it paid. But, whether I proceed or not, I assure you that you may command a draught of the thing you desire (which I have some hopes will be engraved at Dr. Mead's expense); and as soon as Green is at leisure, which will be as soon as the Visitation of the Library is over next week, I will have a copy taken, and send it up to you, with a great deal of pleasure. In the mean time believe me, dear Sir,

"Your obliged humble servant, FRANCIS WISE."

"DEAR SIR, *Wroxton, near Banbury, Dec. 17, 1738.*

"The last sheet of my book* is now printing off; and I find the copy exceeds the number of sheets I at first intended, by a

* "A Letter to Dr. Mead concerning some Antiquities in Berkshire, 1738," 4to.

sheet and a half, which, though it be an additional expence of near 4*l.* to me, yet I do not intend to alter the price, *viz.* 1*s.* 6*d.* I am advised likewise to throw away three guineas or more in advertising it, which, added to the other sums, will make above 58*l.* which I have spent in this affair (without reckoning the plates given me by Lord Craven and Dr. Mead), a sum vastly too great for a private scholar to expend upon a public work. My friends therefore must excuse me if I give them trouble in endeavouring to make myself whole, though indeed I despair of ever doing that; and if I can raise 40*l.* from the sale of the book, I shall be very well content. As you have been so good as to offer me your service in this affair, I will take the liberty of sending up to you 400 copies, which I hope some friends or other will take off your hands by dozens, in order to disperse them more effectually. What cannot be disposed of, must be returned to me again. Perhaps Mr. Beauprè Bell, if you would ask him (for it must not be done in my name), could find some way of disposing of 100 at Cambridge: this would mightily facilitate the dispersion. If they were put into a bookseller's hands there, he might sell them for 2*s.* apiece: but booksellers are persons whom I would not willingly have dealings with; and if Mr. Bell had some friend there to disperse them at 1*s.* 6*d.* I should like it much better. Like other Authors who are prejudiced in favour of their own works, I flatter myself that it will be a pamphlet that will afford entertainment enough, especially to adepts in the study of Antiquity; but there is a necessity for expedition in dispersing the copies, for I am sensible, when the sale of them begins to flag, it will never recover itself, and the remaining copies must become waste paper. But I have great confidence in the zeal and activity of my friends, and therefore shall trouble you with nothing more at present, than that I am, dear Sir,

"Your obliged humble servant, FRANCIS WISE."

"DEAR SIR, *Jan.* 22, 1738-9.

"I have packed up, and shall send this day to Godfrey's, 100 copies, which are all that I shall trouble you with, since you think they will be more than you shall be able to dispose of. I shall make another venture, at the other end of the town, of the same number of copies, but am very doubtful of the success. I am sorry I am not likely to put off a greater number at London, because I had pitched upon that as my chief mart. I hope to dispose of 200 in the Vale of White Horse; but must sell between 600 and 700 to make myself quite whole. My friends seem to be zealous, and I am quite indifferent about the issue. However, I shall not be wanting to myself in pushing the sale to the utmost; and advertising shall be called in as the last resort. I am determined to set fire to the remaining cargo, to prevent its falling into the pirates' hands, for waste paper.

"I have printed a few upon a better sort of paper, as presents for particular friends, and beg your acceptance of one, which I send with the parcel, as likewise one for Mr. West, and another, which

which I must beg you to send to Mortlake to Mr. Anstis. You may be sparing of mentioning the persons to whom I send these presents, because perhaps I may have other friends that I have forgot, who may think themselves slighted; and I would willingly avoid giving offence as much as possible. The thing itself has cost me pains enough, and I need not make myself enemies by it. Wishing you good luck in disposing of your cargo, I am, dear Sir, your obliged and obedient humble servant, F. Wise.

"*Mem.* The price is 2*s.* each copy."

"Dear Sir, *Feb.* 21, 1738-9.

"Not having heard from you lately, I presume to trouble you once more, and to enquire what success you have met with in disposing of the pamphlets. I have had here as good luck as I could well expect from the taste of the place, which you are sensible is not much turned to Antiquities. However, I have disposed of above one hundred; and if I could hear of the same success among my friends who have taken this trouble upon them, I should begin to be pretty easy; though I fear it will be a difficult matter to get off 600, as I at first proposed. However, I still keep my resolution of making a bonfire of the remaining copies, after I have used my utmost efforts for the sale of them. I think it is time to advertise; and if you are of the same opinion, I should be glad to know so much. I beg to hear from you, though I am forced to subscribe abruptly, yours, &c. Fran. Wise."

"Dear Sir, *May* 17, 1739.

"I received your compliments by Mr. Bach, but am sorry we shall be disappointed of your company at Oxford, as you once proposed. You will oblige me if at your leisure you will send me an account of what success you have had in the sale of my pamphlets. I fear it is not so great as my friends gave me hopes of at first. I must own I expected more zeal from some of them, *viz.* Mr. West, Lord Oxford, Lord Craven, &c. neither of whom, as far as I can learn, has put off one copy for me. All my ambition was to put off 600 if possible, which would have reimbursed me all my expences; but I have not sold much above half that number, even supposing yourself to have disposed of 50. The run of the sale is quite over; and this ill success is a sensible mortification, and makes me more out of humour with my performance than perhaps it deserved. I had better let a bookseller have had it at any rate; for now I shall scarce pay for the drawings, printing, and bookbinder's bill, without any hopes of repaying myself my expences in journies, &c. However, I intend to make the book as good a bargain as I can to those who have purchased it, by lessening the number of the copies, and have begun by destroying one large parcel, containing the latter part of the impression, where one of the plates was a little worn, reserving at last one hundred to myself, to give away from time to time among my friends. I now intend to stick close to my work of Medals, and wish I may be able to finish it by the time I once proposed.

"I am, dear Sir, your obliged humble servant, Fran. Wise."

"Dear

"Dear Sir, *Trinity College, June* 18, 1739.

"I received the favour of yours yesterday, and return thanks for your trouble in my affairs; but cannot prevail with myself to recede from my former resolution, by selling the copies at an under-rate to the booksellers. I have reduced the number to a much less compass than you think of, and perhaps may want hereafter some to make presents of to my friends. I should be glad to know what number remains in your hands, and desire you to send them down by Godfrey's waggon, for I will give my friends no further trouble in soliciting to dispose of them. I received a kind letter lately from Lord Craven, who has heard of my being a sufferer by it, desiring to know in what manner he might be serviceable to me, and whether particularly by recommending the pamphlet to the gentlemen in the neighbourhood of the White Horse; so that I expect a call for a good number from that quarter. I cannot say that I have repented much of publishing it; but perhaps may have cause hereafter, if it be true what a friend lately whispered to me, 'that there is a person who has undertaken to answer it, and who sets the antiquity of the Horse much higher than I do.' If he writes like a gentleman and a scholar, I shall be satisfied, though he should prove me to be in the wrong; for I am not bigoted to an opinion in defiance of truth. This piece of news you need not mention as from me. Innys, though he pretended ignorance, knew very well the price, for he had applied before to my Printer; and I could have disposed of a great number upon the same terms to the booksellers of Oxford. Pray be so good, since you will not permit me to wait upon you at Oxford, as to let me hear from you as soon as conveniently you can. In the mean time believe me, dear Sir,

"Your obliged humble humble servant, Fran. Wise."

To Mr. Joseph Ames.

"Sir, *Trinity College, Oxon, Oct.* 9, 1740.

"I received your letter, with another inclosed from Mr. Ducarel, together with your List of Printers enlarged, and which I had received before from Mr. Hunt. I wish I could add any names of Printers to it, or be otherwise assistant to you in your work; but I have consulted my papers, and find nothing but what has been taken notice of before by Dr. Middleton and others; only I think I once met with, in my reading, the name of one of our oldest Printers amongst others, who was said to have set up printing at St. Alban's, and whom at the time of reading I took to be the Schoolmaster; and, if I remember right, it was different from *Hertford,* who I think is the only one mentioned by you. I did not make a memoradum of this; but it was in some English book, and perhaps has not escaped your notice. We give up the point concerning the antiquity of Rufinus; but if you compare the types of that book and 'Ægidius Romanus,' with those of Theodoric Roode, you will find them very different, and of a printer predecessor to Roode at Oxford, and who this should be, unless Frederick Corsellis, I cannot tell. I think there is a gentleman's

man's family of that name, not far from London, which pretends to be derived from the printer; and, if I remember right, is said to have some records or traditions relating to him.

"Mr. Wood* has collected every thing that could be found relating to the origin of Printing with us, and I am not able to add any thing to his account. We have in the Bodleian Library great numbers of old English printed books, which perhaps might contribute something to your design; and I wish your affairs would permit you to come down and consult them, for it will be impossible for another person to say what will be for your purpose, especially if that person should have his hands full of other business at the same time, which is really the case of

"Your most obedient humble servant, FRANCIS WISE."

To A. C. DUCAREL, Esq.

"DEAR SIR, *Nov.* 18, 1742.

"I received both your letters, and am obliged to you for them; but the last containing Mr Birch's calculations is of no use to me. I know the difference of Oxford and London Printing, and it is not a great deal; but when you and I talked about the expences of my pamphlet, I reckoned every thing that it has cost me except my labour, according to the following account:

Journies to such a place - -	Paper - - - - - -
A Limner such a time - -	Printing - - - - - -
The drawings - - - - - -	Bookbinder, stitching,
Engravings - - - - - - -	and marble paper -

"I was forced to make so many journies to the White Horse, that, with travelling with a servant and painter, it cost me near 20*l.* I could have spent as much about the Cross, but thought I should have but little thanks for it; though I believe I could have settled its age and meaning thereby with greater exactness than I have done. But let others pursue the enquiry; it is enough for me that I have shewn the monument. I am, &c. F. WISE."

"DEAR SIR, *Oxon, Jan.* 7, 1742-3.

"I have begun printing my pamphlet† at all adventures, but am like to come to no terms with the booksellers. Fletcher insists upon having the fourth part of the whole price for his profit, and says no bookseller will do it under; but this I shall never submit to. I only propose to reimburse myself the expence I shall be at, and to have a few copies to give away to friends, strangers, and foreigners, who come to visit the University. I have printed but little more than half the number I printed last time, and propose to sell only 300 copies. The whole expence

* Thomas Wood, Mr. Wise's Printer at Oxford.

† "Further Observations on the White Horse, &c. 1742," 4to.—Mr. Wise's first pamphlet was rudely and sillily animadverted upon in "The Impertinence and Imposture of modern Antiquaries displayed," &c. by the Rev. Mr. Asplin, Vicar of Banbury, with a Preface by Mr. Bumpsted, of Upton; to which an able Reply was given by the Rev. George North, Rector of Coddicote, in "An Answer to a scandalous Libel, intituled, "The Impertinence," &c.

that

that I shall have been at when the book is printed will be about two or three and thirty pounds; so that you will see, by dealing with the booksellers, I must be 10*l.* out of pocket. My friends, therefore, I hope, will excuse me, if I give them the trouble of saving me harmless, since the thing was chiefly intended for their entertainment. If yourself and Mr. Vertue, Dr. Jenner, Mr. West, &c. can get off for me about 60 or 70 at your end of the town, I do not fear making myself whole, for I know it will run like wild-fire at Oxford. If each Member of your Society could be prevailed with to take one, this would forward the sale wonderfully. However this be, I hope you will excuse me, if I lodge such a number of copies with you to be disposed of; or, if it be inconvenient for you, I will endeavour to get some other friend. Since I saw you, I have been tormented with returns of the gout and tooth-ache alternately, which has hindered me very much in my business, so that the pamphlet will not be published so soon as I intended. I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. FRANCIS WISE."

"DEAR SIR, *Feb.* 4, 1742-3.

"I received the favour of yours of the 1st instant, and endeavoured immediately to find out what became of Mr. Lydal's books, who died about a year ago in the country. I found Fletcher bought them; but he tells me there was no such book as you mention, only a late Edition of Hudibras in 24mo. 3 vols. I will enquire further when I can learn who was his executor; but I vehemently suspect the Doctor was mis-informed. We had ill luck in the Almanack of our College, Dr. Butler, the then Vice-Chancellor, having been disgusted at something or other, would not let our friend Vertue do it; so that we were but poorly off. The subject is Dr. Bathurst's refusing the mitre, which he is said to have done more than once. Sheldon of Canterbury seems to make him a tender of it: next to him is Adams, Bishop of Limerick: the third, Wright of Litchfield, both Fellows of the College, taken from paintings in the President's lodgings; but all miserably done. The others *ad libitum Pictoris.*

"Mr. Lye's* book will be finished this Spring. Sir Thomas Hanmer's plates are to be drawn off in London under his own inspection. My pamphlet is stitching up with all expedition, and I shall send you two parcels by Godfrey's waggon; in one of the parcels will be inclosed a parcel of 20 for Mr. Willis, who will then be in town, and I suppose you will see him. I shall inclose two or three presents upon a finer paper, which I must beg you to order your servant to deliver. I shall send you only 50, which I hope you will find no great difficulty in disposing of; and this will be the last time I shall trouble my friends with any thing of this sort. With my compliments to all friends, I am, dear Sir,

"Yours, &c. FRANCIS WISE."

* Of the Rev. Edward Lye see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 240, 620.—The work Mr. Wise here notices was the "Etymologicon magnum," of Francis Junius, from a MS. of the Author in the Bodleian Library; to which Mr. Lye prefixed an Anglo-Saxon Grammar.

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Wroxton, Feb.* 13, 1742-3.

"I find that Mr. Willis is detained in the country with rheumatism; I must therefore beg you to send the parcel to him in the country, and pay the carriage, placing it to my account. I suppose his bookseller, or any body almost, knows how to direct a parcel to him. As to advertising, I only go by experience; for if I was to tell you how few of my former pamphlets were sold, except what my friends undertook to dispose of, you would be not a little surprised. It is incredible what mischief the booksellers are capable of doing to an author, by discountenancing the sale of his book. However, as I print without any view to profit, I am not very solicitous about the event, and the zeal of my friends gives me but little doubt of disposing of 300, which was the number printed for sale. I forgot to desire you to give one copy to the Society; and I must beg you to send one to Professor Ward at Gresham, whom I forgot, as a present from me. Excuse this trouble from, Sir,

"Your obliged humble servant, FRANCIS WISE."

"DEAR SIR, *Wroxton, Feb.* 27, 1742-3.

"I am infinitely obliged to you for the trouble you take in my affair, and beg you to excuse my not answering your letter of the 12th, for I had retired from Oxford for a little while to avoid the Critick's din; and since that a College Parsonage has dropped, which has engaged all my time and thoughts. It is the worst in our College's gift; but, I fear, if I do not take it, that I may be confined to a College life many years longer, which at this time of day is not very agreeable to me. I have been inured to ill-fortune all my life-time, which makes me submit to this with the greater patience.

"I am sensible of many neglects that I have been guilty of to friends, and indeed it was impossible to be otherwise. The expence of printing the pamphlet was so very great, that I must have been a sufferer in the highest degree. As my acquaintance is chiefly among Antiquaries, and pretty universal in that respect, I might have given away the whole impression in presents. If Mr. Holmes had occurred to my thoughts at that time, I believe I should have begged his acceptance of one of them; but it is now too late to make any compliments of that sort. I forgot one that I was under more obligations to, *viz.* sir Andrew Fountaine; and if you can conveniently send one to him, I wish it might yet be done. Mr. Willis came lately to Oxford; and though we both want to see each other, yet he contrived to come on a day when he knew I must be necessarily out of town. I should be glad to hear whether he has received his parcel or not. I depend upon your usual good-nature to excuse all this trouble from, dear Sir, your obliged humble servant, FRANCIS WISE."

"DEAR SIR, *March* 10, 1742-3.

"You have had a deal of trouble in my affair, and I shall always own myself infinitely obliged to you for it. I thank you for your congratulations upon my accepting a College Living*, though I question whether the clear income of it is greater than

* Rotherfield Greys in Oxfordshire.

that

that of my Fellowship. However, it releases me from a College life, which at this time of day is not so very agreeable.

"I was desired some time ago by a friend to get him one of our College Almanacks, but could not then procure one amongst all my acquaintance. However, I will try again. I might have had, could I have kept them, an entire set of the Colleges upon the best paper; but I foolishly gave them away to friends who did not know the value of them, and they are now defaced or destroyed. I believe I can serve you in the print of the College Chapel, for the plate is in being, and I believe in my custody. If I can find it, I will secure you one of the Cross. I likewise put Professor Bliss in a way to get you one of the new plates of Pembroke College, by Burghers, dedicated to Bishop Hall, the Master. I believe you never saw it, nor I myself till the other day at the printing-house, where some were drawing off for the College use. I will trouble you with half a score of my former pamphlets, and will send them by the coach to-morrow. I should be glad to truck the remaining copies of my pamphlets with any bookseller in London at a reasonable price, for books which he has and I shall want. I have remaining about an hundred of each pamphlet. If you find any booksellers willing to take them upon those terms, I should be obliged to you if you would send me a list of some of his folios, which you think we may want at Oxford (and we want a great many, God knows, especially of new printed books); and if they are set at a fair price, I will allow him to get something both ways in the truck; I mean both by my books and his own. I have the satisfaction to hear that my last pamphlet is pretty well received by the curious, so that I think a bookseller will run no very great risk in disposing of them. Your obliged humble servant, FRANCIS WISE."

"DEAR SIR, *Trinity College, Nov. 27*, 1750.

"Your last letter bears date a month ago, and I am heartily ashamed of not having answered it sooner. I do not mean to give you much trouble about getting subscriptions; only, if you know of any persons that are willing to take a copy of the book * when printed, I should be glad to know their names as soon as conveniently may be done; for, as I have done more to the book than I designed at first, I believe I shall find some booksellers that deal abroad, who will be willing to come up to the subscription price, or pretty near it. I must be out of pocket by it, but I hope not a great deal; and as to my time and trouble, I never grudged it the publick. I shall have near threescore copper-plates, great and small, in my book, which ought to enhance the price. I am sure it has cost me near 200*l.* in that article. If I sell the copies to a bookseller, the price will consequently be raised to the purchaser near half; and if only 100 copies are sent abroad, I believe the book will still keep up to the bookseller's price. I have done in a manner with my en-

* "Catalogus Nummorum Antiquorum in Sreiniis Bodleianis recondi-torum, cum Commentariis, 1750," fol.

graver,

graver, having only one tail-piece more to be engraved, and hope to have the book out by Lady-day.

"I am obliged to you for literary news, and particularly for your account of Dr. Stukeley's method of treating the gout. I am afraid to venture upon the oils, but shall endeavour to follow the other part of the prescription. I begin to have a little leisure now, being got into the Appendix of my book, and having nothing troublesome upon my hands but the Index, which I reserve for the Christmas holidays; and should be glad to hear what is going forward in the world of learning, and hope at your leisure you will favour with a line, dear Sir, &c. FRANCIS WISE."

"DEAR SIR, *Feb.* 5, 1750-1.

"I am obliged to you for the trouble you have taken about Sir Peter Thompson's Coin, and for setting me right as to the metal, that being my principal enquiry, and what was to determine me whether to ascribe it to Edward III. or his son. The Coin itself is but ill preserved, and I am afraid worse copied; but the unusualness of the type, *viz. the King armed cap-a-pie*, was what induced me to place it in my book. I have not heard from Mr. Ames; and if I do not receive his account by Thursday or Friday this week, it will come too late. You shall have a set of my prints some time hence, though I fear they will add but little ornament to your collection. The expence that I have been at in this work will hardly be believed; and, if I had employed the best hands, would have come to a great deal more. I believe no private scholar will ever undertake such a work, especially under so great discouragements as I have met with. I thank God the work and expence are drawing to a conclusion; and though I must be a sufferer beyond what you or any man can easily imagine, yet I have this satisfaction, to suffer for public spirit, which few have confidence enough to exert in these days. The book is intended chiefly for the reviving of this sort of study among the people of this place; and, if my intention succeeds, that will be my only reward. I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. FRANCIS WISE."

"DEAR SIR, *May* 21, 1751.

"I am almost ashamed to send you this list of the pictures, for I think it is half a crown thrown away. I cannot possibly find time to take one myself, nor indeed to correct all the faults in this, taken by an illiterate Keeper. When I am a little more at leisure, I will put the fellow in a way of getting a regular list made, and printed, with an account of the sizes, the painter's name, and other the like notices, that may give the curious a little more satisfaction.

"I forgot to enquire of you whether the Patent for establishing our Antiquarian Society is in any forwardness. Dr. Rawlinson told me that a demand would be made upon me for two guineas towards it. I must desire you to pay it, when demanded, and I will direct where the rest shall be paid in London. I hope you have got Mr. Dixon's guinea for Dr. Brickenden, and Mr. Edwards's half guinea; and if the other gentlemen would send for their books, I believe I should have no occasion to give you much more trouble. "I have

"I have just thought that, if you pay the remaining money into Mr. Bird's (bookseller) hands in Ave-Maria-Lane, for the use of Mr. Wilmot in Oxford, and send me his receipt at the top of your letter, I can receive it here without farther trouble.

"I beg my compliments to Dr. Jenner, not forgetting both your ladies; and am, dear Sir,

"Your obliged humble servant, FRANCIS WISE."

"DEAR SIR, *Holywell, Oxford, Nov.* 5, 1751.

"I have been absent from Oxford near a fortnight, and had not the pleasure of seeing your letter till yesterday. I received the money by Mr. Mores, and gave him a receipt, and return you my thanks for your trouble. As to the subject of your letter, you must excuse the freedom of a friend, when I advise you not to flatter yourself with being possessed of a gold Saxon coin, for I never yet saw one that I could call such. I have seen several of those small gold pieces you mention; but take them to be all foreign, either Gallic or Gothic, &c. and of an age superior to most of our Saxon Kings. Some that I saw were found in Kent, which induced me formerly to think they were of the Kentish Saxons; but, as that Country lies most commodious for traffick with Gaul, I soon changed my opinion. If you will consult Le Blanc with attention, I believe you will agree with me. As to Mr. Peck's coin, I suppose it to be of the same sort. LETOMON, the monogram on the Reverse, he interprets *Civ. Ebor. Mo.* I will not say (as an old friend of mine did upon the like occasion) that *it will as easily make Antichrist;* but, if I could be really persuaded that it was a Saxon coin, I would rather read it COENVVLF, that we might determine it to some certain Prince. I have studied this point, I believe, as much as any man; and must own that I yet find no reason to think that any of our Saxon Kings struck gold; and think I shall never be convinced of my error, if it is one, till some coin of Offa's in that metal shall be brought to light. My reasons for this are too long to give you here.

"Perhaps you may object to me the gold coin of *Wymund*, or *Wigmund*, a Mercian Prince (for he was the son of a King, though a tributary one), whose name, however, does not occur as a King in any of our Histories, if I remember right. But you may observe how cautiously and gingerly I handle that point in my book, for I did not care to contradict Lord Pembroke's authority; but will tell you, as a friend, that I do not believe the coin belongs to our Wigmund, nor that it was struck in Britain. Perhaps one day or other I may clear up that point, for at present it is a very dark one. As to the coins found in putting down our Town Hall, they were all trifling that I saw. Had there been any of consequence, Saxon or other, I believe I should have heard of them.

"I am, Sir, your obliged and obedient servant, FRANCIS WISE."

"DEAR SIR, *Holywell, Nov.* 10, 1753.

"I received a letter lately from Dr. Stukeley, desiring I would send him the account and draught of Medgley's Fold; I told him that I must refer him to you, having kept no copy of it myself, except

except the very rough drawing, which I have mislaid or destroyed. As I remember, it was not taken by a scale of feet, and therefore will be of no use to him; and he does not seem to know that he has seen it already, for I think you told me you shewed it to him. I find he is very hot upon Caraasius, and says he has already engraved 20 plates. But I wish I could see Richard of Cirencester.

"I suppose we may expect soon your Northern Tour, which must afford light to our Saxon and Norman Architecture. Mr. Lye, our greatest Saxon Critick, is now in Oxford for advice of physicians, and seems to be in a bad way: if I lose him, I lose my oracle. I have subscribed for you to Mr. Borlase*, and will keep your receipt till the book is published, which will be by next Christmas, if he is not prevented by sickness or any other ill accidents. There you will find Druid temples and other monuments of those people in great plenty, and better explained than ever before. Dr. Rawlinson is with us, indefatigable in collecting. I expected to have heard from you by him; and if you find no other way of sending the two guineas, be pleased to pay it at your leisure to Rivington, and I shall receive it from James Fletcher.

"I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. FRANCIS WISE."

"DEAR SIR, *Holywell, March 26,* 1754.

"I have been absent from Oxford ever since our Assize, and am much to blame for my neglect to you, not only upon account of the receipt, but for taking no notice of one circumstance in your last letter, *viz.* the second part of the White Horse. You must know that I printed but half the number of that part, for which reason it will always be scarcer than the first. Fletcher bought the remaining parcels of both parts, and perhaps will not part with them singly. I reserved a few of both sorts to give to my friends, if I can find them; and I will send you one, if you are not already supplied.

"I am afraid you are a little desultory, and set about one thing before you have finished another, unless the Palace of Croydon comes into your first scheme, of Norman Architecture. You could not have written to me at a better time than at present, for I am groping in the dark for memoirs of some of our Saxon Archbishops; and if any thing falls in my way you shall be sure to have it: but I cannot recollect that I have met with the least circumstance relating to Croydon, which makes me believe that they had nothing to do with it till after the Norman Conquest, and perhaps not till long after. Dr. Mead's invaluable Library ought never to be dispersed, and it will be a great pleasure to me to hear that our Trustees have agreed for the purchase; nor can I but wish that the Collection of Coins may go along with it. I beg my compliments to Dr. Jenner† upon his promotion, for we want such men in your profession at this place. When you see Dr. Stukeley, be so good as to make my compliments to him, and assure him that I have not neglected his business about Caraus-

* Dr. William Borlase, the Historian of Cornwall. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII p. 37. † Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford.

sius's

sius's coins. I have none of my own, but two with PAX AVG.; and remember to have had them from the same person that furnished Dr. Kennedy with so many. The Bishop of Bristol * has one or two; one with ORIENS AVG.; but all are in Genabrier to the minutest tittle. If you see my friend Mr. Mores, gives my service to him, and enquire whether he ever goes to the Cotton Library. I am too old to take journies on purpose to settle a minute point of learning, and want some friend to assist me now and then at a pinch. I could wish to have old Mr. Casley's opinion about the age of a Saxon MS. in that Library, for I find the judgment which I made of it when I saw it some years ago is different from that of some of our greatest Antiquaries. I want the same assistance at Cambridge, but perhaps George North may help me out there. I delivered your letter to James Fletcher myself, and find that he has furnished you with White Horses.

"I am, dear Sir, ever yours, FRAN. WISE."

Dr. A. C. DUCAREL to Rev. FRANCIS WISE.

"DEAR SIR, *Doctors' Commons, March* 30, 1754.

"I answer to your kind letter of the 26th, this comes to acquaint you that my worthy friend and neighbour Mr. Mores presents his compliments to you, and will go at any time to the Cotton Library, and make any enquiries you desire from Mr. Casley; but says, that as Mr. Casley is very old and grown very deaf, he fears he can give you but an indifferent account of the age of any particular MSS. there; however will go to him if you desire it. As to any enquiries at Cambridge, my friend Dr. Taylor, Chancellor of Lincoln, with whom I have a constant correspondence, will through my means, with great pleasure, give you any assistance in his power. He is now at Cambridge, and will continue there for some time, being Private Tutor to Mr. Thynne, and lives with him at St. John's College.

"I am, I assure you, neither desultory nor inconstant. My account of Normandy is long since finished, and ready for the press. I have not made the least alteration to it this great while, and have been now considerably above a year waiting for drawings from Caen: I have had several letters from thence, that they were not finished, but would soon be sent me. I have wrote over and over, and have always had the same answer; nay, I have since that completely finished my 'History of Doctors' Commons,' containing an account of all the Advocates, and also Deans, Prebendaries, Priors, Abbots, &c. formerly members of this Society, which I have inscribed and presented to Sir George Lee, and makes a large folio close written. I have also lately finished (as an Appendix to it) complete Lists of the Chancellors of the several Dioceses † in England, going up as high as the Registers go; and it is, dear Sir, a rule with me not to begin one thing

* Dr. John Coneybear.

† Of this Collection (which the good Doctor never completed) I have a few Dioceses in MS

till

till I have finished another. I am at present about an account of Croydon for the Archbishop of Canterbury. I have been at the Tower, and searched all the Records, and have found but few to my purpose. This next week I shall hunt at the Augmentation Office. What I want is to find when or by whom Croydon Palace was built. Lanfranc held Croydon in demesne in William the Conqueror's time. This appears from Domesday-book, and I have an extract from it. It is amazing to tell you that the Archbishop cannot find any thing relating to his Palace amongst his Archives at Lambeth. I must now, dear Sir, beg the favour of you to search for me in a MS. of Bishop Tanner's at Oxon, quoted in his Notitia at page 545, entitled, 'An Amesurement or Survey of the lands in Croidon, &c. temp. Hen. VII.' and see whether any notice is taken of the Palace in that MS. You will very particularly oblige me by so doing, and I hope you will not delay giving me an answer.

"A Catalogue of Dr. Mead's books (which are, I find, to be sold by auction) will be published in August, with many observations made by him upon curious books with great exactness.

"I have read with great pleasure some part of Mr. Borlase's Cornwall. I hope we shall bye and bye have the rest. Our friend George Vertue has just published his 'Coins of Simon's.'

"Excuse no frank. I remain, dear Sir,

"Your friend and humble servant, AND. DUCAREL."

Rev. FRANCIS WISE to Dr. A. C. DUCAREL.

"DEAR SIR, *Holywell, April* 30, 1754.

"I have spent all yesterday and this morning in quest of the 'Amesurement of lands at Croydon,' but with no better success than I expected at first setting out. By Bishop Tanner's saying that it was at the end of a Rental or Leidger book of the Church of Canterbury, then in his study, I imagine it was a book borrowed, and really belonged to the Archbishop's office. Many such books were found in his study, and came after his death to the Bodleian; but we were obliged to restore them to the several owners; some to Cambridge, some to Christ Church in Oxford; and I fancy that Chartulary, or whatever it might be called, may be found at Lambeth, though I question whether it would answer any purpose. The bulk of Tanner's MSS. which he bequeathed to us were the Collections of Archbishop Sancroft, which he purchased of the heir, and in which are abundance of trash, for Bishop Tanner preserved every thing—a deal of letters and papers of transactions of Archbishop Sancroft's time. Amongst the rest, I found many things relating to Croydon and Guildford Hospitals, but nothing for your use. When I have a little more leisure, I will look again, though I despair of ever finding it.

"I should be glad to hear from Mr. Mores when his affairs will give him leave to consult the Cotton Library. I hope we shall soon see Dr. Jenner here; I have had a letter from him, and write to him by this post. I beg to be remembered to all friends, and am, dear Sir, yours, &c. FRANCIS WISE."

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Doctors' Commons, July* 18, 1754.

"As my friend Dr. Jenner set out for Oxford yesterday, I presume it will not be long before you see him, and therefore should take it as a particular favour if you would not (on any account) acquaint him with my having drawn up for the Archbishop an account of Croydon. I have a particular reason for desiring you would be silent on that head. The inclosed Proposals I lately received from Dr. Burton, of York, and I send them to you desiring you would please to communicate and shew them to as many of your friends at Oxford as you can. The Author has sent me copies of 1063 charters, which I shall shew to our Society this evening, and return to him next week.

"Though I have not received my drawings from Caen, I shall next week begin to print my 'Tour through Normandy.'

"As I have met no account of Croydon's belonging to the Archbishops of Canterbury till Lanfranc, I take him to have been the first that held it in demesne, and am supported in it by Domesday-book.—As to Brick-building, I have also showed it up as high as Henry VI. since which I have talked with Dean Lyttelton upon that subject. He gave me, as he thought, an instance or two of it in the reign of Henry V.; but when I came to look into it, I found he was mistaken one reign, *viz.* the former Henry.

"Mr. Casley is grown so old and deaf, that he cannot now go out of doors. Mr. Widmore, who attends for him, is a Clergyman, well versed in matters of Antiquity and old MSS. He is Author of the 'History of Westminster Abbey,' in quarto, published in 1751. Mr. Mores met Mr. Lye as he was going to the Cotton Library. I intend to publish an account of above 30 Anglo-Gallick coins (which shall be very well engraven) hitherto unpublished, between this and November. Poor George Vertue is in a very declining state. Browne Willis is actually printing his 'History of the Town and Hundred of Bucks.' Adieu, dear Sir, I wish you health. I shall be glad to hear from you at your leisure; who am

"Your friend and humble servant, AND. DUCAREL.

Rev. FRANCIS WISE to Dr. DUCAREL.

"DEAR SIR, *Holywell, Sept.* 12, 1755.

"You need not make an apology for your silence, at least to me, who often claim that privilege. Any friend must excuse such neglect in another who is in pursuit of any point of Learning. Idle people may expect to hear from their friends every other post, but others who know that they are well employed, will not. I find you have been so for some time, and I never desire to offend *in publica commoda*.—As to your queries:—The date 1610 is certainly an error of the press, for I know no older Edition of Speed than that of 1614; nor have the later Editions any addition of Coins, as far as I have observed; nor do I know of any Edition of the Remains older than that year.

"You oblige me very much with the medallion of Charles Brandon and the Queen of France. It is a curiosity that I never saw, nor heard of before; and cannot but think it a noble Appendix to our English Historical Monuments. "I see

"I see the Doctor's hand in the cover of your letter, and beg you to tell him that I grow every day less fit for riding, am not so alert and active as he is, and am not so well mounted; and he knows that travelling in vehicles is modern luxury, which Antiquaries never come into but upon necessity. My rides are between this place and Ellesfield; but I call it a journey to my living, or to Lord Guildford's, which are the only visits I make, and those but seldom. I shall wait the publishing of your work with some impatience; and am, dear Sir,

"Your obliged and obedient servant, FRANCIS WISE."

Dr. DUCAREL to the Rev. FRANCIS WISE.

"DEAR SIR, *Doctors Commons, Sept.* 18, 1755.

"When I troubled you with my last, I did not think the medallion would puzzle you; but, having written a long Dissertation about it, I will in a few words tell you my opinion of it.

"Having accidentally met with a description of the Coronation Medal of King Edward III. after carefully consulting the History of England, and narrowly examining that medal, I am of opinion that it was struck at Bourdeaux upon the marriage of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, to Constance, heiress of the Kingdoms of Castile and Leon, who upon that marriage took upon him the title of those Kingdoms; and that is only a hint to you of my tenth and last letter. My book is finished, and going to press. I shall send you, when an opportunity offers, which will be very soon, a set of my prints of Coins, nine in number.

"At present I must trouble you upon another subject; which is, to know whether any Catalogue of the MSS. in the Vatican Library is extant, for it seems that the Registers of the See of Canterbury go no higher than Peckham, A. D. 1279, because his predecessor Kylwardby, who resigned the See, and became Cardinal and Bishop of Portua (Episc. Portuensis), carried with him to Rome all the Registers of the See of Canterbury. Now, if they are in being, I want to know where to look for them at Rome, whether in the Vatican, or else in the Datary there. On this, dear Sir, favour me with your advice. I have at this time two friends at Rome, who, I dare say, will do me all the service they can in this affair, that is in their power to enquire into this hidden treasure.

"I expect Dr. Stukeley every minute, and will deliver your message to him. The Doctor seems heartier than he was five years ago, which he says is owing to going to bed soon and rising early. A line from you, who I hope enjoy your health, will much oblige, dear Sir,

"Your friend and most humble servant, A. C. DUCAREL."

Rev. FRANCIS WISE to Dr. DUCAREL.

"DEAR DOCTOR, *Holywell, Jan.* 22, 1757.

"I must beg pardon of you, as I have done of other friends, for being a little negligent in my correspondence; for, when I

have affairs of my own that take up all my attention, as I have had for three or four months last past, I cannot prevail with myself to write letters of mere compliment. Could I have found any thing relating to your Archbishops, you should have heard from me much sooner, for I made that my first business.

"With regard to my query about Printing in England:—It was first set up at Oxford by Frederic Corsellis, a few years before Caxton. Corsellis was brought over from Mentz by Mr. Turner, of the Wardrobe, who was employed by Archbishop Bouchier for that purpose. This story is circumstantially told by Atkins, who in Charles the Second's time published a book in defence of the King's Prerogative with regard to Printing; and he quotes a Record at Lambeth for his voucher. But those who envy Oxford this honour look upon the story as a fable, and deny that any such Record is to be found—as Conyers Middleton, Lewis, Ames, who all complain of the injustice done to Caxton's memory; but I am convinced, almost to demonstration, that the story is true; only I want a copy of this Record. Whether it is to be found in the Registers or elsewhere, I know not; but I have good grounds to think that Atkins told truth. I received your picture by Dr. Macham, and return you thanks for it. Both Painter and Engraver, I think, have done you justice; but I never heard before of your office of Commissary of St. Catherine's. I hope it is a profitable one. I am, dear Sir,

"Your most obliged friend and servant, FRANCIS WISE."

"DEAR SIR, *June* 5, 1757.

"I have perused your accurate and laborious treatise on the Anglo-Gallic Coins, and return you many thanks for so useful a work, as likewise for the honourable mention you have made of myself; and you need not doubt but I shall give it its due recommendation among my friends.

"I have only two remarks to make upon it. First, that as the Coins came to your hands at different times, there should have been a table or series of the Kings in order, with references to the Coins as they are numbered on the plates. This would have supplied the want of order; and indeed is not material, because every reader may with little trouble do it himself.

"The other is more material, and I forewarned you of it time enough. The medal of Mr. Brander I could wish to have been omitted, it being neither of that age or country which you suppose it. For this I think I may safely appeal to the whole Senate of Antiquaries. Joshua Barnes's authority is of no weight with an Antiquary. If there ever was such a medal as he speaks of, it must be of Edward VI.; but I suppose it was only a common counter.

"I am not disappointed about the Record relating to Corsellis, because other people had searched for it before, and could not find it. However, I am confident that such a thing was once in being.

"I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant, F. WISE."

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Ellesfield, March* 10, 1757.

"Your letter found me at this place, lame with the gout; and I did not receive it till yesterday, otherwise you should have heard from me sooner. I wish this may come time enough to correct an error that you have been guilty of in your printed sheet; for it will be reckoned an unpardonable one, in an University Graduate, not to have known the difference between the Bodleian Archives and the University Archives: the former are under the care of their proper officers, of which I once was one: but the latter is my title at present.

"I am afraid too that your character of the Bodleian Cabinet will be excepted to by modern Connoiseurs. The Collection of Coins is numerous, and considerable enough for the time when it was purchased by Archbishop Laud, 120 years ago; but in truth is but a mean stock, if compared with some modern Collections. My design in printing the Catalogue was only to promote the study of Medals among our youth, by giving them a system of the science, and perhaps one time or other it may have its effect, though not at present. I am afraid that the Record, if not to be found in Bourchier's Register, will hardly be found elsewhere. However, you may at your leisure look into the other Register.

"I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. FRANCIS WISE."

"DEAR SIR, *Holywell, Aug.* 31, 1760.

"The want of a frank must plead for my neglect in not answering your letter sooner. You have not only my thanks for your Elogium*, but the thanks of many others, for the justice you have done to the memory of our old friend. You have informed me of several particulars that I was a stranger to before; and I believe a few more might have been picked up by myself, had not my attention been diverted at that time by enquiries of a different kind. However, you have said enough to set him in such a light, as that posterity must acknowledge him to be a rare instance of public spirit, in a country where public spirit seems almost to be laughed out of doors.

"Dear Doctor, go on and prosper is the hearty wish of

"Your old friend and obedient servant, FRANCIS WISE."

"DEAR DOCTOR, *April* 21, 1766.

"You require from me a line at a time when I was never less able to write. I am quite broken down with age and the gout: a cripple in every limb; weak, short-breathed, &c. so that I am reduced to the condition of a snail, can crawl about a little in my garden in Summer-time; but was confined all last Winter within-doors. What is worse, my eyes, the last comfort, begin to fail me, and grow worse every day; my memory is a little impaired; but my senses, I thank God, are otherwise as well as can be expected.

* Alluding to Dr. Ducarel's brief Memoir of Browne Willis. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p. 188.

"I am always glad to hear that Learning flourishes and meets with encouragement, but can no longer contribute to its support. You are of an happier constitution, and have many more years to come; and I heartily wish you all health and success in the prosecution of your studies.

"This short epistle is the labour of two days; and I presage will be the last* that you will receive from, dear Doctor, your most affectionate and literally old friend, FRANCIS WISE."

"Antiquarian Notes of the late Rev. Mr. FRANCIS WISE, the learned Oxford Antiquary, presented to Dr. DUCAREL by his Nephew Mr. EDWARD WISE, Attorney, at Harlow in Essex, May 30, 1778." A. C. DUCAREL.

"ROMAN TOWNS IN OXFORDSHIRE.

"1. Under *Madmarston-Castle* are the foundations of buildings that seem to have been burnt, in and about the farm called the *Ley*. The neighbouring inhabitants say it was called the *Ley-town*, and that there is an old book somewhere giving an account of it. On the West side towards Swacliffe Mill is a furlong of rich land, the scite I suppose of the town, where pieces of Roman earthenware are ploughed up. On the other side of the brook, in Swacliffe field, is a barrow called *Rowborow*. On the South side, likewise, where the town extended facing Tadmarton, are furlongs of rich land; if I remember right, one called Black Acre, where Roman coins are daily found. I saw a silver one once of Theodosius, junior, 'VOT. XXX MVLT. XXXX.' if I remember right. Several were lately found [April 1738] of brass, given me by the Rector, Mr. Wodhull, all after Constantine or about his time. I have had some from thence formerly of Carausius and Allectus.

"1751. Two of black silver, British, given me by Mr. Edmund Loggin of Swacliffe."

"2. DORCHESTER.

"Leland gives a list of 26 Bishops of Dorchester from St. Birinus to Remigius, who removed the See to Lincoln A. 1072. N. B. According to others 30.

"*E. Lelandi Itin.*

"1. The Abbey of Chanons [Black] by Alex. 1140. The church is called the *Prebend Church*.

"2. St. Binne buried here.

"3. Bishop Æschwine's tomb of free-stone, with an inscription in Leland's time.

"4. Several Abbots, and a cross-legged knight.

"5. Stoner, a Judge in Edward the Third's time.

"6. Segrave or Holcum, according to the last Abbot, alabaster monument. Ways, before the Quire door. Draitons 3. Gilb. Segrave.

"7. The body of the Abbey Church serveth for the Parish Church. N. B. The East part bought by ...., and added to the other.

* Mr. Wise died Oct. 6, 1767. See p. 480.

"8. Dor-

" 8. Dorchester ruined by the Danes.
" 9. Three parish Churches.
" N. B. In the closes and fields that lie South of the town are found *Numismata Romanorum*, of gold, silver, and brass.
" 10. The Bishop's Palace was at the town's end by North-west. Foundations of old buildings. Courts kept. The bridge.
" 11. Tame and Isis meet about half a mile below bridge.
Epitaphs from Hearne, Leland, Itin. vol. V.:
" 1. Rog. Raunton, Ab.
" 2. John Sutton, Ab.

" 3. *Ilbury-ford*, between Dunch-Tew and Barford, gave me reason to enquire for an old town hereabouts, which I think I have found on the North side of a brook under a fine hill, on the top of which I discovered a part of an entrenchment, at present overgrown with bushes; but I hear the place is called *the Castle.*
" N. B. This seems to be a castle or defence to the old town of Hamton, or, as the inhabitants truly pronounce it, Hean-town, or High-town, just by, and probably a Roman town.
" *Mem.* To enquire further about this.
" This not taken notice of by Camden, Stukeley, Plot, or Kennett.
" Ilbury, at *Ilbury*, unde *Tilbury*. *El* in Hebrew *High*—unde nostrum *Hill*, & Ilaburga. Illovice, Ilurges, vid. Bochart.

" 4. *Broughton*, i. e. *Brō-town* Arcis Oppidum. N. B. This not taken notice of, though certainly an old town. I once took it to be the *Branavis* of Ravennas, which Mr. Baxter places at *Banbury*, and I believe truly, Banbury old town lying more southward than the present, the Castle built by Bishop Alexander drawing the inhabitants northward. On the West side of the old town are still the remains of an Amphitheatre, called the Bear-garden."

" A. D. 1753. Journey to Caer-fily Castle.
" July 9. Corinium. Cirencester. Oakley Wood, Lord Bathurst's.
" 10. Hamton, Stroud, Woodchester, Roman pavement.
" Severn, passage fordable at low water.
" Newnham.
" Forest of Dean.
" St. Breval's Castle, a small but strong one.
" Brackware, a ferry to.
" 11, 12, 13. Tinterne Abbey.
" Strigul Castle.—Julia Strata to Caerleon or Newport.
" St. Julian's.—Qu.? The Roman inscription, 'IOVI DOLICHV . . . ubi ferrum nascitur,' see Camden.
" Newport. Bridge and Castle—Saxon, if not Roman.
" Tredeager, a hill in the park with three trenches—Roman work.

" July

"July 14. Caer-fily Castle, probably built by Edward I. N. B. Not a Roman work, though perhaps a Roman situation.

"The younger Spencer, favourite Edward of II. died possessed of it. Held it out against the Queen, and Roger Mortimer surrendered it. Upon his attainder it escheated to the King. *See the Escheat Rolls.* With other moveables, a Library of books came into the King's hands. N. B. The walls and some of the chief towers seem to have been blown up with gunpowder, in the time of the Civil Wars. (Th. Walsingh. Hyp. Neustr. p. 504. Tho. Walsingham, Edw. II. p. 125. Ed. Camb.)

"15. Ruperra. Seat of the Morgans, Summer-house on the hill above it.

"Keven-Mabley. Sir Ch. Kemis Tynte. Remarkable oak.

"Newport.

"Caerleon. (v. Girald. Camb. p. 836.) Square Roman city. Walls and Keep. Amphitheatre. Roman bricks with 'LEG. II. AVG.' Bridge.

"Tinterne Abbey.

"16. By water to Chepstowe. Rocky cliff.

"Chepstow castle and bridge. 70 feet high at low water.

"By water still to *New Passage.*

"St. Treacle's church. Qu. if St. Thecla? S. Tereudacus. (Leland, vol. VI. fol. 5.) Terendake, (fol. 8.) Roman coins found on the cliffs at *New Passage Ferry*, Claudius, Vespasian, &c.

"An old round Roman fortification, washed away by the sea (which has here gained considerably upon the land), only a semicircle remaining, strong and large: the ruins of the other half visible at low water. [See Phil. Holland's Additions to the Britannia.] This formerly a noble work, designed for a guard to the conflux of the two rivers Wye and Severn. The church of Sudbroke just by.

"Port-Skeweth. [v. Simeon Dunelm. de Haroldo temp. Edw. Confess.]

"Caldecot Castle.—*Mem.* The stones brought out of the sea, *i. e.* from the ruins of an old fort at New Passage, as I suppose.

"Caerwent, a square Roman city, no Keep. Venta Silurum, an University. [See the Life of St. Tathaius. Lib. Landavensis.] Tesselated pavement.

"Pentyrtvan, Went Land, Wentset, Gwent Wood, Caer Went.

"Matherne. Old Palace of Bishop of Landaff. Gate with arms cut in stone. Moyne's Court, or *Curtum Monachorum.* Roman inscriptions. (See Camden). N. B. Story of King Theodoric buried here, wounded at *Kil Bedw*..... His monument restored by Bishop Godwin, as I suppose. [v. Holland's Additions to the Britannia.]

"17. Tinterne Abbey.

"Trillick parish—from three stones—*Tre Lech, i. e.* three stones. A Druid Monument standing just without the town: a mount or barrow, probably of the same age, though some Antiquary (probably the Vicar of the place) has set up by the house next

next the Church the figures of the stones and mount upon a column, with an inscription attributing the design of them to commemorate a victory of Earl Harold's:

'MAGNA MOLES MAIOR SAXIS .....
.....HIC VICTOR HARALDVS'

Vide Girald. Camb. Ang. Sac. vol. II. Salmon's New Survey, Huntingdonshire, p. 228.

"N. B. Upon Trillick common, another very remarkable stone, arising above a *carn*. This sort of monument I never saw before. It is of the time of the Druids, and may be called a COVENANT STONE, denoting some league or agreement to have been here made between two British Princes, which was solemnized with a banquet upon the *carn*. See the history of Jacob and Laban. Gen. xxxi.

"MONMOUTH. Albimunnum.

"Goodrich Castle.

"July 18. Pengethly, *i. e.* Caput Sylvæ. Hen-lhan, prope Pengethly, Q. *Vetus Ecclesia?*

"Ross.

"Glevum.

"19. Stowe.

"Rolwright stones. Near the King-stone some artificial pits, exactly round. Qu. For what use designed?

"20. Wroxton.

"Sandford.

"21. Elsfield."

Dr. GILBERT PARKER* to EDWARD WISE†, Esq.

"WORTHY SIR, *Trinity College, Nov. 6, 1776.*

"When I had last the pleasure of conversing with you here, you mentioned some Coins of the late Mr. Wise, your uncle, that were to be disposed of. I then thought of a friend of mine that is somewhat of a collector, but was apprehensive they would be above his pocket, and so, in a letter I was favoured with last night, he seems to apprehend himself; however, would be glad to know the price affixed, and whether the Coins be scarce and curious, as there is a gentleman of his acquaintance who is a great Antiquary, and may probably purchase. If you will therefore favour me with a line upon the subject, I will write to my friend. I remain, good Sir,

"Your obliged humble servant, GILBERT PARKER."

* Of Trinity College, Oxford; M. A. 1745; B. D. 1755; D. D. 1760.

† See before, p. 452.

Letters

Letters to and from the Rev. W. Huddesford*.

To Emanuel Mendez Da Costa, Esq.

"Sir, *Trinity College, Oxford, Nov.* 30, 1757.

"I think myself extremely unfortunate in being absent from Oxford when you did us the honour of a visit, as I make no doubt but I should have had great advantages from your conversation on the subject of Natural History. You were then acquainted, I suppose, of my having some design of re-printing Lhuyd's 'Lythophylacium.' I find this a task of no small difficulty, as the Author, by reason of a multiplicity of other business, left it a very incorrect and unfinished work. I cannot, after a most diligent search, find any of the manuscript sheets of it in the Museum. Most of his papers, I am told, were purchased by Sir Thomas Sebright: I have a promise from Dr. Lyttelton that he will examine them for me. I think you told my Father that you also had some letters of his. I should be much obliged to you for an account of them if they relate to our Cabinet.

"If you will do me the honour of a letter on this subject, I will then acquaint you with the method I propose to take in this publication, and shall beg your advice and free admonitions on this matter. As to what letters we have in the Museum from several persons to Mr. Lhuyd, they chiefly relate to his Archæologia; and those concerning Natural History contain only a few sarcasms on the Woodwardian hypothesis. I am highly obliged to you and Dr. Wright for the honour of your names.

"I hope I shall give satisfaction in this undertaking. It is a bold one, and what would not have been attempted by so young and raw a Fossilist if he had not been encouraged by yourself and other persons of eminence in this way. I flatter myself that you found some things in the Museum worth your attention, and that it did not appear the nasty confused heap of trifles it has been invidiously represented to be. If you will favour me with a line on this subject, you will greatly oblige

"Your most humble servant, Wm. Huddesford."

* This industrious and learned Antiquary (son of the Rev. Dr. George Huddesford, p. 457) was a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. He proceeded M. A. in 1756; was Senior Proctor in 1765; B. D. 1766; and in 1767 was elected Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.—In 1760 he re-published Lhuyd's "Catalogue of Fossils." There having been in 1699 but 120 copies of this book printed at the expence of the Author's Patrons, it became very scarce; and the second Edition was published by Mr. Huddesford, with some new plates of specimens, and the Author's "Prælectio de stellis marinis oceani Britannici, necnon de asteriarum entrochorum, et encrinorum origine, habita quondam in Museo Ashmoleano." In 1761 he published "Catalogus Librorum MSStorum viri clarissimi Antonii à Wood; being a minute Catalogue of each particular contained in the MS Collections of Anthony à Wood deposited in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford," 8vo. His "Description of Oseney Abbey" is printed in Gent. Mag. vol. XLI. pp. 153. 202.—He died Oct. 6, 1772; and his Library was sold, by Mr. Fletcher, by a marked Catalogue.

To

To the Rev. William Huddesford.

"Sir, *London, July* 20, 1758.

"I am really ashamed to own the receipt of your greatly esteemed letter of the 30th Nov. last past; but I beg you will permit me to offer some reasons to extenuate the fault of my delaying so long to answer your said favour, and further hope your goodness will prompt you to accept those reasons as a plea for my breach of decency.

"When I received your letter, I was ill in the country: after that, a multiplicity of affairs intervened all at once of all kinds; so that though your letter lay daily on my desk, and my full intention was to pleasure myself by minutely answering it, yet so unlucky was I that I could not find a spare hour to accomplish my design. Thus much premised, which I earnestly intreat you to receive as an apology for my neglect in respect to your good self, I will beg of you before I enter on the subject of my letter to present my respects, as also my fellow traveller Dr. Wright's (and who set out for Scotland last week), to the Rev. Dr. Huddesford *, your father, and the rest of the family, for the extreme kind friendships shewn to us while at Oxford; and assure them we shall think ourselves very happy could we be at any time of any pleasure to the Huddesford family. Pray, Sir, make our services also acceptable to Mr. Hollings, for his affable behaviour towards us.

"Now to the letter:—My fellow traveller and I thought ourselves as unfortunate in not meeting you at Oxford, for we proposed to ourselves much satisfaction from your conversation, and also wanted much to discourse with you fully about your scheme of publishing a new Edition of Lhuyd's 'Lythophylacium.'

"Mr. Francombe was the first gentleman who advised me of your said design, which I approve of greatly, for the book is become so scarce as hardly to be got; besides, it is so very incorrect, that it really wants much to make it of the utility it should seem to promise by the frequent quotations of Authors from it.

"I am, therefore, entirely of your opinion, that to collate, digest, &c. the book agreeable to his Cabinet (till of late so much neglected) in the Ashmolean Museum, and to add what is necessary, and purge some errors, will not only be a difficult task, but even a work of time. This task, we now hope, will be completed by you, and I heartily wish you great success in the prosecution of it. I desired Mr. Francombe to intimate to you, that to add my mite to the impression, I would be a subscriber for six copies, and the money for them is at your orders whenever you please to demand it.

* The Rev. George Huddesford, of Trinity College, Oxford; M. A. 1721. He was Proctor in 1729; was elected President of his College in 1731; and obtained the degrees of B. and D. D. in 1737. He was also Rector of Glympton in Oxfordshire in 1741; and Vice Chancellor in the years 1752, 1753, and 1754. He died April 24, 1776, æt. 80; and was buried in the Chapel of his College.

"It

"It is well known that, as there were only 120 copies printed off by Lhuyd himself (too small a quantity for the demands of the curious), the German Nation printed another Edition of it at Leipsic, which indeed I find is full as scarce as Lhuyd's edition: for I could never get a sight of it. On hearing of your design, I repeated my endeavours to procure it (as I think it may be of service to you to peruse); and I now expect it soon from Germany, and as soon as I have it, shall send it to you for your information. I have likewise (since I heard of your design) told many gentlemen, as Mr. Francombe, Mr. Platt*, &c. &c. desiring them to inform you that there is an original Dissertation of Lhuyd's of Fossil parts of *Stellæ Marinæ*, as *Entrochi*, *Asteriæ*, &c. printed in 'Linckius de Stellis Marinis;' and only in that book it is published. This Dissertation was published from a MS copy of Lhuyd's of an Ashmolean Oration of his, communicated to Linckius. With submission, I should think the re-printing this Dissertation in your Edition would not be only agreeable to the Learned, but greatly useful, as Linckius's book is also very rare.

"I informed your Father that I had a quantity of Lhuyd's original papers, which came to my hands the night before I set out for Oxford, so that I could not just then give a right account of them; and I added, that any you might want should be at your commands. I shall now give you an account of them:—they consist of two very large port-folios full of letters, I believe about 500, and are all the letters written by several learned men to Mr. Lhuyd, but not one of his (Mr. Lhuyd's) own. There are letters from Bishop Gibson, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Aubrey, Dr. Lister, Dr. Robinson, &c. (but none from Mr. Ray, they being, I suppose, had thence by Dr. Derham, and inserted in 'Ray's Philosophical Letters'). These letters are relating to all parts of Literature; great numbers about his 'Archæologia,' and about his 'Natural History of Wales,' with queries, &c. &c.; many about books then printed, and about Woodward and others; but not one as I have yet found (for I have not to this moment had time carefully to review them) immediately relative to his 'Lythophylacium.' As I design soon to review them carefully, and digest them, if I meet with any letters relative to your design, you shall have the free use of them. About a year ago at a sale of a gentleman's effects, who it seems was a distant relation of Dr. Lister's, there were found put up in band-boxes, confused like waste paper, several bundles of Dr. Lister's papers, consisting, like my parcel, of letters from several learned men to him. Among them was a bundle of letters from Mr. Lhuyd to him on Fossils. All these papers were bought by, and are now in the custody of Dr. John Fothergill, who, I do not doubt, will readily communicate them if application be made, which, if you think proper, you may do through my means.

"On viewing Lhuyd's Collection, I just noted the three following things to inform you of; *viz.* in many places he says Mr. Doody gave him such and such a specimen *ex cretaceis Richmon-*

* I have many of Mr. Platt's Letters to Mr. Dacosta.

dianis,

dianis, which is very erroneous, there being no chalk at all at Richmond, or for many miles about it; it should therefore be corrected to *ex argillaceis Richmondianis;* for a proof whereof those very *Buccinitæ*, *Pectunculi*, &c. he exhibits, are those very sorts found in Richmond clay-pits.

"No. 1106 is only a piece of Echinus shell instead of being what he has ranged it for; and No. 1110 is so elegant a body that it merits an accurate description from your pen.

"This, Sir, is what I have chiefly just now to advise you of on Lhuyd's subject; but, if you will honour me so far (as you obligingly intimate in your letter) to acquaint me with the method you propose to take in this publication, I will freely give you my opinion thereof, and as freely communicate to you any papers, advices, &c. in my power or capacity.

"I assure you I was highly delighted to see his Cabinet (before so vilely neglected) so well arranged and ordered as they now are by you; for which, as a particular of the body of Fossilists, I return you my sincere thanks; and I do not doubt but that you who have so well succeeded in digesting the Cabinet will, however arduous your task, succeed to give satisfaction to the Learned, by your publication of his work.

"I am so anxious at my neglect, that I repeat again my desire of your passing it over in silence, and shall be delighted to have a letter from you as soon as you possibly can, for believe me to be, with very great esteem, Sir,

"Your very obliged humble servant, E. M. Dacosta."

To E. M. Dacosta, Esq.

"Sir, *July* 25, 1758.

"I should be inexcusable if I did not assure you that your polite favour of the 20th last has entirely obliterated all the offence you might imagine you had been guilty of by a long silence. I am much indebted to you for it, and will give you the best answers to the questions proposed in it I am at present able to make. The chief question is, *when* I shall publish Mr. Lhuyd's book, and whether it will be *soon*, or a long *time hence*. I might, perhaps, answer in the negative to both; but, accepting of the kind assistance you offer me, I will beg the favour of your confidence, and lay before you the present state of my intentions with regard to this scheme.

"When I first mentioned my design to my very good and obliging friend Mr. Frankcombe, I only enquired *then* if such a thing would be agreeable to the lovers of Natural History in general, and to Fossilists in particular. The answer was in the affirmative. I then set myself about digesting the Cabinet. You can easily imagine the difficulties a young man, almost a perfect novice in these matters, must meet with in such an attempt. Whoever compares the Collection with the Catalogue will easily be convinced that many specimens are lost, many much damaged by the confusion in which they lay; but neither is the book itself intelligible to such a Reader: it is in some places obscure and difficult

ficult to the greatest proficients in this study. The descriptions are not distinct, the new coined terms, &c. render it very difficult to be understood. As I found there great impediments to my progress in the undertaking, I concluded they must be so to other young Readers, for whose service also I intended the second Edition; but, though I was sensible how much it wanted it, I was diffident of correction. Mr. Lhuyd's knowledge I dreaded to question—and of his carelessness I had no suspicion; but I am now sensible that he was sometimes deficient in the former, and very often guilty of the latter; though perhaps (which I would by no means willingly do) I blame him without cause; for I greatly suspect that he sent his papers to some friends in London to print for him, and neither over-looked nor corrected the press. Be that as it will, it is too evident that it is a very incorrect performance: to correct these errors, therefore, is one part of my work; but it is but part only. As I would have both the Cabinet and the Book complete, I am willing to supply the deficiencies in the former with specimens of the same kind. In both these designs I fight almost alone. I have now no friend in Oxford to advise with on any point, except our friend Plat. His ignorance in the Latin tongue renders him unfit to assist me in correction, though I am infinitely obliged to him for the free use of his Collection, in order to supply the defects of ours.

"Though these difficulties much discouraged me, they did not quite prevent my progress: you obligingly flatter me with your approbation on what is already done, which, I assure you, is no small encouragement for me to proceed.

"Mr. Pennant hinted to me what you observe concerning Linckius. I have endeavoured in vain to procure the book: if you could procure me one, even for a small time, it would be a great favour. I have got two new plates engraved of what I think Mr. Lhuyd unjustly overlooked, preferring others not so worthy the attention of the curious.

"The letters mentioned in yours are, I imagine, transcripts of those we have in the Museum; but if you should find any relating to the present subjects I shall be much obliged to you. Dr. Mason, on Mr. Borlase's recommendation, promised to send me his copy of the 'Lythophylacium,' in which he had corrected the most obvious errors, but has not yet performed his promise. Once again let me add that many of the plates must be retouched, which will take up some time. I am also during Term much taken up with College business. I propose to offer myself a candidate for Holy Orders in September, which requires some preparation. I shall set out this week for the country, and return the middle of next month. These, I think, I may alledge as reasons for not publishing *very soon*, without deserving the imputation of negligence or indolence; but, on the other hand, I do no not propose being very long about it. As soon as I have dispatched some business in hand, I will set earnestly about it, so that I hope to be in great forwardness by Christmas; but, after all, except I find that the sale will answer my trouble, I must be excused

excused. I have not yet assurance of disposing of 40 copies, though I am much obliged to you and other friends for large assistance; for, as I propose no private emolument, I deserve no loss. I do not like the method of taking subscriptions, as I would not be limited as to time; and indeed every repeated view of the Cabinet is attended with some advantage to the book; so that that will be more complete and correct in proportion to the time spent upon it.

"I will apply to Dr. Fothergill, if you will give me his direction. I have heard of that gentleman's character, and do not doubt of success. While I waited for Dr. Mason's book, that the work might not stand quite still, I employed myself in translating Mr. Lhuyd's five letters into English: the sixth is in Mr. Ray's Discourses. If you think they would be acceptable to the publick (as many Fossilists do not understand Latin), I would print them in a small book, and give a good engraving of the specimens mentioned therein, which would serve also to bind up with the whole work when published. I desire your opinion on this point when you can spare time from your ingenious and useful studies. I shall carefully observe your remarks on the specimens, for which, as for other favours, I am

"Your most obliged humble servant. WM. HUDDESFORD."

To the Rev. WILLIAM HUDDESFORD.

"SIR, *Tooting, in Surrey, Oct.* 10, 1758.

"I received the pleasure of your esteemed letter of the 25th July last, and should have answered it immediately had my time permitted; or rather had my thoughts been settled or fixed in regard to any plan to form a second Edition of so curious a work as you design to undertake. As you have done me the honour to consult me, I will fairly lay my sentiments open to you, and declare to you in what manner I would manage, on a supposition of my being in your place.

"*Primo*,—as you are Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and have under your care the remains of the Lhuydian Cabinet, you are better enabled than any one to publish a new Edition of its Catalogue.

"The Cabinet, such as it is, retrieved by you with great assiduity and indefatigable labour, I would never augment; that is, I would never replace any thing lost in it, for assure yourself that, if any disputes arise among the learned of any specimen, your *ipse dixit* of the replacement will never be allowed full fact or proof, as you neither was cotemporary or pupil to Mr. Lhuyd the founder; therefore I would take some few drawers of the Cabinet, and, noting that they were of my re-placing, I would (apart from the genuine Collection) replace such of the lost specimens which I could acquire; and those I could not acquire, I would place a label in them, informing future students I could not replace them, and have therefore left them in that manner. This proceeding would claim you the approbation of the learned,

as being a just proceeding; for Lhuyd's 'Lythophylacium' is not only to be considered as a simple Catalogue, but also as a Grammar of English extraneous Fossils, of which numbers were not known before, as *e. g.* the *Plectronites, Siliquastra, &c.*

"Thus far being settled, we now shall proceed to the book itself. The book with you should be a counterpart to the Cabinet, and each should elucidate the other: therefore my first care should only be to review and amend all the typographical errors, incorrections, &c. in it; after which I would embellish the whole throughout with notes, short and clear. These notes should all be placed at the bottom of the pages, and never be intermixed with the original text. These notes should be descriptive, corrective, or explanatory—as for example: 1. A curious specimen he has not described should be described. 2. If he has committed an error, either in arranging the specimen, or has described it obscurely or absurdly, or is unintelligible, you should in such case correct or explain it, as, *e. g.* when he cites *ex cretacies Richmondianis*, you should leave the text so, and inform your readers that it should be *ex argillaceis Richmondianis*, &c. as there is no chalk about or near Richmond.

"In the course of the work I would, at the end of every Number whereof the specimen is now missing, mark 'lost' in the Catalogue. Also in the course of the work if there are any coined terms, oddities, &c. he has not explained, as, *plagiostomos oxyrrinchos*, &c. I would just give their origin and explanation.

"You design to retouch the plates, which is right, but I would not only retouch them, but the Engraver should see the specimens, and, if possible, somewhat correct the icons, for retouching of them is really only embellishing bad figures, and thereby propagating errors.

"Those new plates you engrave let them be done correct; and for the specimens so engraved add in your notes to the Numbers, and not in the Number or text itself that you have engraved them. Thus much for the Catalogue, or 'Lythophylacium,' properly so called. Now to the Letters: these should be printed, as they are, in Latin; the sixth Letter in Ray's Discourses should be translated into Latin, and added; and also the Discourse of Lhuyd printed in 'Linckius de Stellis Marinis.'

"The icons in these Letters are not noted or elucidated in the original; therefore, where they are in your Edition, put notes with explications of the plates, *e. g.* fig. 1. *Buglossa curta strigosa.* Fig. 2. *Asteria cum appendiculis, &c. &c.*

"Add an Index of names of Fossils, reprint the original Preface, and add a small Preface of your own, containing such further remarks as you think necessary, and also what anecdotes you can of Lhuyd's Life. Thus, I think, I have gone through the whole work.

"Now, in regard to your translation of Lhuyd's Letters, it is very well; and I would do as you intend—but that is to say, only for such a number as is requisite for England; because, assure yourself,

yourself, your entire Latin Edition only will be sought for all over Europe. I hope you will approve the above plan: I think it is the best can be, and I entirely offer it to you to do with as you think proper.

"Having thus laid before you what I have to say of the work, for as I have not Lhuyd by me, I cannot be more explicit, I shall proceed to answer the other parts of your letter.

"I am well convinced of the great difficulties you went through in restoring the Cabinet; and I am as well convinced of the great fatigue you must undergo in printing your second Edition. I wish you health and leisure to complete it, and do not doubt you will have the sincere thanks and wishes of the Fossilists, and their applause for your generous assistance to this kind of literature.

"The two volumes of MS papers of Lhuyd I have in my possession are all original papers, and no copies; indeed there are few papers of Lhuyd himself: the rest are only original letters from the learned to him. I have not yet had opportunity to review them, or digest them, other present avocations hindering me; but, by what I can see, there likely is some few papers of Lhuyd's himself intermixed. I remember one day, looking over them with a friend, I found the clearance of what you intimate in these your words, *viz.* 'For I greatly suspect that he sent his papers to some friends in London to print for him, and neither overlooked nor corrected the press.' In my letter it intimates he sent his papers by some young student, to Dr. Lister, I believe; and Dr. Woodward somehow or other found means to peruse all the said papers before they were delivered to Dr. Lister, which caused much anger and quarreling among them.

"Dr. John Fothergill's papers are letters from Lhuyd himself to Dr. Lister, and by what I could just see run all on the subject of Fossils. The Doctor lives in White Hart Court, Gracechurch-street. If you chuse rather to send a letter to him under my cover, I will deliver it into the Doctor's own hands, and let you know his answer.

"In regard to 'Linckius de Stellis Marinis,' my copy I sold to her Grace the Duchess of Portland, for her Grace wanted it much; so at present I know not how to get it, for I know no one in London has it. When her Grace comes to town, I will borrow it; till then we must have patience. If it should happen to be in the Royal Society's Library; I will see to borrow it, and that will be much sooner got, as the Portland Family come always late to town for the Winter.

"There is in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 200, a paper of Lhuyd's, with figures and short descriptions of *siliquastra Buſonitæ, &c.*; collate it; and as many of them are also in his 'Lythophylacium,' I would add those descriptions in the Transactions to the bodies in the Lythophylacium, in my notes on those numbers. In the said Transactions, No. 243, is also a plate of figured Fossils, without any account; and another, No. 253, of an

an *Alcyonium*, as he calls it. These I would have you also consult, perhaps they may be useful to the work.

"Now, as there are Dr. Fothergill's, my papers, Dr. Mason's copy, Linckius's Discourse, the plates to be retouched, &c. &c. I should think that, however ready you may be with the 'Lithophylacium,' it were best to prolong its publication (which you design in December) till about June next year; for this further time will enable you to canvas all these affairs, and give you recess for your own business; and if any one should attribute the delay either to negligence or indolence, I should suspect them to have very unfit heads to study or profit by any one's labours.

"Perhaps my time may afford me hours, after digesting my papers, to point out to you some remarks as a help to you. Assure yourself, Sir, I shall not only be willing, as far as I am capable, to aid you in the work, but I shall assiduously strive to encourage its sale; for, as you observe, except the sale answers, I think you may justly excuse yourself of the trouble.

"I desire, Sir, you will make my respects acceptable to your good father and family; and be so good to look out for Rev. Mr. Watkins*, now of Baliol College, and assure him of my respects, and that I do not write to him at present, nothing material offering. My services to Mr. Hollings and Mr. Platt.

"I did design to send you this letter by a young lady, Miss Anne Lernault, sister to the Rev. Mr. Lernault, of Wadham College. Be so good to go to Wadham College, and enquire if (on your receival of this) she is yet at Oxford, and give my services, and also Mr. Salvador's family's services to her, and hope she is well; and that I had not time to write to her as promised.

"I am, with great esteem, &c. E. M. Dacosta."

To E. M. Dacosta, Esq.

"Sir, *Oct.* 27, 1758.

"I think myself greatly obliged to you for your kind communication of your sentiments in regard to Lhuyd's work; and beg a continuance of favours of this sort, as I shall from time to time acquaint you with my progress. I am, and always was, to speak my own sentiments, of your opinion with regard to replacing any absent specimen. The true case with our Cabinet is this:—I have been informed that a late Keeper of the Museum (no matter for his name, it had better be suppressed than mentioned with infamy), a man much given to the bottle, parted with several of the best specimens—some say to oblige his friends, others for gratuities. There have, no doubt, been great depredations made of late years; for my Father, being taken up with business of a different kind, was forced to leave the Museum to the care of others, who, though they might be strictly just, could not prevent the fossils, in the confusion they were in, from being now and then plundered. As I am not answerable for any of these misfortunes, I think I need not be ashamed of publishing

* Robert Watkins, M. A. 1728.

a muti-

a mutilated Catalogue: I will preserve the text entire; but, by letters or other marks signify in the notes when the specimen is lost, &c. To your other kind pieces of advice I shall speak in order:

"First—As we have a very good Engraver in Oxford (Mr. Green), he will see all the specimens he engraves.

"The sixth Letter of Mr. Lhuyd in his 'Lithophylacium' is that to Mr. Ray.

"The original Preface shall be re-printed.

"I am apprized of, and will carefully consider, all the papers in the Philosophical Transactions by Mr. Lhuyd.

"Dr. Mason has done me the honour to send me his copy; but, alas! it is of no service, no remarks being made but references to Morton only, in his 'Natural History of Northamptonshire.' By your more full account of Dr. Fothergill's papers, I am convinced that they would throw great light upon this work. I shall therefore be highly obliged to you if you could procure me a sight of them, presenting my respects to the Doctor, and assuring him of my utmost care, and of their safe return.

"Mr. Pennant has been so kind as to lend me Linkius, but for a shorter time than is sufficient, so it need not supersede your intended favour.

"If it were convenient for you to take a trip to Oxford, I should be glad to shew you how much I am obliged to you for all favours. In the mean time let me know if you have Lhuyd by you at London, that I may communicate to you such observations as occur. I am, Sir,

"Your obliged and obedient servant, WM. HUDDESFORD."

"SIR, *Trinity College, March* 15, 1759.

"I acknowledge myself inexcusable in not having before this time returned my grateful thanks for all the testimonies of esteem you favoured me with in London, as also for those you permitted me to bring with me to this place. I will not detain them much longer, but have not yet had time to transcribe all the extracts necessary for myself. I should think it well worth your while to separate those letters upon important subjects from the trifling, and sometimes ridiculous, essays to be met with in Mr. Lhuyd's private correspondence.

"I here send you a copy of my Letter to the Royal Society:—'This natural body seemed at the first sight to be of the Coralline kind. It has six sets of branches, if I may so call them. On the first row A are four remaining, the rest are broken off; on the second row B are 10; on the third C 9. The three upper ones are joined together. The specimen is of a white colour, near the branches inclining to a greenish hue. Between the branches it is studded with knobs or tubercles of a dark brown. The pedicle or root exactly resembles and confirms it to be a spine; if so, I do not know that it has been described. In the last volume of the Philosophical Transactions there is a figure of a Fossil called by Dr. Parsons *Arista cujusdam Graminis*,

which he says has been taken for a spine. Our specimen has a better title to that denomination as is evident from the drawing. The *Radiolus cucumerinus medius altiuscule sulcatus* of Mr. Lhuyd, Lith. Brit. 1010, exactly resembles the upper part of this specimen, and so do the *Radioli torosi*, No. 1043, 1044, &c. in respect to its branches. There is one of this sort mentioned by Dr. Shaw in his 'Observations on Egypt,' &c.; and Dr. Hill has given a figure of another in the 12th plate of his extraneous fossils. I know no more of our specimen than that I found it in Mr. Lhuyd's Cabinet with this note, 'Found in the Seas about Amboyna'.'

"This is the purport of my Letter. I believe it will never appear; but, if you any way dislike it, I beg you will (for fear it should be read) prevent your Friend from being exposed.

"I shall be glad to make Oxford agreeable to you whenever you will favour me with your company; and am

"Your obliged servant, WM. HUDDESFORD."

To the Rev. WILLIAM HUDDESFORD.

"SIR, *London, March* 20, 1759.

"Dr. Wright* sent me the inclosed Letter for you, and hopes it will be of pleasure to you.

"I have now received the favour of yours of the 15th instant. I hope you have found many curious particulars for your new Edition in my Collection of Lhuyd's papers. When you return them, which I beg may be as soon as you can, I shall not fail to separate the trifling papers from those upon important subjects, as you advise, as I shall make an accurate list of them, and an index of contents, and put them in a better order. I continue to desire your notices of what you have observed curious in them; and indeed I have pride enough (I can no longer hide it) to desire you to mention my name in the work as a lover and encourager of it by these communications.

"Your Letter to the Royal Society I have perused with pleasure. I shall speak to Dr. Birch about it on Thursday, and by my first shall let you know what passes; it is, no doubt, a recent spine of an Echinus. If my time permits, I think to go to Oxford ere long; then shall with pleasure pay my sincere respects to your father, self, and family. I am, with esteem, &c. E. M. DACOSTA."

Mr. HUDDESFORD to EDWARD WRIGHT, M. D. at Edinburgh.

"SIR, *Trinity College, Oxford, March* 24, 1759.

"Your favour of the 24th of February deserves my most grateful acknowledgments. It was more particularly agreeable to me, as it emboldens me to begin a correspondence with a gentleman whose character I reverence as a lover and encourager of

* Dr. Wright's Letter does not appear; but we have Mr. Huddesford's answer to it.—I have many of Dr. Wright's Letters to Mr. Dacosta, some of them both long and curious.

learning

learning. I shall therefore beg leave freely to open my mind to you, both with respect to my design and the obstacles which have and still do prevent the speedy execution of it.

"I believe it is not in my power to give you a complete idea of the confusion in which the Collection of Mr. Lhuyd was when I came to the Museum. You saw it just emerging from this chaos, and were pleased to commend my poor endeavours at a reformation. I have succeeded therein beyond my expectation, and the observations which occurred to me upon repeated views of the specimens were these:—That, from the want of proper partitions in the drawers, and by the carelessnes of the under-keepers, many are entirely lost; secondly, that erratas abound without number both in the text and plates; 3dly, that Mr. Lhuyd corrected neither, nor had his Engraver good drawings of the specimens, since many of the icons are by no means representatives of the originals.

"The obscureness of some of the terms he makes use of has been a great impediment to a novice in these matters, but I have pretty well surmounted these difficulties, and propose printing the new Edition in the following manner.

"I shall carefully correct the errors of the text and plates, of which I could give you a larger Catalogue than yours, if I had the pleasure of your company at the Cabinet. The plates are all retouched, and (as far as re-touching will permit) made more like the specimens. In the letters you will have every thing that I can procure relating to the subject, especially what you mention with regard to Dr. Richardson *, Mr. Dacosta having indulged me with the use of his papers, from which I have also endeavoured to extract some account of the life of our Author, which, if I can get materials enough, may one day or other appear in print. I shall add at the end of the Epistles his 'Dissertatio de Stellis Marinis,' in Linckius, which book is very scarce. This new Edition will be ornamented with head and tail pieces relative to the subject.

"This is my plan, and a difficult one I find it to one so little equal to the task as myself. I am alone; hardly any in Oxford turning their thoughts this way, except our friend Platt, whose ignorance of the Latin tongue renders him unable to assist me. I should not despair of speedily executing the work if no other avocations called off my attention; but my College business, and the care of a Parish†, demand a great share of my time. I hope the publick will accept of my desire to please, however I may fall short of their expectation, and that my friends especially, in the number of which give me leave to put yourself, will excuse the faults of, Sir,

"Your obliged servant, WM. HUDDESFORD."

* Of whom, and of his numerous learned Correspondents, see very fully in these "Illustrations," vol. I. pp. 225, et seqq.

† I do not find what Parish this was. Q. *Garsington?*

Rev. William Huddesford to E. M. Dacosta, Esq.

"Sir, *Trinity College, March* 29, 1759.

"I received your agreeable favour, together with Dr. Wright's, for which also I believe I am indebted to you. Having been taken up pretty much of late in placing and ranging the ores, &c. which Mr. Borlase has so kindly presented to the Museum, I have not had time to complete all the extracts I propose making from your papers. Those I take are of the Natural History, though I do not doubt but there are many which would be of service also to Antiquaries, particularly the letters of Mr. Baxter. I will return them in a fortnight's time, and give you notice per post what day I send them. I have taken the liberty to answer Dr. Wright's Letter, which I beg you would convey to him. You may assure yourself that I shall thankfully acknowledge in print the assistance you have given me, and shall be glad to shew you every other instance of respect in the power of, Sir,

"Your most obliged and obedient servant, W. Huddesford."

"Sir, *July* 18, 1759.

"I am sorry to have broken my promise to you, in not sending your papers before this; but the gentleman who is employed in perusing the Welch Letters has not quite finished his work. I therefore now give you invitation to fetch them. Pray come and spend a week with me directly; I shall not leave this place till the first of August. If you will favour me with your company, I can I hope make such an excursion agreeable to you, at least will do all in my power, who am, Sir,

"Your obliged servant, Wm. Huddesford."

"Dear Sir, *Trinity College, July* 28, 1759.

"I hope these papers will reach you in a safe condition, for the use of which I return you my most hearty thanks. You will, I hope, excuse my detaining them so long, and favour me with a perusal of the other at my return, which will be about Sept. 29. I do assure you that they are all safe and undamaged.

"By a Letter from Dr. Wright, I am informed that one Mr. Knowlton* has also a Collection of Letters to Lhuyd†. You are quainted with that gentleman, and may perhaps help me to a sight of them; but of that hereafter. I have nothing to add but my thanks for the civility showed to my friend who brought you my letter, and many also for repeated favours conferred on

"Your obliged servant, Wm. Huddesford."

* Mr. Thomas Knowlton, an excellent Florist and Botanist, was in early life Gardener to Consul Sherard; and afterwards to the Earl of Burlington, at Lanesborough in Yorkshire. He died in 1784, at the advanced age of 90.—I have many of his Letters.

† Some Letters from Mr. Lhuyd to Dr. Richardson are printed in the first volume of these "Illustrations," p. 316; and others, to Archdeacon (afterwards Archbishop) Nicolson, in the "Epistolary Correspondence" of that learned Prelate.

"Dear

"Sir, *Trinity College, Oxon, Oct.* 15, 1759.

"I am lately returned to Oxford, after an excursion into the country, and am set down with a full resolution to prepare Mr. Lhuyd's book for the press directly; but I cannot send it into the world till I am better satisfied in one point, *viz.* that Mr. Lhuyd did not print it himself, but trusted it to the care of those who knew not his cabinet. You formerly promised to lend me the other volume of Letters in your possession; the sooner you do me this favour the better. Dr. Fothergill I am not acquainted with, but should be much obliged to you if you will ask him if he remembers any thing of the circumstance just mentioned. Perhaps an application for his papers would be fruitless, though I hope you can answer for my fidelity and care in what you intrusted to me. Please to let me hear from you as soon as possible. I propose not to fill the book with observations, &c. but to keep them with the cabinet at home; for it will be no satisfaction to persons at a distance to know what specimens are lost; but if they favour us with a visit, then my notes will be at their service.

"I fear much the loss of my character in this attempt, but those must answer for it who have encouraged me to it. I retain a grateful sense of all your favours; and am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant, Wm. Huddesford."

"Dear Sir, *Trinity College, Oxford, Nov.* 24, 1759.

"I did myself the pleasure of writing to you several weeks ago; as I have not been favoured with any answer, I fear some indiscretion on my part has occasioned an abatement of the esteem and regard you once professed for me, and which your great civilities convinced me was real and unfeigned. I am sensible a person of your application can have but little time to spend upon epistolary correspondences; but, as your attention to my request will, I hope, be of service to the publick, I hope you will no longer refuse it me.

"The 'Lythophylacium' is almost finished for the press. I have also procured several authentic memoirs concerning the Author, which I have digested, and should willingly give them the publick if I could inspect your other volume of Letters, those in the possession of Dr. Fothergill and Mr. Knowlton. You are acquainted with both those gentlemen; and I hope may safely answer for my care of them, if I should be allowed the perusal of them. To desire your application in my favour was the purport of my last: I flatter myself I shall soon have an answer from you to both that and this; and you may assure yourself that I shall always both privately and publicly acknowledge all favours conferred on, Sir, your obedient, &c. Wm. Huddesford."

To the Rev. William Huddesford.

"Dear Sir, *London, Dec.* 18, 1759.

"I received your very esteemed favours of July 28, Oct. 15, and Nov. 24, last past, in their due times; and should have answered them immediately, but hurry of affairs, and some intervals

tervals of sickness have hindered me from the pleasure of writing to you. In regard to yours of the 28th July, all I have to answer is that I received the papers safe and in good order. Your detention of them as you term it was rather a pleasure than a displeasure to me, as it gave you time for to review them fully, to see if they could be of use to you.

"To that of the 15th October the following occurs. I am delighted at your design of prosecuting the re-printing Lhuyd's 'Lithophylacium,' so as to speedily complete it; but you want to know some particulars before you do it: how we shall get at the knowledge of such particulars, I know not. However, I cannot conceive it to be of any importance (as you judge it to be) to know whether Lhuyd printed it himself, or trusted the printing of it to others. My other volume of Letters is at your command, and hope it will furnish you with some anecdotes. I spoke to Dr. Fothergill about his papers, and hope to have them; but the Doctor's practice is so great, that one can seldom gain his conversation a few minutes.

"I should imagine your observations, &c. would figure better in the Book than in the Cabinet; for a copy lodged with the Cabinet will always be satisfactory to those who visit it, and those who do not visit it will always, I judge, be pleased to know what specimens are yet in being. Your endeavours being hearty, I do not doubt the success of the attempt; let not that discourage you. The old proverb, *Faint heart never won fair lady*, take as your motto when you enter the lists.

"Now to your favour of the 24th last month: I am sorry you that are Re-editor of Lhuyd's 'Lythophylacium' should think a sworn *Lithoscoper* guilty of rejecting his esteemed friend, and one whom he greatly regards, without reason—for I know none. On the contrary, I protest to you, I think myself happy in your friendship and correspondence, and shall always use my best endeavours to merit them. The causes of my delay I have already given, which I hope will suffice. My other volume of Letters shall be sent you in a few days. Do you keep it as long as you think proper: I hope it will furnish you with materials. If I can get Dr. Fothergill's papers, they shall be sent with all speed. As for Mr. Knowlton's, I have wrote often about them, but without success; I write this day again, and will let you know the result of what I can do; but, rest assured, no diligence of mine shall be wanting to serve you or the publick.

"I am pleased you give us some Memoirs of the Author. The Learned hardly know any thing of him. We shall be greatly obliged to you for them; for, in fact, I think his studies in Languages and Fossils merit him a place in the 'Athenæ Oxonienses' as much as any one recorded therein.

"Now I am on the subject, pray can you remember who are the subscribers I have procured? let me know in answer. I am for six copies; you may besides now put down John Albert Schlosser,

Schlosser, M. D. Amsterdam, F. R. S.; Mr. Jens Gram of Moss in Norway; and John Bohadsch, M. D. Imperial Professor of Natural History in the University of Prague and Bohemia, if not set down before.

"I have had the pleasure of Mr. Hallings being with me before he set out for Lancashire; he desired his sincere respects to you, and your father, and family. Pray make mine also acceptable to them.

"I enquired of Dr. Birch about your paper of the Echinus spine; he knows nothing of it, but imagines my Lord Macclesfield must have it. Shall I make any enquiries about it?

"I beg of you, the moment you receive the papers safe, to advise me thereof by letter. I sincerely wish you a happy new year, with a continuation of many others; and am, dear Sir,

"Your greatly obliged friend and servant, E. M. DACOSTA."

To E. M. DACOSTA, Esq.

"DEAR SIR, *Garsington, near Oxford, Dec.* 31, 1759.

"I hope you will excuse my late suspicions, and impute them to the esteem and value I set upon your friendship. The box you was so kind as to send me is I find arrived safe, but I have as yet had no opportunity to open it. I will be more exact in examining this volume than I was the other; and propose, in my progress through it, to minute down particulars worthy of notice, and to communicate them to you: this will save you some trouble, and is at present the only return I can make for the favour you have done me. I shall return to Oxford the middle of this week, and will then answer the contents of your last: in the mean time believe me, yours, &c. WM. HUDDESFORD."

"SIR, *Trinity College, Jan.* 7, 1760.

"I have just opened your packet, and am a little surprized to find you have sent me the same volume of Letters I had before, which I suppose was a mistake made in your hurry. However, I am not sorry for it, since I may find on a second perusal several things which escaped my view before. I have since my last but one picked up several anecdotes relating to Mr. Lhuyd, enough to make a history of his life, which I never proposed to add to the 'Lithophylacium,' but shall probably give it the publick by itself. I have now a great occasion for your service, which is this. Many persons have desired me to add an explication of the terms made use of in the 'Lithophylacium.' This is done by the Author himself in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 314. I wish you would peruse this paper, and give me your opinion of printing it with the work. If you think it proper, I must beg you to get leave of the Royal Society's printer for me to do it, as I find it is his property. Observe *we* have the MSS. in Lhuyd's own hand in the Museum. I will take care that those gentlemen who honour me with their names shall have good impressions. This, I think, is all I have at present (except my best wishes) to say for

"Your obliged servant, WM. HUDDESFORD."

To

To the Rev. William Huddesford.

"Dear Sir, *London, April* 5, 1760.

"I received your esteemed favours, from Garsington of Dec. 31, and from Oxford of Jan. 7. The former requires no answer; to the latter, I am surprized that I have sent you the same volume of Letters, for I thought I had taken the greatest care possible to prevent a mistake; however, on your re-perusal of it, I hope you will find some things of consequence that may have escaped you before, and am desirous you would in your progress write down particulars worthy of notice, and communicate them to me: it will be a kind of index to me. One thing I rely upon, that is, your honour, that none of the said papers shall be reviewed but by yourself, nor any one transcript taken, but only such particulars as relate to Lhuyd or his works in general, and such you may freely use: on this I depend.

"As soon as you possibly can, send me up the volume you have, and I will send you down the other; and by the time the latter is returned I shall be in possession of the third volume, for it is coming to me.

"The History of Lhuyd's Life will be very acceptable to the publick: it cannot surely form a great many pages, therefore I should think that if you published it with his 'Lythophylacium,' it would figure well, but the compass certainly would be too small to publish it alone.

"Any occasion you may have for me, I am ready to your orders, and will exert myself to the utmost of my abilities, so command me in answer. An explanation of his terms and names is absolutely necessary: it would be, I think, incorrect without it. We must consider Lhuyd as a man of real learning; but his names are certainly the most fanciful and odd I ever met with.

"I have perused the paper in the Philosophical Transactions you hint at, it is in No. 200. I think, were it possible, it should be added, for there are not only his explanations of his terms, but also the descriptions of the bodies (the thing wanted in the 'Lythophylacium'); but then, I think, the figures accompanying that paper should also be engraved. The same must happen to two other papers in the same Transactions; one a small one of an *alcyonium*, or *corolloid*, with two figures; the other of several very curious figured stones of the *Stellæ* tribe, with their icons, but no descriptions. These all would certainly be an excellent addition; but how to manage—for the figures to be engraved would be an expence; however, do you consider this maturely, and let me know your thoughts. As for the Publisher's leave, there is no need of it, for they have no copyright of the Transactions: the Royal Society does not allow it them, since their Transactions they commmunicate to the Learned for the advancement of Literature, so that any one has a right to publish from their Transactions any paper or papers he pleases. If you think it not proper to print the papers as Appendices, I would lay the following before you, *viz.* as that paper describes the *Bufonitæ siliquastram*, &c. when you come to those bodies in the 'Lytho-

phy-

phylacium;' e. g. *Siliquastrum Lupinatum*, put what he says in his book, and then add, this body he thus describes in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 200, and copy his account there to it, and so of all the rest, by which means you not only give his paper, but you judiciously incorporate it, in the 'Lythophylacium,' to the very bodies, in their respective places. When you begin his tribe of *Siliquastra*, then add in some such words, 'the author, as appears by the Philosophical Transactions, No. 200, calls these bodies so from their similitude to a siliqua or pod, and to *Plectronitæ*, from their similitude to beaks of birds;' and so on. I have no Lhuyd by me, else I would draw up three or four instances to explain myself fully, but hope however this is intelligible enough. Pray when do you think the work will be ready?

"Thus much for Lhuyd. Now I shall desire two favours of you, *viz.* to get me some Shotover rhomboidal *selenitæ*, also *selenitæ* of other forms, some large flat Shotover oysters, and some *Hippocephaloidæ Plotii*. If you can clap in some *siliquastra bufonites*, &c. and some *ammonitæ*, so much the better; and send me up a box of them with all speed, for I want them greatly.

"The other request is, that as the seat of the Muses certainly fosters some poetical geniuses, I want a copy of verses made on occasion of a very fine young lady's marriage *, which is to be solemnized the beginning of May. The verses may be about 20 in number, good ideas in them, and the Muses, and Graces, &c. &c. all summoned. Have you a poetical friend? pray get it done: if not, could you not get it done for a small gratuity? Observe, however, let the Poet sign the initial letters of his name, and date it from Oxford, for I shall only ascribe to myself the presentation of it. The Lady's initials are, *I.* two syllables, and *S.* three ditto; the Bridegroom's, *J.* two syllables, *M.* two ditto, *D.* one ditto, and *C.* two ditto. All this for the Poet's government.

"In Hearne's Leland's Itinerary in a Preface to one of the volumes, there is an anecdote of Lhuyd's death. I have not the book by me, but undoubtedly you will easily get it at Oxford. Pray put down Thomas Jones, Esq. F. S. A. for a subscriber.

"I do not recollect any thing more at present to write you, therefore remain, dear Sir, &c. E. M Dacosta."

To E. M. Dacosta, Esq.

"Sir, *Trinity College, May* 21, 1760.

"I am indeed much ashamed of my neglect of your last favour; but it has been owing to unavoidable accidents, ill-health, and much business. Indeed, my friend, you have but little reason to complain of negligence in your Correspondent, whose last in April was an answer to one in December. Do not think upon this account that my silence was owing to a revengeful principle, for I have a great regard for you, and will obey your commands in every thing possible. But your last request I cannot comply

* Miss Salvadore to Mr. Joshua Mendes Dacosta.

with

with, being not the least of a Poet myself, nor have I any acquaintance with the tuneful tribe. Your other desire myself and Mr. Budgen will fulfil, by sending you soon our joint collection of Fossils. You may in three weeks' time expect the publication of Mr. Lhuyd's book, and perhaps see the unworthy Editor in town. Once more excuse my neglect; and believe me

"Your obedient servant, W. HUDDESFORD."

"SIR, *Trinity College, Oxon, June* 17, 1760.

"The grand titles you ornament me with in your favour to Mr. Budgen are vastly too great for my rank and abilities in the Fossil tribe. At the same time you promise so critical an examination of my late poor performance, that I am afraid to venture it into your hands. As you have not yet seen it, I send one unbound, that you may have it bound up in the manner you chuse. Looking over your former letters to me, in one of them, dated Dec. 20, 1759, you say, 'I am for six copies; Dr. Schlosser, Mr. Jens Gram, John Bohadsch;' and since that, one Mr. Jones, one each—10 in all. Would you please to have the rest sent you, or will you take them of the London booksellers?—a more easy way for you, though not so profitable to the Editor. I charge them at 7*s.* 6*d.* bound, and 6*s.* 2*d.* stitched. I shall wait for an answer to this, and then send your other papers, for the use of which I am greatly indebted to you.

"I must beg your most *candid* examination of the new Lhuyd, otherwise you will entertain a much worse opinion than you have hitherto done of your obedient servant, W. HUDDESFORD."

To the Rev. WILLIAM HUDDESFORD.

"SIR, *London, June* 24, 1760.

"I have just time to answer your greatly esteemed favour of the 17th instant, *viz.* that I received the one book safe, and that I desire you forthwith send me five more copies bound, which will complete my six; the other four I take of Mr. Frankcombe; for as to London booksellers, I will have nothing to do with them in this affair, but all I want shall come from the Editor or fountain-head, to whom I hold myself greatly obliged for re-editing this curious work. What observations I make on it, shall tender you in a letter: I suppose it will be some time first, as I am just now very busy. When you send the books, send Lhuyd's papers; and let me know how I shall pay you for them. Service to Mr. Budgen and other friends. I am, with great esteem,

"Your obliged and obedient servant, E. M. DACOSTA."

"DEAR SIR, *Trinity College, Sept.* 5, 1760.

"I beg leave to recommend to you Messrs. Zeigler, Stockar, and Clausen, all Foreigners and Physicians, to your friendship; and beg of you to honour them with your conversation and company, and to shew and inform them of all the remarkables of your famous University. They are curious and learned gentlemen; and, as my friends, all pleasure shewn them will be esteemed an obligation conferred on, dear Sir,

"Your very obliged servant, E. M. DACOSTA."

To

To E. M. Dacosta, Esq.

" Sir, *Trinity College, Oct.* 21, 1760.

" I am now returned from my Vacation excursion, and am extremely sorry to find by my Under-keeper that some friends of yours have paid us a visit during my absence, to whom I should have been glad to have paid all the respect in my power. I now beg for your second volume of Letters so long promised me, being resolved to publish my Memoirs of Lhuyd this winter, without waiting for more anecdotes, which, if any should come to hand hereafter, may easily be communicated to the publick.

" I condole with you on the death of our friend Lethieullier*, and heartily wish you and all surviving lovers of Natural History, health and happiness. I am, &c. W. Huddesford."

To the Rev. William Huddesford.

" Dear Sir, *London, June* 6, 1763.

" I do not remember when we have exchanged a letter. My time has been so confused and hurried, that I have not been able to write to a single friend, which I am afraid has incurred me much displeasure among them. My recent employments obtained, of Librarian, Museum-keeper, &c. of the Royal Society, has embarrassed me more, and what with cleaning books, digesting curiosities, &c. I am totally absorbed for the present, and probably for some future time; I therefore beg you may enrol the plea, and when time admits, receive me again as your correspondent.

" Whenever you come to town, pray let me see you. Our Museum here, I assure you, has many fine things, and our Library is very numerous and scientific. I am very happy in my places, and henceforward my whole life will be devoted to study.

" Pray how does Lithology thrive now at Oxford?—have we many brothers in the science in your University?

" This letter will be delivered to you by my very esteemed friend Mr. Israel Lyons† and his son, who set out to-morrow for Oxford, to promote by subscription his intended publication of the Keri, or Dissertation on the marginal notes of the Sacred Text. I recommend them strongly to you, and beg you will favour them with your interest and friends to succeed in their intended purpose.

" Let me hear from you, and know any commands you have. At present Natural History begins to revive somewhat in this capital. I am working on the prosecution of my History of Fossils, which I hope God will grant me life to complete.

" I beg further of you to give my most humble respects to your Father, and introduce Mess. Lyons to him in my name, to beg his patronage. I am, with great esteem, &c. E. M. Dacosta."

* Of whom see the " Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 368.

† Ibid. vol. II. p. 327.

To

To E. M. Dacosta, Esq.

"Dear Sir, *Oxford, July* 25, 1765.

"I received with all the civility in my power the four German gentlemen you recommended to me. I shall be always glad to accompany such, who have a real taste for Natural History, which is not the case of all you have sent with your name as a recommendation. Their acquaintance has given me great pleasure, and could my office, the business of which you cannot conceive, have allowed me more leisure, I should have been glad to have convinced them more fully how much I am their and

"Your humble servant, W. Huddesford."

To Richard Gough, Esq.

"Sir, *Coventry, Sept.* 26, 1769.

"I received your letter at this place, being now upon an excursion among my relations. You need not make any apology for an application to me for any thing you shall want from our Libraries at the Museum, or any other in the University, as I well know how much advantage the publick will reap from such communications. I cannot, at this distance, recollect the contents of the MSS. you refer to; but at my return to Oxford, which will be about the middle of next month, you may depend upon full satisfaction as to your enquiries.

"I write this to prevent any suspicion that I am not inclined to assist others in their literary pursuits. Being unable to produce any thing worth notice myself, it is a great pleasure to me to serve under masterly hands.

"Excuse me if, on so short an acquaintance, I beg leave to hint that, when the 'Typographical Anecdotes' are re-edited, it would not be amiss to send the sheets relative to Oxon to some friend in the University;—a few mistakes might be rectified. If you cannot find any better qualified, to contribute all in his power will be thought no trouble by

"Your obedient servant, Wm. Huddesford."

"Sir, *Trinity College, Oxon, Oct.* 19, 1769.

"The following are all the particulars relative to the Antiquarian Society, which are contained in a MS. of Ashmole's, No. 7088. 763. 5. to which you referred in your letter of Sept. 18.

"To Mr. Stowe.

"The place appointed for a conference upon the question followinge ys att Mr. Carter's house on Fryday the ij of this November, being Alsouls day, at ij of the clocke in the afternoone, to shew your opinion in wrytinge or otherwise is expected.

"The question is, 'Of the Antiquitie, Etmologie, and Priviledge of *Parishes* in Englande.' Yt ys desired that you give not notice hereof to any but such as have the like somons.

"The place appointed for a conference upon the question followinge, is Mr. Carter's house, upon All Soules day, beinge Thursday

Thursday the secound of November, 1598, at one of the clocke in the afternoone, where your opinion, either in writinge or otherwise, is expected upon this question: 'Of the Antiquitie of Armes in England.' Yt is desired that you bring none other with you, nor give anie notice unto anie, but to such as have the like summons.

"*To Mr. Bowyer.*

"Anno D'næ Eliz. xlj°.

"The names of all those which were somoned att this tyme:

Impr. Mr. Carter.	It'm. Mr. Stowe.
It'm. Mr. Doderidge.	It'm. Mr. Thynne.
It'm. Mr. Tate.	It'm. Mr. Do' Doyley.
It'm. Mr. Clarentius.	It'm. Mr. Carew.
It'm. Mr. Cotton.	It'm. Mr. Bowyer.
It'm. Mr. Agard.	It'm. Mr. Henneage.
It'm. Mr. Paton.	It'm. Mr. Leigh.
It'm. Mr. Holland.	It'm. Mr. James Ley.

And I left a summons with Mr. Clarentius for Mr. *Creswicke.*

"Not somoned:

Mr. Spilman.	Mr. M. Lake,
Mr. Broughton.	or Luke.

"*Per me, Ch. Lailand.*"

"I wish I could execute the rest of your command as punctually as the foregoing; but I am obliged to inform you that the Catalogue of our MSS. is a very imperfect one, and in many places erroneous. On the present subject I cannot find in No. 7063 any more than the first article, which consists of epitaphs and arms in several churches, all loose papers of No. 7062, which are marked 1137 in our private mark. In No. 7060 you will observe an article of a grave-stone dug up in St. Martin's-le-grand, which when I examined I found to be the same mentioned in 7063, art. 1. To copy it properly, I must employ a better draughtsman than myself. The expence would be trifling. I shall wait your direction for this purpose; and shall at all times be ready to approve myself

"Your most obedient servant, W. HUDDESFORD."

To the Rev. WILLIAM HUDDESFORD.

"SIR, *Oct. 22, 1769.*

"I am extremely obliged to you for the trouble you have taken to search your library both for the Society and myself. The transcript you favoured me with was printed by Mr. Hearne in the Preface to his 'Curious Discourses of eminent Antiquaries,' with only two or three variations from you, *viz. Garter* for *Carter*, *Parishes* for *Tithes*, and *Erswike* for *Creswicke*. Of this last variation I could wish to be more certain, as we thereby gain a new Member to our original Society. The grave-stone at St. Martin's was also printed at the end of Hearne's 'History of Glastonbury.'

Glastonbury.' In the Life of Mr. Aubrey, prefixed to his 'Antiquities of Surrey, is mentioned a piece by him, intitled, 'Architectonica Sacra,' prefixed to one of his MSS at Oxford. I find only two MSS. of Aubrey's in your Museum, *viz.* his 'History of North Wiltshire,' 7542; and another, 8073, which I know not what to make of, unless it be a description of his house, or the parish of Easton Piers. Perhaps your private Catalogue will assist in recovering the MS in question.

"Whether the 'British Topography' attains a second Edition or not, any communication on that subject will be esteemed a favour by, Sir, your obedient humble servant, R. Gough."

To Richard Gough, Esq.

"Dear Sir, *Trinity College Oxon, Nov. 6, 1769.*

"Upon the revisal of the MSS. relating to the names of the Antiquaries, I think you had better depend upon Mr. Hearne for accuracy than on myself. The first letter of the name I called *Carter* may be *G. Parishes* is, no doubt, the right reading, yet on a cursory view to me it appeared to be *Tithes*. The name *Creswicke* may be also *Erdswicke*.

"The MSS we have of Mr. Aubrey's are as follow:

"1. 'Architectonica Sacra,' in loose papers, but prefixed to the MSS of Wiltshire. This is a very curious tract: it consists of observations on the different styles of church windows, mouldings, &c. with drawings very moderately done of several. Greatest part of this I have had copied, with an intent, when I can get time, to give it to the publick, with some other detached pieces worth preservation.

"2. The Essay towards a Description of the North Division of Wiltshire, with drawings of tombs, arms, &c.

"3. A Perambulation of the County of Surrey.

"4. Collections for an Idea of the Education of young gentlemen.

"5. Lives of several English mathematicians and others. In this MS are several very curious anecdotes.

"6. Two volumes of Letters from the eminent men of his time to John Aubrey.

"7. Designation of Easton Piers. It consists of views of the house and grounds round it, rudely done, but with good effect.

"I hope, Sir, I have now answered your last favour to your satisfaction, which should have been done sooner, had I not been absent on collegiate business; at least, please to accept this inclination to oblige you from

"Your humble servant, Wm. Huddesford."

Memoirs

Memoirs of the Rev. Francis Wise*, B. D. F. S. A.; drawn up by the Rev. W. Huddesford, and communicated to Dr. Ducarel, May 23, 1771.

"Francis Wise was the son of Francis Wise, mercer, of the city of Oxford, and was born in the house of his father, on the 3d day of June, 1695. He received the first part of his education in New College School, under the care of Mr. James Badger, a man very eminent in the profession of a schoolmaster. In January 1710-11 he was admitted a member of Trinity College, and in the Summer following was elected scholar of that house. He took the degree of M. A. in 1717. About this period, as I apprehend, he was employed by Dr. Hudson, as an under-keeper or assistant in the care of the Bodleian Library. The turn of his genius here led him to the study and pursuit of Antiquarian literature. In the year 1718 he became Probationer, and in the following year actual Fellow of his College. In 1722 he published 'Asser Menevensis de Rebus gestis Alfredi magni.' The year preceding this, *viz.* 1721, the Hon. Francis North, now Earl of Guildford, entered at Trinity College, under the tuition of Mr. Wise, for whom he retained a real esteem through life.

"From this nobleman he received the curacy of Ellesfield, near Oxford, a small piece of preferment †, but very agreeable to him. He took a small estate there upon a long lease, under my Lord, and converted a small house upon it into an agreeable retirement, by building a good room or two, and laying out a little garden, together with a piece of ground adjoining, scarce before of any use, in a whimsical but pleasing manner. In this little spot, of a few acres, you was surprized with ponds, cascades, seats, a triumphal arch, the tower of Babel, a Druid temple, and an Ægyptian pyramid. Those buildings which were designed to resemble the structures of antiquity, were erected in exact scale and measure, to give, as far as miniature would permit, an exact idea of the edifices they were intended to represent. From the time that his illustrious pupil left Oxford, Mr. Wise constantly resided in his family at intervals, and divided his time between the seat of the Muses, and the elegant mansion of his Friend and Patron.

"In April 1726, on the death of Mr. Gardiner, he was elected Keeper of the Archives, and in 1727 took the degree of Batchelor of Divinity.

"In 1738 Mr. Wise published 'A Letter to Dr. Mead concerning some Antiquities in Berkshire, particularly shewing the White Horse was a Saxon monument,' 4to. This pamphlet was answered by an anonymous person (supposed to be one Asplin, Vicar of Banbury), who in his pamphlet, intituled, 'The Impertinence and Imposture of modern Antiquaries displayed,' insinu-

* Some particulars of Mr. Wise have been before given (but not so fully) in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 527.

† About 25*l.* per annum at most. A. C. D.

ated

ated a suspicion that Mr. Wise was no friend to the family on the throne. This insinuation gave Mr. Wise great uneasiness, he then had in view some preferment from the Officers of State*. He therefore drew up in the year 1742 another treatise called, 'Further Observations upon the White Horse, &c.' and was vindicated also both in his political principles and antiquarian conjectures by a friend† who then concealed his name.

"In 1745 he was presented by Trinity College to the Rectory of Rotherfield Greys, in the county and diocese of Oxford.

"May 10, 1748, he was appointed Radcliffe Librarian. In 1750 he published his 'Catalogue of the Coins in the Bodleian Library,' which he had designed and taken subscriptions for above twenty years before, but through the smallness of his income he was unable to bear the expence of engravings, &c. This work he dedicated to his friend and patron the present Earl of Guildford, and in it has given some views of his house and gardens at Ellesfield. After this period he resided chiefly in this pleasing retreat, and pursued his researches into antiquity. In 1758 he printed in 4to, 'Some Enquiries concerning the first Inhabitants, Language, Religion, Learning, and Letters of Europe, by a Member of the Society of Antiquaries, London;" and in 1764 another work in 4to, intituled, 'History and Chronology of Fabulous Ages considered.' No name is prefixed to these performances, but at the end of each we have these initials, F. W. R. L. (Francis Wise, Radcliffe Librarian.) These, I believe, were his latest works. He was after this period much afflicted with the gout, and lived quite retired‡ till his death, which happened Oct. 6, 1767.

"He was buried in the church-yard at Ellesfield, and, by his own direction, no stone or monument perpetuates his memory.

"In his life-time he had been a benefactor to the Bodleian Library, by supplying from his own Collections many deficiencies in the series of their Coins; and after his death, his sister, now living in Oxford, who was his Executrix, generously gave a large and valuable Cabinet of his Medals, &c. to the Radcliffe Library.

"There never was, as I am informed by his sister, any print or picture of him."

To Dr. A. C. Ducarel.

"Dear Sir, *Oxford, June* 15, 1771.

"I received your last kind letter, and am glad the account I sent you of your late friend Mr. Wise was acceptable.

"I have been very busy of late, but, as soon as I can get time, will set about an examination of the almanacks. I beg the favour of you to convey the enclosed as soon as convenient. I am, with due respect,

"Your obedient servant, Wm. Huddesford."

* The place of Radcliffe Librarian.

† The Rev. George North, F.S.A. See before, p. 439. ‡ At Ellesfield.

Letters

Letters of the Rev. William Cole*, of Milton.

To Mr. Joseph Ames†.

"Sir, *King's College, Cambridge, Oct. 3*, 1748.

"I remember, when I saw you last in London, you gave me a commission to enquire of Dr. Middleton concerning the reason of the intermission of Printing in this our University, from the very first use of it here, till about the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Accordingly I enquired about it, but could get no satisfaction; but, looking over some books this day in our Public Library, I met with the following octavo book, printed here in 1531, with this title:

'Reverendissimi in Christo Patris ac Domini D'ni Balduini Canthuariensis Archiepiscopi, de venerabili ac divinissimo Altaris Sacramento, sermo devotissimus, sacræque scripturæ Floribus undiquaq' respersus.

Ex præclarâ Cantabrigiensi Academiâ, an. M.D.XXXI.'

"It is dedicated to Bishop West of Ely, with this superscription: 'Reverendo in Christo Patri ac D'no D'no Nicolao Westo, Eliensi Episcopo, Corporis pariter ac animi dotibus longe maximo, Joannes Siberch, primus utriusq' linguæ in Anglia Impressor S. P. et observantiam.'

"I thought this notice might be of some use to you in your design, and answer in some measure your query to me when in town. If I meet with any other particular in my search among our books, that I think worthy of your notice, I will not fail to impart it to you. In the mean time, with my best respects to the gentlemen of our worthy Society, I am, Sir,

"Your most faithful humble servant, Wm. Cole.

"They have the same book in the Bodleian Library."

"Dear Sir, *Milton‡, Nov. 21*, 1771.

"I hope this will find you somewhat better than I left you last night; but you must not fret and be impatient because you are not well all on a sudden. As I have a plate of medlars on my table which I brought from Ditton last Sunday, your situation puts me in mind of what the Italians say in respect to that fruit, which is brought to perfection and maturity only by time and straw: 'Col Tempo e la Paglia maturono i Nespoli:' So Time and Patience will soon set you to rights again.

"I have sent you for your amusement, now you are in a train of Italian reading, *Ricciardetto*. The *Orlando Furioso*, which I suppose you have read, will put you in a train to relish this.

"The first word, or Christian name, in the first of the following Epitaphs, I will not ascertain to be *Gliverius*, though it was as

* See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 47. 538.

† See before, p. 165; and the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 256.

‡ The envelope of this and the following Letter being lost, it does not appear to whom they were addressed. It was probably to some leading Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge—perhaps Dr. Powell.

like that as any other that I could think of; for if you recollect, the stone was so chipped and ragged, being of a friable texture, that it was some time before I could make any thing of it; neither will I be positive as to the date of the year, or person's age, for the same reason. To be more accurate, I once sent to the Curate who serves the Church, to beg the favour of him to let me have have the Register sealed up, which I would safely return; but there was some difficulty, and I made no further inquiry. Rebuffs of this kind to me, who am not an importunate solicitor, have occasioned my not being eager in pressing after original papers. I have (to give you an instance), on being told by the gentleman himself who is now in possession of Mr. Rand's MSS. that I should have a sight of them, sent by two or three friends, and once so lately as the week before last; but I find I am as far, nay perhaps farther off from procuring them, than ever. It seems very strange that people who will not make a true use of such papers themselves, should be jealous of letting them get where they some time or other might have a chance of becoming useful. My Collections are a repository where other people's gleanings, as well as my own, may be found.

"Epitaphs at Wicken:

'Oliver' Cromwell, filius Henrici Cromwell, obiit .... Apr. 1685, annoque ætatis suæ 29.'

"Close to this, on a free-stone, nearer the table:

'Elizabetha Cromwell, de Ely,
obiit XVI die Septembris, anno Christi MD.C.LXXI.
annoque ætatis LXXIIII.'

"Close to this, and partly covered by the communion-table, is this inscription for Henry Cromwell, the Lieutenant of Ireland. The inscription is on a black marble; but I suppress what I have wrote on him in my book:

'Henricus Cromwell, de Spinney, obiit XXIII die Martij,
anno Christi M.DC.LXXIII. annoq' ætatis XLVII.
Henricus filius Hen' Crom' jun. obiit 4to Junii, ao 1692,
anno ætatis suæ 12 Septim'.'

"I have sent these Epitaphs, which are all that are in Wicken church relating to this family, with the abbreviations, such as I found them. The other memoranda shall come another time, probably to-morrow, if I have time. When I left you last night, Mr. Bentham told me that Mr. Essex was just arrived. I called on him for a quarter of an hour, but forgot to ask him whether he had any talk with Mr. Walpole about Gothic Architecture. He was so full of the loss of the painted glass windows at Ely, which by his account seem to be irrecoverable, that we talked of nothing else. Adieu, dear Sir; and wishing you the full use of your limbs, and every other good faculty, I am, &c. WM. COLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Milton, Nov.* 21, 1771.

"March 22, 1743-4, being at my friend, Thomas Porter, Esq. his house at Hemingford Grays in Huntingdonshire, I was there

there shewn a folio Bible, belonging to one Mrs. Elmes, of that place, in a spare leaf of which were entered the births of several of the Cromwells, which I transcribed, as follows:

1. Joane Cromwell, borne on Thursday the 6th of March 1605, betwne 2 and 3 of the clock in the afternoone. — My nephew Henry Cromwell, Godfather. My syster Hampden & syster Fleming, Godmothers.

2. Henry Cromwell, borne on Friday the 22 of January, betwne 11 & 12 at noone, 1607. — My father Townshend, my brother Henry Cromwell, Godfathers. My syster R. Cromwell, Godmother.

3. Philip Cromwell, on Christmas-day, 1608, betwne 12 & 1 at noone, being Sunday. — Sir Ant. Forest & my bro. Rich. Cromwell, Godfathers. Mrs. Anne Winde, Godmother.

4. Thomas Cromwell, borne on St. Steven's day, Tuesday 1609, betwne 10 & and 11 at night. — My brother Robert, Mr. Bestney Bettes, Mrs. Martha Knowles. Go.

5. Anna Cromwell, borne the 3 of March, being Sunday, 1610, betweene 12 and 1 at night. — My syster Lady Anna Cromwell, My neice Battina Cromwell, My nephew Sir H. Pallavicine.

6. Oliver Cromwell, borne the 10 of May, being Sunday, betwne 9 and 10 of the clock in the morning, 1612. — My brother Cromwell, Mr. Edmund Winde. My neice Elisabeth Cromwell, senr.

7. Robert Cromwell, borne on Saturday the 19 of June, 1613, betwne 2 & 3 of the clock in the afternoone. — My brother Robert Cromwell, Mr. Thomas Chalner. My neice Baker.

8. Elizabeth Cromwell, borne on Monday the 11 of December, betweene 9 & 10 of the clock in the morning, Aº1614. — My syster Hampden, Mrs. Mary Bette. My nephew Tobie Pallavicine.

9. Mary Cromwell, borne on Wednesday the 10 of January 1615, betwne 8 & 9 of the clock in the morning. — My syster Elusay Cromwell, Mrs. Dorothy Goode. My nephew William Baker.

10. Richard Cromwell, borne on Friday the 20 of June 1617. — My brother Richard Cromwell, Mr. William Crumoton. My neice Battina Cromwell.

"In the Catalogue of the Harleian MSS. now in the British Museum, is a MS book, thus described by Mr. Humfrey Wanley, the learned Librarian to the Earl of Oxford, the then possessor of this noble Collection of MSS.:

'No. 2311. A book in 8vo, written by the hand of a pious gentlewoman, Mrs. Anna Cromwell, who, at the beginning hath put her name in it, thus, *Anna Cromwell*, 1656; and lower, thus, *Now Anna Williams*, 1660.'

Mr. Wanley making some enquiries after her, received the following account from her husband's kinsman, Henry Cromwell, Esq. who died 1769:

'Anne Cromwell, was the wife of Henry Cromwell, Esq. of Ramsey, who was the son of Col. Henry Cromwell, the son of Sir Oliver Cromwell, who were all three Royalists; and in the year 60, Henry Cromwell of Ramsey changed his name to Williams, being a Courtier; and from thence she wrote her name, Anne Williams. They died without issue, and the estate of Ramsey was sold to Colonel Titus. Sir Oliver was the head of the family: Oliver, the Protector, was a nephew of Sir Oliver. Mr. Cromwell's father was a nephew to Sir Oliver. He (I suppose means himself) has seen this Mrs. Anne Williams. She was an excellent lady!'—In the front she has prefixed this title:

'A Booke of severall Devotions, collected from good men, by the worst of Sinners, Anna Cromwell, 1656, &c.'

"Article 16 is this: 'Upon the translation of Upwood Feast, or Wake, from Sunday to another day, by Mr. Henry Cromwell, the 3d sonne of Sir Henry Cromwell.'

"The 20th article is, 'My aunt Cromwell's verses, which she made on my mother, and all our children: otherwise entitled, The Sister's New Year's Gift, from Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell to Mrs. Mary Price, a happie mother of good children.' These are out of measure, but well meant.

"Article 23d is, 'Verses made by Mrs. Battina Cromwell, wife to Henry Cromwell, Esq. Sir Oliver's sonne.'

"This Battina was daughter to Sir Horatio Pallavicino, and mother-in-law to the pious Writer of this book.

"Article 24 is, 'Verses made upon the death of the aforesaid Mrs. Battina Cromwell.'

"Articles 45, 46, and 47, are, 'A Sermon preached by Mr. Olofernes Hunt upon the first Article of the Apostles' Creed:' 'A Sermon preached by Mr. John Robins, upon Jeremiah vi. 16;' 'Mr. John Robins his Opinion and Resolution upon his being called to take the Covenant; directly against it, and proving it undeniably, to be most abominably wicked and sinfull.'

"Article 68 is, 'A Sermon preached by my worthy friend Mr. Simon Gunton, upon Christmass-day, 1658, upon Matthew xi. 28.'—I suppose the Author of Peterborough Antiquities.

"It seems that this devout and religious lady, as well as her husband, was desirous of issue, as appears in the pages 265, 266, and 267; which God did not grant unto them. Who can say that, if they had had children, they would not have proved rebellious, wicked, and great afflictions?

"*Note*, that all from p. 367 seemeth to have been written by some female hand, different from Mrs. Cromwell's.

"The Rev. Dr. Zachary Grey, my worthy good friend, lending me a curious little book, entitled, 'The Court and Kitchin of Elizabeth, commonly called Joan Cromwell, the wife of the late Usurper, truly described and represented;' I made the following observations

observations on it. It was printed at London, in 12mo, 1664. Before it is a neat print of Mrs. Cromwell, in a little black hood and white handkerchief, who appears to have been a jolly and comely woman. On one side of her face is a monkey making mouths at her, and under her are these four verses:

'From feigned glory and usurped throne,
And all the greatnesse to me falsely shown;
And from the arts of Government set free,
See how Protectresse and a drudge agree?'

"She was daughter to Sir James Bowchier.

"This book having formerly been the property of the late learned and worthy Mr. Thomas Baker, B. D. of St. John's College in Cambridge, who had made the following MS notes on the blank leaves of the book, I thought them worth preserving:

'Liber rarus, et præterea nihil.

'Several creditable persons of this city [Liege] assured me, that Richard Cromwell, son to the Usurper, died here seven or eight years before my being in the place, where he lived unknown, and well supplied with money—that, after his death, he was discovered by his papers. See E. Veryard's Travels, p. 28, [at Leige] printed 1701, fol. *Sed Quære.* It will not agree with the 'Annals of Queen Anne, 1712.'

'On Sunday, July 13, 1712, died Rich. Cromwell, eldest son to Oliver Cromwell, &c. Annals of Queen Anne, vol. XI. p. 383.

'For some particulars concerning O. Cromwell, see Class O. O. 7. 32. Bibl. Coll. Jo.

'Of Oliver Cromwell and his family, sons, daughters, sisters, &c. see Athen. Oxon. vol. II. col. 768, 769. But Edit. 1721, vol. II. Fasti Oxon. p. 88, 89.

'Depositum Illustrissimæ Dominæ D. Elizabethæ,
nuper Uxoris Honoratissimi Domini
Domini Johannis Claypoole, Magistri Equitis,
necnon Filiæ secundæ Serenissimi et Celsissimi Principis,
Oliveri, Dei gratia,
Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ, &c Protectoris.
Obiit apud ædes Hamptonenses sexto die Augusti,
anno ætatis suæ vicesimo octavo, annoque Domini 1658.
[Sepulta in Capellâ Henrici Septimi Westm'.]

"This inscription is on her coffin. In the Fasti Oxonienses, vol. I. p. 89. edit. 1721, it is said that she died on 7 Aug. 1658.

"Oliver Cromwell's birth and family, see Mr. Baker's MS. Vol. XXXVIII. No. 30, p. 259.

"Colonel John Cromwell, *v.* Flagellum, or 'Life of Oliver Cromwell,' pp. 49, 50, 69.

"Henry Cromwell, *v.* Flagellum, &c. pp. 57, 184.

"Oliver Cromwell's Prayer before his death, was printed in the 'London Chronicle,' of Dec. 19, 1769, which I have copied into my 10th volume, p. 82. It is said to be in imitation of that

that by King Charles I. which took much with the people, and this was produced to gain their affections. I have also the copy of a curious canting Letter from Oliver to his beloved wife Elizabeth, at the Cockpit, dated April 12, 1651. It was copied for me from the original by Dr. Biddle, of Windsor, and now Fellow of King's College, my particular friend. As it is rather long, and may not be perhaps curious to you, I will not trouble you or myself with it now: if you are desirous to see it, you may look at it here at any time, and if it pleases you, as much as it does me, you are welcome to a copy of it. I think it shews the Times and Man better than a volume. Wm. Cole."

Roger Gale*, Esq. to Samuel Gale, Esq.

"Dear Brother, *Scruton, Sept.* 16, 1702.

"I cannot imagine why you desire me to excuse your last; you cannot think I take your good wishes amiss at the end of it. I am so far from it that I thank you for them, and assure you I heartily join with you in them, though I cannot think they might be so easily effected as you seem to think. I hope your Cambridge journey was prevented by something to your advantage, as well as your intended progress to these parts some time ago; and, because I can fancy nothing better at present, am apt to conclude it was occasioned by the arrival of the East India fleet. I hope this glorious peace will, for the present at least, bring you in good store of business, though I fear it will not continue to do so many years. Pray send Rymer's 'Fœdera,' and the other books by the first opportunity, as also the 'Political State of Europe for July,' by the first post, as usual, in several parcels. I had wrote to Mr. Hearne about subscribing to his 'Leland's Collectanea,' before I heard from you. I cannot think it at all proper to publish the Epistles, since there are very few of my Father's among them, the collection consisting mostly of letters from others to him. How decent it will be to publish other people's Letters without their consent while living, I leave to you; besides, though there are in them a great many Letters relating to Learning, yet there are more upon indifferent matters.

"Pray give my service to Dr. Allix, and thanks for the kind assistance he has offered me, but I think I shall give him no trouble in that affair; yet if the Doctor has a mind to peruse them, I will bring them with me when I come to town.

"My wife can do no more at present than give her service to you, having been so ill for these three or four days as to be past writing.—Your Dunkirk fever is now got down into these parts, runs through whole families, but kills nobody. It has not visited us as yet, but we begin to be afraid of its company. I am

"Your loving Brother, R. Gale."

* Of these learned Brothers, and their Family, see very fully in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 143. 569.

"Dear

"DEAR BROTHER, *Chester, Aug.* 3, 1725.

"Yours of the 31st of July found us safe and sound here. I suppose my last letter to Mr. Willis, acquainting him with my intended progress, has put a stop to his writing, and that the old Parson of Birmingham being still *inter vivos* prevents your hearing from that quarter. Mr. Wasse's* affairs you have given a very good account of by postscript. I am much obliged to you for your intended visit to Eaton, and desire you when there to enquire into the state of affairs complained of; for, by a Letter I received from Roger this morning, I find several of the boys are going from the house where he is; but, if it is only from being more confined than formerly, I think there is no great harm in that. The venison came from Mr. Bray's by the Cirencester coach; his letter acquainting me with it, came in the packet to me this morning from N. Willson, as did the inclosed for yourself.

"We have had a week of fine weather; and have been at Chatsworth, and at Buxton Wells, which we left to the great regret of the ladies, after two night's washing there, being the only males then upon the place, which has had but a slender resort to it this year. We took the opportunity when there of creeping upon all-four up to the ancles in mire for several hundred yards into Pool's Hole; and made so much improvement from the experience we gained there, as to resolve to see no more of those subterraneous cavities, which seem to be formed by the accidental falling of the rock when it settled again after its disruption in the grand cataclysm. We got hither last Saturday at 11 in the morning, and before dinner the Doctor† had disinterred a most magnificent Roman Gate; so perspicacious are the eyes of a true Antiquary! and indeed every thing is so much Roman, that we are to have a Roman salmon for dinner to-day. I wish you was to be at the eating of it.

"I have had an invitation from your friend Mr. Sewell, to go on board the custom-house yacht this afternoon, and being fine weather, believe I shall accept of it.

"Your most affectionate Brother, R. GALE."

The following account of a MS. of Mr. ROGER GALE, was communicated by my late Friend, the Rev. Dr. JOHN CALDER.

"This very curious MS. is in folio, 270 pages, closely and elegantly written, by Mr. Roger Gale, in whose grand-daughter's possession it now (1793) is.

"A Discourse of Witchcraft, as it was acted in the Family of Mr. Edward Fairfax, of Fayston, com. Ebor. 1621. 78 pages.

"*Note.* The Author of that Discourse on Dæmonology was Mr. Edward Fairfax, of whom Mr. Roger Dodsworth gives this character in his MS. entitled, 'Sancti et Scriptores Ebor.' *viz.*

* Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 469

† Dr. William Stukeley. See p. 495.

'Edward

'Edward Fairfax, of Faystone, Esq. in the forest of Knaresborough, natural brother of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton in Yorkshire, Knt. which Sir Thomas was created Lord Fairfax and Baron of Cameron in Scotland by King Charles. Edward Fairfax translated Godfrey of Bullen out of Italian into English; with the History of Edward the Black Prince; and certain witty Eclogues as yet not printed that I hear of. He is accounted a singular schollar in all kinde of learning. He yet liveth, 1631.'—Subjoined are about 100 figures in China-ink, feigned to represent the persons concerned in the foregoing History, neatly drawn.

"Ibid. p. 80. 'A strange Relation of what happened to a Man a Lambeth; recorded in Lattin, by Dr. Thomas Gale, and translated by Mr. Roger Gale, his eldest son, in the year 1710.

'At Lambeth in Surrey lives one Francis Culham, an honest man, and of good reputation, a Surgeon by profession. He was seized with a strange disturbance of mind, that held him four years and five months, from which he recovered a little more than two years ago. The whole is as follows:

'He was at first attacked with a great heaviness in his head, and took to his bed, after a numbness that spread itself all over his body in three days time. The first month he hardly eat or drank any thing. The second he fasted ten days together, and would often afterwards refuse all manner of sustenance, sometimes for five, sometimes for seaven days together; and, when he did eat, made no difference between raw and roasted flesh. He never moved in his bed; and passed the first year without sleeping; his eyes at least were always open, and immoveably fixed on the cieling of the room. During the whole four years he never spoke a word, but only uttered some inarticulate brutal noises. Neither took he any notice of his wife and children. In the mean time, every thing was attempted for his cure by the doctors and surgeons; but he bore all the torture they put him to without the least discovery of his feeling any pain; and when he was given over by every body, on a sudden he recovered beyond all hope.

'The Friday in Whitsun-week 1675, he fancied himself to be awakened out of a deep sleep: his heart and his bowels by little and little grew loose and warm. [These are his own words.] His breast was eased of the load that till then oppressed it; and at last he heard a voice, that exhorted him to pray, and told him after that he should be well again. He then made signs for pen and paper, and wrote, as well as his shaking hand would suffer him, 'I desire prayers may be said for me.' Two Clergymen unexpectedly came in, namely, Dr. Thomas Gale and Mr. Perrie; and, after much discourse, finding there was no cheat in it, said the prayers appointed in the Common-Prayer-book for the Visitation of the Sick. When they came to 'Glory be to the Father,' &c. the Sick man, with a loud voice, and abundance of tears, broke out into these words, 'Glory be to God on High!' with several other expressions of praise and thanksgiving. In two days'

days' time, his hands, and his feet, and all his limbs that had hitherto lost their uses, recovered it again. He knew nothing at all that had befel him during the whole four years, and was always very unwilling to be engaged in any discourse about this strange distemper, being afraid (as he used to say) lest he should wake a sleeping Lion.'

'The truth I Thomas Gale do most solemnly affirm'."

" Ibid. p. 82. ' A Letter from Major Christopher Gale, dated from Charles Town, in North Carolina.

'My Dear, *Nov.* 2, 1711.

'I cannot omit by all opportunities to inform my second selfe that you have still living, in a Brother, the most faithfull friend that ever was, though perhaps by as signall a hand of Providence as this age can demonstrate. I will not trouble you with repetitions, but refer you to the after-written Memorial, which I laid before the Government; and shall only acquaint you how far I had been concerned in the bloody tragedy, if kind Providence had not prevented. About 10 days before the fatal day I was at the Baron's, and had agreed with him and Mr. Lawson on a progress to the Indian towns; but, before we were prepared to go, a message came from home, to inform me that my wife and brother lay dangerously sick; which I may call a happy sickness to me, for on the newes I immediately repaired home, and thereby avoyded the fate which I shall hereafter inform you.

" The Baron and Mr. Lawson, with their attendants, proceeding on their journey, were on the 22d of September (as you will see by the Memorial) both barbarously murdered; the matt whereon the Baron used to lye on such-like voyages being since found all daubed with blood, so as we suppose him to have been quickly dispatched. But the fate of Mr. Lawson (if our Indian information be true) was much more tragycall; for we are informed that they stuck him full of fine small splinters of torchwood, like hoggs' bristles, and so set them gradually on fire. This, I doubt not, had been my fate, if Providence had not prevented; but I hope God Almighty has designed me for an instrument in the revenging such innocent Christian blood.—On Sunday, Oct. 21, I arrived here in the quality of an Agent, and in order to procure the assistance of the Government to destroy our enemies, which I doubt not in a little time to effect. The family I left in garison at Bathe town, my wife and brother pritty well recovered; but what has happened since I know not. Two days after I left the town, at day-break (which is the Indian's usual time of attack) above 100 guns were heard, which must have been an attack made by the Indians upon some of our garisons, which are in all 11 in number; but cannot hear the success of it, though a small vessell came from the outpart of our Government here the other day, by which I have the following newes:

'That, on my coming away, Capt. Brice detached from our outgarisons 50 men, and in the woods met with a body of Indians, who fought them three days, and forced them at last to retire into their

their garison. The Indians lost in this engagement 15 men, and we two, one of which was killed by one of our own men. During this engagement another body of the Indians, being advised that the garison was weakened by this detachment, came and attacked the garison; and at the same time a number of Indian prisoners of a certain Nation, which we did not know whether they were friends or enimies, rose in the garison, but were soon cut to pieces, as also those on the outside repelled. In the garison were kill'd 9 Indian men, and soon after 39 women and children sent off for slaves. This is the condition we at present labour under. I shall not trouble you with a particular relation of all their butcheries, but shall relate to you some of them, by which you may suppose the rest. The family of one Mr. Nevill was treated after this manner: The old gentleman himself, after being shot, was laid on the house-floor, with a clean pillow under his head, his wife's head-clothes put upon his head, his stockings turned over his shoes, and his body covered all over with new linen. His wife was set upon her knees, and her hands lifted up, as if she was at prayers, leaning against a chair in the chimney corner, and her coates turned up over her head. A son of his was laid out in the yard, with a pillow under his head, and a bunch of rosemary laid to his nose. A Negroe had his right hand cutt off, and left dead. The master of the next house was shott, and his body laid flat upon his wife's grave. Women were laid on their house-floors, and great stakes run up through their bodies. Others big with child, the infants were ript out, and hung upon trees. In short, their manner of butchery has been so various and unaccountable, that it would be beyond credit to relate them. This blow was so hotly followed by the hellish crew, that we could not bury our dead, so that they were left for prey to the dogs, and wolves, and vultures, whilst our care was to strengthen our garison to secure the living.

'The ship by which this comes is ready to saile, so cannot enlarge, only desire my duty may be presented to my dear Father and Mother, my sincere love to yourself and Brothers, and service to all friends, hoping for a speedy answer to my last by Madam Hyde, is what offers from

'Your sincerely affectionate Brother, CHR. GALE.'*"

* This gentleman was Attorney-General, and Chief Justice of North Carolina; and married Sarah, daughter of —— Harvey, Esq. Governor of Carolina. He was the son of the Rev. Miles Gale, Rector of Keighley in Yorkshire, whose epitaph, written by himself, is on a mural tablet in this church:

"H. S. E.
(Una cum pia et devotissima matre sua)
Corpus Milonis Gale, Tr. Coll. Cant. A. M.
hujus Ecclesiæ Rector.
Qui per annos 41
Innocuè et pacificè vixit, nemini inimicus;
Concionando frequens; Ecclesiam & Pastoris domum
in multis ornavit suo sumptu. Natus in aulâ de Farnley,
juxta Leedes, 19° Junij, 1647, ætatis suæ 74^to."

From

'From Charles Town, Carolina.

'The Memoriall of Christopher Gale, Agent from the Government of North Carolina,—

'To the Honourable Robert Gibs, Esq. Governor and Commander in Chief; and to the Honourable Councel and General Assembly.

'To lay before your Honour the prospect or representation of as promising a country as was ever watered with the dew of Heaven, would take up more time than the present exigency of the affair I am now sent upon would give me leave; but much more time, and a hand more skilfull would be requisite to give you a view of the calamities and miseries of so fine a country, invaded and laid waste and desolate by the most barbarous enimies, I mean the Corees and Tuskarora Indians.

'Although I shall not use much eloquence to implore your aid and assistance in revenging such injuries, clauses of that nature, when truly stated, being their own best orator, yet I presume I have all the advantages that may be, of making a true representation of that affair to your Honours, being an inhabitant of Beaufort precinct, where a great part of this hellish tragedy was acted. I shall therefore inform your Honours, that on Saturday the 22d of September last, was perpetrated the grossest piece of villainy that perhaps was ever heard of in the English America.—130 people massacred at the head of Nuse, and on the south side of Pamptaco rivers, in the space of two hours, butchered after the most barbarous manner that can be expressed, and their dead bodies used with all the indignity and scorn imaginable; their houses plundered of considerable riches (being generall traders), then burnt, and their growing and hopefull crops destroyed. What spectacle can strike a man with more horror, and stir up more to revenge, than to see so much barbarity practised in so little a time, and so unexpected? and what makes it the more surprizing, that nefarious villainy was committed by such Indians as were esteemed as members of the several families where the mischiefs were done, and that with smiles in their countenances, when their intent was to destroy. I must inform your Honours that the Governors of North Carolina are not in a condition to take a full (I might say any) satisfaction on the enimy, nor to prevent their further progress, by reason their neighbouring Indians are not to be relyed on for any assistance, but rather to be feared, they would be prejudicial in any expedition; if not joined with the enimy, as we have good reason to judge by their behaviour both before and since the act was committed, therefore a strict and jealous eye is necessarily kept over them by the Government, and our whole county drawn into garisons to prevent mischief that way, which very much hinders the getting men into a body to pursue the enimy, who are at present between 2 and 3 hundred effective men, and above 1000 women and children; and I believe your Honours will be of opinion, that it is altogether impracticable to attempt such a body of men, flushed with their first success,

success, without Indians who are acquainted wt their manner of warring. Wherefore, on the behalf of the Government of North Carolina, by which I am employed, I earnestly entreat your Honours to permit and encourage so many of your tributary Indians as you think proper to fall upon those Indians our enemies, whose families are since fled down to the sea-board between Weatuck and Capelare rivers, whilst their men are still ravaging and destroying all before them, within sight of our garisons; that, by your assistance, exemplary justice may be done to such barbarous villains, as have laid waste and desolate such a flourishing part of the Lords Proprietors' Country, and which without your speedy reliefe will be wholly deserted.

'If any Indians are found innocent of that massacre, and will assist in the destruction of those inhumane wretches, care will be taken to distinguish those from the rest; but I very much fear, that upon strickt enquiry, it will be found that the whole Nation of the Tuskaroras (though some of them may not as yet be actors) was knowing and consenting to what was done, and that the success of those already in motion, if not put a stop to, will at last induce the rest to join with them in carrying on these bloody designs. Besides, the daily expectation of a considerable number of Senekoes, which we are certainly informed are coming to cohabit with the Tuskaroras our enimyes this winter, and become one nation, which in time may effect our neighbouring Governments as well as us.

'I firmly persuade myself that so much prejudice as the Lords Proprietors will receive by that fatal blow, the barbarous murder of so many of our fellow subjects, among which number is the Honourable Baron de Graffenred, a Landgrave of Carolina, and a Member of the Councell, Mr. Lawson the Surveyor-General, with divers others of note, will excite your Honours' compassion towards such a country, and hasten your assistance and reliefe.

'I am, with all respects,

'Your Honour's most obedient humble servant, CHR. GALE.'"

"Ibid. p. 90. 'Mr. George Plaxton's Letter to the Hon. Heneage Finch*, elder Brother to the present Dean of York†, 1711.

'DEAR SIR,

'This comes to bid my noble friends welcome to St. Peter's, and to congratulate the happy arrival of the guardians of York Minster. This Midsummer Moon has done greater things than the vernal Equinox: it has brought in the Bird of Paradise, the Phœnix, the cœlestial Gold-finches; and filled our Northern climate with gay curiosities and rarities: the Manucodiosa hovers about Bythorp—The Phœnix is building at Bramham park—the Golden Songsters at the Deanary. Young Corarruvias, a hopeful bird, is going to

* Second son of Heneage, second Earl of Winchilsea; and afterwards himself the fifth Earl. See p. 496.

† Henry Finch, fifth son of the second Earl; of Christ's College, Cambridge; M. A. 1682; and Dean of York from 1702 to 1728.

perch

perch in the Consistory. Johannes Oculus is mixing flatts and sharps to compose an Anthem for the Primate. Charellus is upon the spur to Rippon to reform the Choir. My old friend the Caladonian is not absolutely dead; he lives yet by a kind of metemphycosis in little Jenny Wistow; and the old Præcentor in a new organ-pipe. Triceps Fitz-deacon is to be money scrivener to Baron Silversides, the Chancellor of Mexico. Fitz-canon is Archdeacon of the Window-tax; or if you please, Oculus Fenestrorum. Lagostoma hopes to rise; and the Inspector to be a great man. Clyfton Ings is to be the celebrated Hypodrome. St. Peter's is to take place of St. Paul's, and John the Poignant to be preferred before Tom Flatman, and Crosier of York before the Crabtree Cudjel of Canterbury; the Lower House of Convocation, like younger brothers, to be better gentlemen. The old Prophesye is now fulfilling, 'Lincolne was, London is, and York shall be.'

'Thus here is a wonderful turn of affairs, yet there is no alteration in the Whiggs; they are the same in and out of power, constant and firm to themselves and principles. Thus we find that

'Strickland in Strickland lives, the point is strong;
And Catline sings the old paternal song.
John Lilburn's spirit Osman has put on,
He squabbles, roars, and 's mutinous as John;
Eats up himself, in hopes of growing greater,
Sour as an oat-cake, hollow as a fritter;
Compos'd of rancour, pride, and much ill-nature.
Baptiz'd at Meribah, the peevish elfe,
Now chang'd from others, preys upon himselfe.'

'Now, as for Whiggs, I have traced them out, and find them out, and find them predominant in all ranks and orders of creatures; every part of the creation is troubled with them, and you find no set of animals but there are Whigsters among them.

'At sea and land, in salt water and fresh, you have them. Thus, Sir, among the quadrupeds, you have tygers, wolves, badgers, bears, foxes, jackcalls, chamelions, ratts and mice, wild-cats, foomards, weesels, with a multitude of Whig animals.

'Amongst birds we have vultures, kites, screech-owles, buzzards, rooks, daws, carrion-crows, hawkes, jayes, cormorants, hen-harrowes, and magpies.

'Amongst fishes, alligators, crocodiles, sharks, porposes, pikes, gramps, eels, whales, sword-fish, and congers.

'Amongst serpents, vipers, snakes, adders, blind-worms, scorpions, rattle-snakes, lizards.

'Amongst insects, hornets, wasps, flesh-flies, hennals, buggs, warbles, maggots, punirs, lops, lice, caterpillars, and spiders.

'In the kingdom of plants there are nettles, thistles, hemlocks, tares, quicks, arsmart, and cockle.

'But amongst men they abound under the names of knaves, fools, haughty, hypocrites, discontented, discarded, sour, ambitious, proud, ill-natured, silly, malicious, intriguers, cowards, wheedlers, covetous, cheats, fitz-rebells, liars, and surmizors, atheists,

atheists, deists, and nullifidians. In short, every man that is not loyal, orthodox, and honest, is a Whigg.

'But, leaving this sour subject, *meliora canamus*. Let us come to a familiar Catechisme. How do you like Canterbury? How did Bully Rock receive you? Is his corruption in his head or in his feet? Is his mitre tin, lead, or pewter; or, like the Saramites, Corinthian? Are his lawn sleeves really blue? or is it only the cast of the indigo? and proceeds from the folly of his laundress? Does he wear the cloak above the gown? and the precise neck-cloth above the band? Is his black cap hooped with linen? and his cassock of Tom Dennison's cut? In short, what is the bulk, stature, and selvidge of the man? Is he bigger or less than his predecessor? In what climate stands Lambeth? because I am told 'tis always summer there; if so, their heads must be flie-blown. I congratulate you on your happy fall of preferment. I have had my share too; but I fell downwards, as you fell upwards—one from my horse, and another from the horse-block: however, I have got a new livery in my skin, if I get nothing else. I am now a worse cripple than ever, and am become a walking Clogg*, an Almanack to foretell weather, and shew changes; however, I must always be unalterably

'Yours, &c. GEORGE PLAXTON.'"

"There is a curious Treatise on Military Discipline, illustrated with many very neat figures done with Chinese ink. Two poems prefixed to it are by a Joseph Ward: 'Per Josephum Ward, 1636.' The 2d poem of the same date, April 1636, Bishop Midlam, near Durham. From both it is evident he was the author of the Military Treatise here transcribed, which extends from page 151 to 199, when the MS. oddly enough is paged again 131, and so on erroneously to p. 149, when the next page is marked 250, and goes on regularly to 270, the last page of the book. At page marked 145 begins with a mathematical neat drawing prefixed, 'Euclidis Elementa, figuris ejusdem magnitudinis cum libro a Dr. Isaaco Barrow edito, 8vo, 1660. In quibus multæ lineæ punctis notatæ magnopere hoc opus illustrant. Per Milonem Gale †.'

"The writing and figures are exceedingly neat. This goes on to the conclusion and end of the MS.

"This MS. the property of a Mrs. Stables, grand-daughter to Mr. Roger Gale, has been on loan from her for a year past in the custody of Dr. Sibley, at the desire of the Proprietor, who lives now in Glocestershire. It was got from the Doctor by Mr. Smithson, an apothecary, who shewed it to me, with permission to copy from it whatever I liked in it.

"Mrs. Stables lived formerly at Boxley Abbey in Kent, and before that with an uncle of the name of Gale. Her maiden name was Jackson, and her mother's name was Gale.

"*Nov.* 1, 1793. JOHN CALDER."

* Alluding to the curious wooden Almanack so denominated; one of which is engraved in Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 379. † See before, p. 490.

SAMUEL

Samuel Gale, Esq. to Dr. Stukeley.

" Dear Doctor, *March* 30, 1727.

" I shall ever apply to my much-esteemed Stukeley what Virgil said of his great and good Augustus:

' Ante leves ergo pascentur in æthere cervi, &c.
Aut Ararim Parthus bibet, aut Germania Tigrim,
Quàm nostro illius labatur pectore vultus.'

" I congratulate you upon your glorious choice. I admire your beautiful disposition of your *Laurentinum*, your hall, your terras, and your fine cascade *. These all raise in me such sublime sentiments, and I am lost in the vast etendue,

' O beate Rus, quando te aspiciam?'

And now what asylum shall a distressed inhabitant of *Fumopolis*† fly to? I must own I have no other resource but the peaceful *manes* of the Antients, with whose conversation I am never tired, never discomposed; and thus preferring the few instructive dead to the more numerous and senseless living, how few of our hours can we here pass rationally away! Amongst those spent thus, I reverently place our antiquarian periods, some account of which, I hope, will not be unacceptable to you.

" They have begun the new year with new apartments in Gray's Inn; and for the farther advancement of their affairs, two coadjutors have been added to assist Dr. Massey‡, Mr. West§ and Mr. Theobald||, gentlemen equal to their office, literati and travellers, who draw well, and are *beaux esprits*. Dr. Degge¶ is chosen Director. Our great Tournament, I believe, you have seen. We are now busy in preserving the lofty ruins of Furness Abbey, belonging to our brother his Grace of Montagu.

" Last Wednesday night the Rev. Mr. Lamotte read to us a critical Dissertation upon the Keys of the Antients, and has favoured the Society with a copy of it. He designs to communicate several other Essays in that way. The same evening Mr. Peck presented us with his ' Academia Tertia, or Antiquities of Stanford.' Your health and prosperity are frequently enquired after by the Members, among whom I presume you still continue your name, as yet shining in our Annals.

" This Summer, if Heaven permits, I may pay you a visit, view your rural retreat, and partake of your amusements. I cannot say much to the country-house you desire me to buy, it being too remote for my affairs. I should be glad if you would

* Dr. Stukeley, who had practised nine years in London as a physician, removed to Grantham in 1726; where he soon after married. Having been ordained in 1729, he next year was presented to the Vicarage of All Saints, in Stamford. See the " Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 502.

† For an explanation of these allusions to Druidical names, see the Letters to Dr. Stukeley in vol. II. pp. 769—795.

‡ Dr. Richard Middleton Massey; see " Literary Anecdotes," VII. 256.

§ James West, Esq. Ibid. pp. 460. 709

|| James Theobald, Esq. Ibid p. 417.

¶ Dr. Samuel Degge. Ibid. p 106.

send

send me a sketch of it, and what land belongs to it, with the usual rent: if approved on, may induce me to be a purchaser, if the title be good, for I presume it will be some time before I shall reside there. One would not willingly have such a house empty. If it be any pennyworth, I shall not be averse to proposals. And here I must give a loose to my grief, whilst I not only deplore your long absence, but the fatal loss of so many of our Society, who have by their works rescued the world from death, and are themselves made immortal. O Winchilsea*! O Talman†! names more fragrant than odoriferous roses or Arabian sweets! the first the Father of Antiquities, who has justly verified that of Horace,

'Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia'—

the last the most unwearied conservator of all that can be called curious, both of the past and present ages; one who trod not in the road of common travellers, or was satisfied with the cursory remarks of a grand tour; but, fired with a noble desire, penetrated the most hidden recesses of France, Germany, and Italy, no subterranean caverns too deep for his searching eye, nor were mountains higher than the Alps any obstacle to his soaring genius. Vesuvius itself, though belching sulphureous smoke, could not deter him from looking into its deep abyss. Ye sacred temples, what lights has he thrown in upon your lofty domes; your antique roofs, encrusted with mosaic, your variegated floors, your rich embellished altars, your painted windows, your walls adorned with holy story, your reverend shrines, your costly vestments, and your whole treasures are by him all gloriously transmitted to posterity, while Britain admires, and emulates Greece and Rome. Besides these two illustrious, I could enumerate many more whom the last fatal year hath too lavishly snatched from us. 'Annus ille infaustus et omnibus bonis exosus usque hodie permanet.' Bedæ, Hist. Eccl. lib ii. c.

"But, lest I should trespass too much on your time, or, like a rising torrent, find no bounds to my grief, I must abruptly quit this topick, and endeavour under this crush of Nature, to be calm and undisturbed; in the mean while begging the Divine Powers to guard you against evil men, and against evil times, and ever to have the great and good *Chyndonax* ‡ under their protection, I take the liberty to assure that I am your affectionate friend and very humble servant to command, S. Gale.

'P. S. This very last year the Stone-killers have been exceeding busy in demolishing the great house belonging to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem *extra Civitat. Lond.* They have broke down all the carved work thereof with axes and hammers, and

* Heneage (not Daniel) Finch, fifth Earl of Winchilsea. See these "Illustrations," vol. II. p. 770.

† See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII p. 410.

‡ The Druidical name assumed by Dr. Stukeley. There is a good portrait of him, inscribed, Chyndonax. Auctori d. d. Observantiæ ergò. J. Vgucht, Sculptor.

have

have scarce left one stone upon another. Sir *Prasutagus* * and all the Virtuosi greet you—more especially our Family.

" Done at *Irenopolis*, March 30th, 1727."

" Dear Doctor, *Colonia Castrum, Aug.* 1, 1728.

" Having been informed, since the arrival of *Prasutagus* from the *Girvii*, of the never-enough-to-be-lamented miscarriage† of the incomparable *Cartismandua*, this comes to condole with you upon so great a misfortune—a misfortune which not only myself but all Albion must be sensibly touched with, since, without doubt, we have lost a second *Chyndonax*, or at least another *Boadicea*. It is high time to assemble the sacred College of the Druids to sacrifice to the *Deæ Matres*, to haunt the shades, select the largest oaks, and prune the misletoe, if by any means we can avert the anger of the Gods, and draw down blessings for the future on the beautiful *Cartismandua*. *Carvillius*‡ and *Segonax*§ are both in the Municipium, and in perfect health; *Venutius* has paid a visit to them; *Gordonius*||, the Caledonian, is going to give the Literati a noble prospect of the Roman Walls, *inter Scoticas Pruinas*.

" I have lately made a few rural Equitations to visit some seats, gardens, &c.¶ Having traversed the ruins of Verulam, and paid our devoirs to the great Viscount Bacon's shrine, I crossed both the counties of Hertford and Middlesex, and passed over the Thames at Shepperton to Weybridge in Surrey, and viewed my Lord Lincoln's garden there**, where I believe is the grandest terras walk in England, it being 1900 feet long, the gravel walk on it 100 feet broad, and the two grass borders on either side it 50 feet each, so that the whole breadth is 200 feet, the height from the basis to the edge of the green slope 150 feet. At the bottom of the terras runs a fine canal of 1500 feet, the middle part of which is cut into a square of 300 feet. The house is old, and has nothing in the architecture remarkable, being built of brick, with battlements upon the walls of a very ill taste.

" One front of it is set off with a court-yard for coaches to come up to it, and this not surrounded with the least walling, but encompassed with a great number of large wooden posts, painted like stone, and joined to each other with iron chains. This indeed opens a great visto every way, and is what I have seen done to secure the pedestal of a great brazen trophy, erected by the late Emperor Leopold at Vienna, in honour of the Holy Trinity, for a deliverance of that city from the plague; but the posts and chains this latter were all of brass, and the tops of each terminating in a large pine apple; the whole of a most elegant design. At

* Probably Maurice Johnson, Esq Founder of the Spalding Society. See the " Literary Anecdotes," vol VI. pp 1—140.

† This misfortune recently occurred to Dr. Stukeley's first wife (Frances Williamson), to whom he had then recently been married.

‡ Perhaps Algernon Duke of Somerset. See vol. II. p. 770.

§ Algernon Seymour, Earl of Hertford. Ibid.

|| Alexander Gordon. See the " Literary Anecdotes," vol VII. p. 153.

¶ See more of this, ibid. vol. VI. p. 129. ** At Oatlands.

Clermont, a Villa of the Duke of Newcastle, I observed a vast variety of green walks, cut out of a wood without any gravelling, and a prodigious mount finely diversified, and cut down into slopes representing part of an Amphitheatre. These, Sir, are some of the amusements with which I now and then wear away my leisure hours, having always had a high relish for the pleasures of Campania Felix.

"I hope the more soft allurements of the conjugal life will not so altogether absorb your thoughts as to deprive the world of your further studies, but that we may still hope for more of Dr. Stukeley's instructive writings. With all hallowed respect I kiss your's and your Druidesse's sandals, who am, most worthy Chyndonax, with great reverence, yours, CUNOBELIN."

"DEAR SIR, *Jan. . ., 1728-9.*

"I received your last agreeable Letter, with the pleasant Prospect of your *Nunnery*, which now appears with a primitive simplicity and solitude. The Views of such places often excite in me a desire of retirement; but when that happy time will come, remains a secret in the book hid from mortal eyes. I presume these remaining edifices were only some granges belonging to the dissolved or demolished house. This morning I called at Mr. Noel's*, who was gone out; but I left not only my *Cotovicus*, but likewise *Father Bernadin's* (for both whom I have a singular respect) at his lodgings. If I was not fully persuaded they were in good hands, I should hardly have ventured them so far, therefore doubt not but to see them again next Christmas.

"The Society last Thursday night were much pleased with your View, at which were present Mr. Martin† and Sir *Prasutagus*. All here send their respects; which be pleased to accept from, Sir,

"Your obliged humble servant, S. GALE."

Mr. SAMUEL GALE to ——— ‡.

"SIR, [173..]

"I was extremely pleased with the perusal of your book§ against the long, though pernicious, custom of burying the dead in churches and church-yards, which indeed you have very learnedly and clearly discussed, as well from the practice of the most antient nations of the world, the Scriptures, writings of the Fathers, and the ecclesiastical Canons; but give me leave, Sir, with all respect, to say that your argument might have been brought lower, not to insist further upon the subtle superstition of Monkery, which introduced this cadaverous usage into the English Church. Thus was the body of St. Cuthbert brought into the Church of Durham; and to this many stately and rich offerings were made, at divers times, by several of our Kings and Nobility, all which no doubt were applied by those who

* William Noel, Esq. M.P. and Recorder of Stamford; afterwards Justice of the Common Pleas. He died in 1762.

† Honest Tom Martin of Palsgrave; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 384; vol. IX. p. 608. ‡ The envelope is lost.

§ Qu. Who was the Author, and what the Title?

knew

knew how to make a right use of them. In process of time the reputation and sanctity of St. Cuthbert grew so great that the shrine where he lay was thought to diffuse a miraculous and divine virtue all around it. Then William de Carilepho *, Bishop of Durham, desirous to partake of the hidden blessings of the Saint, ordered himself to be buried near him, who, as the Writer of the Church of Durham observes, was the first that presumed to lie so near the body of the holy St. Cuthbert. In process of time others were found of the same relative honours, and had peculiar chapels and altars near their tombs, endowed with stipends for the perpetual maintenance of priests to celebrate masses for the repose of the deceased. As to the practice of our times so long since the Reformation, I could wish it were altogether as free from the remains of superstition, as abuse.

'Sed dulcis odor lucri ex re qualibet.'

"Do we not find a strange prevalency of humour in some to be buried under the communion-table, or in the Doctor's vault, as it is usually termed (in several of our parish churches, especially in the great metropolis of London); which, as it is looked upon to be a more sacred part of the Church, or that they lie longer undisturbed, the charges are proportionably enhanced; but, alas! how frequent the removes are from this sanctuary to make room for new tenants, the subterraneous prowling sexton, and his midnight caravan can best inform us. I am told that in a certain parish in the western part of the City it is customary once in seven years to ransack the vaults under the Church, and shake all the bones out of the coffins into one large promiscuous and more remote charnery, so that a *Hic jacet* upon the tomb-stone would be but a very uncertain notice where to find the beloved remains of our ancestors. What you have further hinted concerning the danger of infection proceeding from the corrupt effluvia of dead bodies, exhaled by the sun, or otherwise subtilly incorporating themselves with the air, I can give you some instances. In the church-yard of St. Paul's Covent Garden, which is a large parish, the burials are so frequent that the place is not capacious enough decently to contain the crouds of dead there interred, so that some of them are not laid above a foot under the loose earth. The cemetery is surrounded every way with close buildings; and an acquaintance of mine, an inhabitant there whose apartments look into that church-yard, hath averred to me that the family have often rose in the night-time, and been forced to burn frankincense and other perfumes to dissipate and break the contagious vapour. Another very odd accident lately happened in a church about four miles from London, where a person of a very gross constitution was brought into the body of the church on the Sunday morning, before Divine Service began; but by mistake

* This appears to be a mistake. The monks would have granted Bishop Carilepho sepulture within the walls; but his modesty forbad it; and he was accordingly buried in the Chapter House; all his successors lying in the same place till the year 1511, when Bishop Bek was buried in the church, near the body of St. Cuthbert. See Hutchinson's Durham, vol. I. p. 142. 256.

of the grave-digger the grave was not made large enough, so that the body remained above ground all that day, and many of the congregation declared that the indecency of the sight, and the ill scent, deterred them from resorting to the church in the afternoon. Many other instances might daily be found of the like nature, but these are flagrant enough.

"Another pernicious consequence of burying in churches is the defacing, not only of the floor or pavements of the fabrick, but very often the windows and arches of the sacred edifices are so filled up with odd monuments and trifling inscriptions, that the regularity of the architecture and the light itself is too frequently impaired and obstructed; and what is worse, I have known the whole building demolished and thrown into a heap of rubbish by digging a grave too near the foundation of a pillar, so that being undermined, great hath been the fall thereof. Thus fell the antient church of Greenwich * a few years since, but by the providence of Heaven, no person was therein.

"I remember to have seen upon the ceiling of the choir of this church a little before its destruction, the portraiture of Queen Elizabeth painted in colours, and under her the following distich, which having never met with any where else, I shall here set down:

'Olim parva fui Grenovicum villa, sed ortu
Virginis Elisæ clarior urbe micat.'

"And thus fell the antient Saxon chapel adjoining to the great church of Kingston upon Thames †. S. Gale."

To Dr. Stukeley.

"Dear Sir, *Bedford Row, May* 24, 1740.

"After my thanks for your last kind epistle, this is to acquaint you that I was greatly rejoiced to hear that my sister had found her Paraphernalia again. I said that she had hid them herself, but could not remember where; but your friend Peck has been robbed indeed, in his flight to Melton Mowbray, and lost all his cash. I communicated that part of your letter about the urn at *Durobrivis* to the Antiquaries, who would be glad of a drawing of it to place in their archives. Your Stonehenge is well received, and Mr. Vice-President Folkes told me he had made a fine model of it in mahogany since he had read your book; and it is agreed, if you can maintain the truth of your mensurations, the whole must be owned a demonstration.

"At length, the mighty critic has sallied out to attack Mr. Wise's White Horse, under the title of 'The Impertinence and Imposture of Modern Antiquaries displayed,' printed by Osborne, Paternoster-Row, the author Philalethes Rusticus ‡. I am this

* The roof of Greenwich Church, having become very old ruinous by length of time, fell in on the 28th of November, 1710, at midnight.

† The Chapel of St. Mary at Kingston upon Thames, in which many of our Saxon Kings had been buried, was reduced to ruins, in March 1729-30, by the fall of one of the arches next the Church, occasioned by digging a grave. The sexton and his wife were killed by the accident; their son and daughter were dug out alive.

‡ See before, p. 439.

instant

instant going to dissect him at Hampstead. I thank you for your kind invitation to Stamford; but my time will not permit me to take that tour, especially before your expedition to the North. Mr. Roger* designs shortly for the same place. I own I was concerned to find you gone to your inn the Sunday evening before you left London. I came from Hampstead, and was at home by seven, according as I left word, but the weather being very wet and cold, I chose to decline disturbing you at your quarters, which I hope you will excuse. I shall not fail to talk with your friend Dyer†, about the affair you hinted to me, at a proper opportunity; so, wishing you and my Sister‡ a prosperous journey to Scruton, I am, dear Sir,

"Your affectionate brother, and humble servant, S. GALE."

"Account of the extravagant and expensive entertainment given by the Duke of Newcastle at Halland, June 4th, 1741, communicated to Dr. DUCAREL by his Friend SAMUEL GALE, Esq.

96 Tables.
5 Oxen. (N. B. one Ox cost 20*l.*)
30 Sheep, 9 Lambs.
14 Calves.
6 Hogs.
25 Dozen of Fowls.
8 Dozen of Rabbits.
15 Dozen of Pigeons.
40 Bushels of Wheat.
480lb. of Butter.
2 Cart load of Fish, value 40*l.*
4 Hhds of Port, including White.
12 Hhds of Beer.
1 Hhd of Arrack Punch.
3 Hhds of Brandy Punch.
1 Hhd of Claret.
Burgundy, Champagne, Tokay, &c. Quantity unknown.
Besides Venison, Hams, Geese, and Turkeys."

To ANDREW COLTEE DUCAREL, Esq.

"DEAR SIR, *Aug.* 12, 1748.

"The little tour Mr. Palmer and I took the other day would have been much more agreeable, could we have obtained the pleasure of your company; for want of that, I send you a few notes I made in our two days' journey.

"August 9, 1748, visited Sion-house, formerly a Carthusian Monastery, of which the out-houses, and an old gateway built of brick leading to the back-yard, seem to be all the remains.

"The present structure consists of a large square building of stone, with a square tower; at each angle the whole is crowned with a battlement like our antient castles. There is a spacious court in the inward area; the apartments in general are lofty, and well-proportioned within; and the grand gallery is 180 feet long; one side of it is adorned with landscapes and family pictures, the other with the spacious windows. In one of the ground rooms there is a large and particular survey of the

* His Brother, Roger Gale.

† Samuel Dyer, Esq. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p. 266. He was elected F. R. S. in 1760; and died Sept. 15, 1772.

‡ Mr. Gale's Sister Elizabeth was Dr. Stukeley's second wife.

hundred

hundred of THISTLEWORTH, in com. Mid. delineated by Moses Glover, herald and architect, embellished with the arms of the Somerset family, all finely emblazoned. In the map all the great towns, villages, seats, and palaces, are elevated and depicted in proper colours, interspersed with many curious historical remarks in well-designed compartments; the whole is done upon paper*. We saw here also a good head of Algernon Earl of Northumberland, some Lord High Admiral of England.

"The same afternoon we arrived at Shepperton, a famous fishing village on the North bank of the Thames, from whence after dinner we went down the river to see the famous place called Cowey Stakes, on the South side of the Thames, near Walton, where Julius Cæsar forded over the Thames, it being the narrowest part, and which the Britons had secured by driving a great number of stakes (being young oaks) deep into the bed of the river, to oppose his passage over; but he by this great conduct surmounted all difficulties, and, upon entering the river, the poor terrified Britons on the northern shore fled with the greatest precipitation up into the country. From hence we went a little lower, to view the new bridge now building cross the river from Walton, containing five arches of brick over the shallows next the South shore, and the stone piers are erecting for the three arches of the same materials over the main stream. We returned back, after the most agreeable voyage, to Shepperton, where we were entertained at supper with a dish of Thames eels stewed in the most elegant taste.

"The next morning we ferried over from Shepperton, and passing through Oatlands and Weybridge, at about two miles distance to the South-east, we ascended a lofty mountain, having a large plain on the top, and now called St. George's Hill†, at the South-east part of the plain, from whence there is a vast and steep declivity into the country. We observed the strong and deep entrenchments thrown up here by Julius Cæsar. They form an oblong of double ramparts of earth and gravel, and a double foss about a mile in length, and half that in breadth. The banks in some parts of the encampments are yet very high and entire; but, alas! they have lately dug down all the inward rampart of the South side for gravel to mend the adjacent roads. The situation is so elevated and extensive, that it commands a view over the country for many miles round, a place very proper to observe the motions of the Britons, as well as to protect his army from any incursions before their march down to the Ford at Cowey Stakes over the Thames.

"This, Sir, is the present state of this noble monument of Roman antiquity in our Island, so near our great metropolis, and it is now called by the country people Camp Close.

* See a particular account of this curious map, by the late Bishop Lyttelton, in Mr. Gough's British Topography, vol. I. pp. 556. 560.

† One of the last productions of the celebrated Stephen Duck was a poem called "Cæsar's Camp, or St George's Hill," printed in 4to, 1755, describing the scenes which present themselves from this eminence.

"From

"From Cæsar's camp we descended to Cobham, and thence rode to Claremont, a seat of the Duke of Newcastle, an expensive edifice built of brick *; but chiefly remarkable for its fine wood-walks, mounts, groves, and verdant theatres, about two miles in extent, a paradise in a barren desert.

"An old waterman of 72 years, living at Shepperton, told me, he had often seen the Cowey Stakes when the river was low, and that there are about twenty of them still left †. S. Gale."

Letters of Mr. Da Costa and Dr. Stukeley.

To the Rev. Dr. Stukeley.

"Dear Sir, *Nov.* 9, 1753.

"I take the liberty to transmit to you the copy verbatim of a paragraph relating to yourself, from a letter I lately received, dated Basil, Sept. 24, 1753, from Mr. John Henry Brucker, Professor of History in that city; it is, 'I got a while ago by your Rev. Dr. Stukeley his curious 'Accounts of Earthquakes.' Having had no occasion at all on account of a lasting sickness to let him know my humble thanks, I intreat you to do it for me. The pamphlet is extremely curious, but being the very first which builds the cause of earthquakes on the ground of electricity, I think it wants several improvements and philosophical experiments, which may be done, electricity being now a days the chiefest occupation of philosophers. I myself made a deal of observations on that account, whom shall have the honour to present to the learned and celebrated author, as soon as my health, which is still inclining to a beginning of a dropsy, will be entirely restored.'

"I shall write next week to the said gentleman, so if you have any commands for him, pray signify them to me *per* letter, for me at the Bank Coffee-house, by the Bank of England, and I will forward them. I remain, dear Sir,

"Your obliged humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

"To the learned Mr. John Henry Brucker, Professor of History at Basil ‡.

London, Queen Square, Nov. 13, 1753.

"I received, worthy Sir, from my good friend Emanuel Mendez Da Costa an account of your having read my pamphlet

* Taken down and re-built on another spot by the late Lord Clive just before his death.

† See Mr. Gale's Dissertation on Cæsar's passage on the Thames, drawn up 1734, Archæologia, vol. I. p. 125, 189. Mr. Barrington has shewn, that Cowey Stakes were placed in a direction *parallel* to Cæsar's passage, and consequently could not oppose his march (Archæologia, vol. II. 145); and Dr. Owen inclines to believe that Cæsar never crossed the Thames at all, but that his *Thames* was the Medway. (Ib. 163.)

‡ "This never was sent, on account of Professor Brucker's death, which happened soon after." E. M. Da Costa.

on

on earthquakes, which, in my sentiment, are entirely an electrical stroke. I have put into my friend's hands, to be transmitted to you, the second Edition of that Tractate, having my further observations on the subject, which I desire you to accept of.

"Since then I have been attentive to all the accounts of earthquakes at home and abroad; and find, in my own sentiment, they fully confirm my hypothesis; and I am convinced that all earthquakes whatever are but a superficial electric vibration and stroke, generally caused by hot and dry weather. The splitting of rocks, mountains, towers, and stone buildings, is agreeable to the nature of electricity, which exerts its force on every thing that resists most. The noise fancied to be heard in the bowels of mountains, is only the horrible concussion accompanying it every where. The firing of volcanos, commonly fancied to be the cause, is but the consequence of an electric shock, which lights the combustible of the mountains.

"I have since met with several observations of the crackling of wainscot, and the like, for some days before the earthquake, showing that the earth is then in a state of electricity, ready for the shock; and many more instances I have met with, of people being sick before and after the shock.

"I had an account sent me from the Literary Society at Peterborough, of a woman who had been quite deaf for two years, which account I laid before the Royal Society:

'On Sunday, Sept. 30, 1750, happened an earthquake with us, which in one instant went through the extent of an hundred miles. This was at half an hour after 12 o'clock at noon, when people generally were at church, in divine service. This woman lived at Wansford near Peterborough, and was so religious that she always went to church, though she could hot hear one word; but when she came to church that day, she was much surprized that she could hear the minister perfectly well, and so continued.'

"We are to remark that she was well of her deafness before they felt the earthquake, from whence I gather that the earth was in an electric state for some time before, and *that* was the occasion of her cure.

"2. I gather that our experiments, which have succeeded pretty well in curing deafness, blindness, and all kinds of resolution of the nerves, would do better if the patient was kept every day in a state of electricity, for an hour or two, without giving the shock, that being unnecessary, unless in the most obstinate and desperate case.

"3. The making experiments to confirm or confute our hypothesis seems impracticable, because we cannot foresee earthquakes, so we can only reason from the past appearances.

"I shall be well pleased, learned Sir, to have your observations on this subject when your health will permit; and I pray God to restore it to you, for the common good of mankind. I am, with due respect,

"Your most devoted humble servant, Wm. Stukeley."

Description

Description of a Drawing of Arms proposed by Dr. Stukeley for the Society of Antiquaries *.

"March 28, 1754. The Lion intimates that generous nature and noble ardour which preserves and restores from the injury of time. *Regardant*, he looks back to time past. He holds a sun in glory in his right paw; the rising Sun dissipates the mists and obscurity of night and oblivion. The field is Partè per pale, Azure and Sable, meaning day and night. The Lion is Argent; Sun Or.

"The crest is an eagle, whose sharpest sight reaches to the greatest distance. He holds in talon a wolf's head erased. The wolf is the emblem of devouring Time†.

"Supporters: A golden, as a compliment to the Sovereign, who gave the Charter, and an eagle Sable. This is in a method strictly heraldic. Otherways, for a scutcheon, take the picture of Britannia as on reverse of halfpennies; for crest, an antique Lamp; a Druid for supporters."

Mr. Da Costa to Dr. Stukeley.

"Dear Sir, *Bearbinder Lane, April* 19, 1757.

"I take the liberty, with the greatest respect and submission, to inform you of a mistake in your paper of the Druids, read to the Antiquarian Society the 31st of last month; *viz.* you therein signified that *cassiteros* is the Hebrew word for tin, and quoted Numbers, ch. xxxi. v. 22, to that purpose. Now there is no such word in the Hebrew language as *cassiteros*, and the word in that passage translated by tin is הבדיל *abdil*. I shall further observe, that though the generality of the translations translate in that verse *abdil* for tin, and *ofaret* for lead, yet it is very uncertain, and much doubted, whether the strict meaning of those two words be as they are thus translated.

"The famous Calepin makes the word אנך *anach* to signify tin, I suppose from the Phœnician word *anach*, which is said to mean tin, from whence, according to some, the name of Britain to our Island is derived, from *barat* a field, and *anach* tin.

"I earnestly intreat your pardon, dear Sir, for this freedom, and beseech you to continue me your friendship, which I so greatly esteem. I remain, with great respect, dear Sir,

"Your very obliged and obedient servant, E. M. Da Costa."

"To my learned Friend, Emanuel Mendes Da Costa, Greeting.

"Dear Sir, *April* 20, 1757.

"As my endeavour in all I write is to come at truth, and my enquiries are generally in very distant times, I can excuse myself if I chance to fall into an error. At the same time, there can be no greater pleasure to me than to have my errors corrected, with the same view of truth, and not for the sake of finding fault only.

* In the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 415, Mr. Tullartin suggests Arms for the Society's Seal; and in vol. VIII. p. 461, Mr. Tyson sends Mr. Gough a design for an Honorary Certificate; and in the next letter he sends a playful banter on his own drawing.

† These Arms are engraved in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXII. i. 529.

"I think

"I think myself extremely obliged to you for your candid letter, which has so seasonably put me upon enquiring wherein I had mistaken the point I was pursuing, which was to corroborate my notions concerning the early planting of Britain, from the first eastern navigators, commonly called Phœnicians, which is but another name for Canaanites. My reasoning was deduced from that passage of Numbers, ch. xxxi. v. 22. Moses was ordered to smite the Midianites. In reckoning up the metallic spoils, tin and lead is mentioned; and the tin they could have no where but from Britain, which in early ages, when the Phœnicians traded hither, went by the name of the Cassiterridd Islands; so denominated from that metal.

"Now, though Moses does not use the word *kastirah* for tin, from whence the name of Cassiterrid is unquestionably derived, yet *kastirah* is certainly a synonymous word, and of high antiquity; of Phœnician original, as the most learned Bochart argues, because the Arabians and Chaldeans call tin by the like name.

"The Targum of Jonathan uses *kastirah* in that place, the Jerusalem Targum *kistarah*, the Arabic interpreter *kisdir*, and in the Talmudic tract Sanhedrim, *kasterion* is used for *stannum*, tin. So Rabbi Solomon, and very learned Buxtorf, expound the word *gasterion*, by that of the Greek κασσίτερον.

"It is not reasonable to think that the Hebrew or Oriental word is derived from the Greeks, for the learned are sufficiently acquainted that the Phœnicians traded to Britain long before the Greeks; many ages before the Greeks knew any thing of it;—consequently they must call the metal by a name they had from the Phœnicians. Now Strabo in book III. writes, 'the Phœnicians alone traded to Britain, concealing it from the Greeks. Before him, Herodotus professes, he 'does not know the Cassiterrid Islands, whence tin come to us.' Pliny's testimony is the strongest proof imaginable in our favour, VII. 36, for he positively declares, 'our Melcartus or Hercules was the first that brought tin from the Cassiterides.' Apher the Midianite was his companion, according to Josephus.

"So that the proof is easy, natural, and strong; and indisputably the word *kestirah*, for tin, was an Hebrew and Arabic word, though Moses uses it not; and we must conclude the Midianites had the tin from Britain, and that with these Midianites came our Druids hither, and of the patriarchal religion, for Apher was but grandson of Abraham. This was the purport of my argument. WM. STUKELEY."

"*Queen Square, Jan.* 21, 1763.

"My Friend Da Costa must get a paper for his friends to sign recommending him to be clerk and house-keeper to the Royal Society, in place of Francis Hawksbee, deceased, to be exhibited next Thursday to the Council. The choice is in the Society, Thursday se'nnight. I know he has very many friends. All my corner of the room unanimous: Sir William Browne, Collinson, Parsons, Baker, Clark, Van Rixtel, &c. &c. WM. STUKELEY."

List

List of Original Drawings of Religious Antiquities most of them before the Conquest, by Dr. Stukeley.

["Dec. 12, 1768. These Three Volumes now belong to Richard Fleming, Esq. of the Six Clerks' Office, who married Elizabeth the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Stukeley. A. C. Ducarel."]

Page. Volume I.

1. Queen Bertha's Church, Canterbury *(i. e.* St. Martin's).
2. View of the old Saxon church, on the North side of Westminster Abbey, 28 Sept. 1750.
3. Ruins of St. Gregory's Chapel, Canterbury.
7. Paulinus' Church at Lincoln, *i. e.* St. Paul's Church there, 16 July, 1735.
8. Ground-plot of Wulfingcester, Torksey, 1735.
9. View of Torkesey, 17 July, 1735.
10. Whitby Church, Streanshall.
11. Ramsey Church—[The old part 14 June, 1724]—Saxon.
12. Radu's de Stow, Dorchester Cathedral, in a window in the Chapel, North of the High Altar.
13. Antient Door in Dorchester Cathedral, in the North-west Corner, 2 Sept. 1736.
14. Piece of St. Chad's Shrine in Lichfield Cathedral.
15. Leaden Font in Dorchester Cathedral, 2 Sept. 1736.
16. St. Chad's Well by Lichfield.
17. St. Chad's Cell, on the North-west of the Church.
18. Ground Plot of Ditto.
19. Prospect of St. Chad's Hermitage, by Lichfield, 6 Oct. 1736.
20. St. Chad's image, in front of Lichfield Cathedral, 7 Oct. 1736.
21. St. Kyniburga's Shrine in Castor Church, 10 Sept. 1737.
22. View of St. Wilfrid's Monastery, Oundle, 26 Aug. 1735.
23. Another.
24. The Room where he died.
25. West View of St. Wilfrid's Monastery, 25 Aug. 1735.
26. Section of St. Sepulchre's Church, Northampton (on the inside), 8 May, 1733.
27. Stukeley Church, Bucks (Saxon).
28. Guy's Image*, in Guy's Cliff Chapel. Godiva and Leofric, in Trinity Church, Coventry.
29. View of Guy Cliff Chapel, by Warwick, 7 July, 1725.
30. Alwyn's Head, Founder of Ramsey Abbey.
Ib. S. William, Archbishop of York.
31. Church of St. Sepulchre, at Northampton, 8 May, 1733.
32. The antient Church at the Devizes (Saxon).
33. Lord Turketyl's manor at Cotenham, 28 Aug. 1731.
34. St. Wilfrid's Cathedral at Leicester.
35. St. Owin's Cross at Hadenham:

+ LVCEM · TVA' · OVIO'
DA · DEVS · ET · REQVIE'
AMEN.

* Engraved, from a more recent drawing by Carter, in "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. XVII.

Page.
36, 37. Two Views of St. Audry's Church at Ely.
38. St. Audry's Closet.
39. The East end of her Church. (St. Tibba's Shrine at Rye Hall, 22 June, 1736. Loose drawings at the North-west corner of the Church, without).
40. An outward view of the East end, and of her Closet.
41. The Historical carving on the North-west plilar.
42. —————————— North-east pillar.
43. —————————— East by North.
44. —————————— East by South.
45. —————————— South-east.
46. —————————— South-west.
47. —————————— West by South.
48. —————————— South-west by West.

} Saxon.

49. St. Audry's bust from a sculpture there, 14 Sept. 1737 (Saxon).
Ib. King Egfrid of Northumberland, her 2d husband, from sculptures on the lanthorn.
50. St. Wilfrid's bust from a sculpture in Ely Minster.
Ib. St. Hunas.
51. Swenna's S. Audry's Maid.
Ib. S. Owins, her husband's steward.
52. The outside of St. Audry's Shrine.
53. The inside.

} Saxon.

54. Ground Plot of Pythagoras' School, Cambridge.
55. View of that building, 26 May, 1736.
56. Priory of Dover, 7 Oct. 1722.
Ib. Appearance of Dover in Cæsar's time.
57. Dunstable Church, Sept. 11, 1722 (partly Saxon).
58. Holbech Church, Aug. 26, 1722.
59. Prospect on the Roman Road by Grantham, 2 July, 1729.
60. Abury Church, Wilts.
61. Inside of Duke Humphrey's tomb, St. Alban's.
Ib. King Offa's picture.
62. St. Alban's Gate House. Font. 1717.
63. Abbot Frederick's and Abbot Ramrygg's brass monuments.
64. Prospect of Vaudy Abbey, 12 July, 1736.
65. Brass Monuments in St. Alban's Church.
66. The Abbot's Lodging, Glastonbury.
67. Kitchin, Torr. 16 Aug. 1723.
68. Episcopal Palace at Ely, 23 July, 1741.
69. Prince Toudbert's Head, St. Owin's Head, St. Owin's Church by Ely, *i. e.* Wingford Church.
70. Sculpture on the South-west pillar in Ely Minster, 22 July, 1741 (Saxon).
71. Roman Camp at Audrey Causey.
72. View of Little Dryffeild, Yorkshire, where King Alkfryd is buried.
73. King Alkfryd's Head, and Queen Kyniburga's there, on the North Door of the Church, under the Arch, 2 July, 1740.
74. Great Dryffeild Church. Paulinus's Effigies.

75. St.

Page.

75. St. John Baptist's Altar.
76. The Church door at Godmundham, Yorkshire, of Paulinus' building, 1 July, 1740.
77. The Baptistery and Font there, 1 July, 1740.
78. South side of Tikencote, July 20, 1731. } Saxon.
79. North side.
80. North-east view of it.
81. East end of it.
82. Entrance into the Choir.
83. Inward view.
84. Ground Plot of the Choir.
85. Section.
86. St. Wyburga, St. Hivey—In the Choir windows at Burton Latimer, Northampton.
87. St. Kyniburga, St. Kiniswitha, from a painting on their coffers in Castor Church, 1739.
88. Wulstan, Archbishop of York. } in Ely Minster.
Ib. Elfgar, Bishop of Elmham. }
89. Door of St. Owin's Church, at Winford, 24 July, 1741.
Ib. Careby Church Porch, by Stamford.
90. St. Leonard by Stamford.
91. Becket's Chapel, Peterborough, built temp. Hen. II. A. D. 1177, by Benedict Abbot, 8 June, 1748.
92. Choir of Bytham Church (1734), 3 Dec.
93. Market-place at Rippon (1725), 14 Sept.
95. Inside of Southwell Minster (1734), 17 Sept.
96. Ground Plot of the Abbey of Lesnes in Earith.
97. Remains of the Chapel of Lesnes at Erith (1752, Oct. 9.)
98. Larger view of the Shrine in St. Tibba's Cell.
99. St. Tibba's Cell on the North-west angle of the Church at Ryehall, by Stamford.

Sanctus Oswaldus Northumbriæ Rex in vitro picto apud Fr. Peck, 14 Aug. 1740.

Ground Plot of St. Wilfrid's Monastery at Oundle.

St. Wilfred from a Sculpture in Ely Minster, 1736.

Gretford Church.

Painted Glass at St. Peter's, Stamford.

South Door of Essenden Church, near Stamford, 1735, 5 May.

Effigies of St. Wilfrid in the South window of the South transept of York Minster.

Sanctus Berinus, in painted glass in the window South of the High Altar at Dorchester, 2 Sept. 1736.

St. Mildred, Princess of England, Foundress of Nuns in England, about A. D. 600.

St. Brigida Scota, fundatrix Canonissararum Regularium S. Augustini in Scotia, Hibernia, Anglia, et Belgio, circa A. D. 615.

St. Peada, from an old MS. painting of Walter de Whittlesea, coloured.

Wolfer, King of Mercia, a statue in the gate of the Palace, Peterborough.

Wulfere, from an old MS. painting of Walter de Whittlesea.

St.

St. Ethelred, from an old MS. painting of Walter de Whittlesea, coloured.
St. Kyniburga, Abbess of Castor, from ditto, coloured.
St. Kyniburga, in the Palace Gate, Peterborough.
St. Kyniswitha, from an old MS. painting of Walter de Whittlesea.
Lord Turketyll, Lord of a Manor in Cotenham, which he gave to Croyland Abbey, from a sculpture in Cotenham Church, 24 May, 1736, coloured. He was Lord Chancellor to King Edred.
Gilbert, S. T. P. monk of Croyland, who read Lectures in Cambridge, A. D. 1109, from a sculpture in Cotenham Church, 24 May, 1736.
Elsin, Abbot of Peterborough.
Andrew, Abbot of Peterborough, from his monument in the Abbey Church there.
Martin de Bec, Abbot of Peterborough, from his monument in the Abbey Church there.
John de Sais, Abbot of ditto, from ditto.

"The Second Volume contains Civil Architecture.
Map of Cambridge, 17 April, 1704.
Sir Francis Leycester's Seat at Tabley, Cheshire, 1711.
Map of the Fens in Lincolnshire.
Whaddon Hall, Bucks, the seat of Browne Willis, Esq.
The Conduit at Cambridge, founded by Thomas Hobson, Aug. 21, 1722.
The Town Hall, *ibid.* founded by ditto.
A view in Newark, Sept. 7, 1722.
Bridge at Leicester.
Prospect of Claremont, Sept. 20, 1722.
Monument set up at Lansdown near Bath, 17 July, 1723.
A view of Bath, 20 July, 1723.
The Ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, Aug. 17, 1723.
View from Harnham Hill, Aug. 26, 1723.
Prospect from Wilton Park.
Winchester and Chichester Crosses, Sept. 10, 1723.
View of Portsmouth, 11 Sept. 1723.
The spring head by Uffington meadows, which Mr. John Stukeley (Dr. Stukeley's grandfather) made and set round with trees, 11 July, 1724.
Prospect of Stanford from the London Road, July 13, 1724.
Fereby Sluice, alias the confines of Hell, July 24, 1724.
A building adjoining to John of Gaunt's Palace at Lincoln, 26 July, 1724. (Antient.)
Antiquity Hall, near the Ruins of Ruleigh Abbey, Oxford, 8 Sept. 1724.
View of Blenheim Castle, from Rosamond's bower, Sept. 9, 1724.
Cyngetoris Regis Palatium, 13 Oct. 1724.
The Hall and Ruins of the King's Palace at Eltham, 17 Oct. 1724.
Mr. Stephens's House (the Historiographer) at Edmonton.
Tothill Castle by Dunstaple, 4 July, 1725. (Roman Camp.)
Prospect from the top of Stafford Castle, July 17, 1725.

Prospect

Prospect of Tutbury Castle, July 20, 1725.
The Cascade at Chatsworth, July 26, 1725.
Pool's Hole in Derbyshire, 26 July, 1725.
Prospect of Buxtou, 27 July, 1725.
Ditto of Stafford Castle, founded by Edward the Elder.
Prospect of Kendale Church and Castle, from Kirkbarrow Hill, Aug. 14, 1725.
The Seat of Roger Gale, Esq.—Venusii Brigantum Regis Palatium, 13 Sept. 1726.
Robinhood's Well, 2 Sept. 1725.
Robinhood's Grave, drawn by Dr. Johnston.
A Grotto at Woburn Abbey, designed by Inigo Jones.
Tickenhall, near Bewdley, built by Hen. VII. (Antient building.)
Boston Cross.
Cella fratris Johi's Murray ordinis Eremitarum apud Sacomb, 6 June, 1726.
The Remains of Nocton Priory, 31 Aug. 1727. (Sir R. Ellys's.)
The Seat of Thomas Williamson, gent. at Allington, 22 Dec. 1727.
Two Views of Averham Park House, July 24, 1728.
Prospect of the Cascade and Gardens of Hough, the Seat of Edward Payne, Esq. 9 Nov. 1728.
View of Asserby, Sir Francis Whichcotes, 16 July 1730.
Cotenham, 19 May, 1731.
Prospect of Whittlesey Mere, 8 June, 1733.
Gatehouse of Vaudy Abbey, 4 July, 1735.
Two Views of Grimsthorpe Park.
Afterwards five Views of the Gardens.
Fokingham Castle, the antient Seat of the Lacys, 15 July, 1735.
Toft Chapel, 13 Sept. 1735. (Saxon.)
Edmond Weaver's Uraniburg, 16 Oct. 1735 (originally an Hermitage with a Chapel).
A single stone window, from St. Tibba's Chapel, 22 June, 1736.
Ditto in Harding of Ryhall's House.
A Cellar in the Manor House at Rye Hall. } Very antient.
Parcel of the said Manor House. }
Mr. Warburton's, at Brent Broughton.
View of Boughton Garden, 5 Oct. 1706, from the House.
View in the Park of Barington House, 31 Aug. 1736.
Burton House, the Seat of the family of Bacon (Northamptonshire), 6 Sept. 1736.
A House at Castor, by Peterborough, inhabited by Dr. Stukeley's ancestors, 1737.
Garden Front of Sir Robert Walpole's House at Houghton, 23 July, 1740.
The Mausoleum in the Garden at Boughton.
Lord Gainesborough's Cascade in Exton Park, 26 June ,1744.
Five other Views of the Cascade, Bridge, Mausoleum. &c. at Boughton, the Duke of Montague's Seat, in 1744.
Two Views of the Parterre and Grand Avenue at Wimpole Hall, 8 Oct. 1747.
View of Boughton House, 8 Oct. 1748.

Cambridge

Cambridge, 8 Aug. 1754, View to Clare Hall and King's College.
Impington Garden, 8 Aug. 1754.
Seat of William Pearson, Esq. at Stokesley, from the West, 26 Oct. 1754.
Stokesley at a distance, and Ownsbury Hill, 26 Oct. 1754.

"The Third Volume contains a great number of Original Drawings of Roman Antiquities in Britain by Dr. Stukeley; and among them several tesselated pavements, never yet published.

A. C. Ducarel."

[*** Of the unremitting attention of Dr. Stukeley to Antiquarian pursuits, the preceding List bears ample testimony; and I have myself a curious Collection of his Drawings, intended for a History of Druidism, and consisting of Druids, Druidical Customs, and British and Roman Warriors; in the back-ground of one of which is a neat little landscape, which he calls "A View out of my Study Window, Ormond-street, 2 doors West of Powis House. The View presents the scite of my house and grounds at Kentish Town, which I purchased 40 years after." J. N.]

Rev. Dr. Thomas Hunt* to Mr. Ames.

"Dear Sir, *Shirburn Castle, July* 9, 1740.

"I had the favour of your kind letter of the 14th of last month, which needed no apology to me, who am always glad to hear from the curious and inquisitive.

"I cannot think your Jews have got so great a booty, as they imagine, in their Pentateuch, it being, as I conceive, too modern to be of any authority, and consequently of any great use.

"The title-page of Robert Wakfeld's book, which consists of 115 pages, 4to, is as follows: 'Roberti Wakfeldi sacrarum Literarum Professoris eximij de laudibus et utilitate trium linguarum Arabicæ, Chaldaicæ, et Hebraicæ, atq' idiomatibus Hebraicis quæ in utroq' testamento inveniuntur. Londini apud Winandum de Vorde.' It is dedicated to King Henry VIII. At the head of the Dedication the author styles himself Batchelor of Divinity, and Chaplain and Courtier to the King. It concludes, 'Explicit Oratio de laudibus trium linguarum Cantabrigiæ habita, anno D'ni M.D.XXIIII.' The Hebrew is often expressed in its proper character; the Arabic almost always; but the letters are very rude and imperfect.

"The next book, entitled, 'Koster, seu Fragmentum codicis Wakfeldi,' &c. is a small tract in 4to concerning the Question, 'Whether it be lawful to marry a *Fratria*, or *Brother's Wife?*' It concludes thus, 'Tho. Berthelet Regius Impressor excudebat.' Without a date; for the date 1527, mentioned in the Oxford Catalogue, is not the date of the Printing, but the date of two

* Of this very learned Orientalist, a satisfactory memoir will be found in Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary; and several detached particulars may also be seen in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. pp. 190. 597.

letters

letters at the end of the book, which the Compilers of the Catalogue seem to have mistaken for the time of Printing.

" The title of the first of these letters is, ' The copie of a Lettre wrytten unto the Kinges Highnes, by Mayster R. Pace, Deane of Poules, the yere of our Lorde M.CCCCC.XXVII.'

" The title of the second is, ' The copie of a Letter wrytten unto the Kinges Highnes, by Master R. Wakfelde, Chapeleyne unto his Grace, the yere of our Lorde M.CCCCC.XXVII.'

" It is bound up with another book of much the same size, entitled, ' Gravissimæ atq' exactissimæ illustrissimarum totius Italiæ et Galliæ Academiarum censuræ—de veritate illius propositionis, videlicet, quod ducere relictam fratris mortui sine liberis ita sit de jure divino et naturali; ut nullus Pontifex super hujusmodi matrimoniis contractis sive contrahendis dispensare possit.'

" This last book was formerly imperfect, but is now completed by four MS leaves in a fair hand, at the bottom of the last of which leaves are subjoined the following words,

' Impress. Londini, in officinâ Thomæ Bertheleti, Regij Impress. Mense Aprili, an. D'ni MDXXX.'

" As these two books are upon the same subject, and printed by the same person, it is probable they were printed in the same year, *viz.* 1530, the date of the first; especially as the letter likewise and manner seems to be the same.

" The title-page of Palsgrave's book, which is a very thick 4to, or rather a short folio, is,

' Lesclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse composé par maistre Jehan Palsgrave Angloys netyf de Londres & gradué de Paris.

NEQUE . LUNA . PER . NOCTEM.

M G

P

Anno Verbi incarnati M.D.XXX.'

" Then follows, ' An Epistell to the Kynges Grace' [Hen.VIII.] After the Epistle follows King Henry's Patent to the author, the title of which is, ' The copy of the Kynge's Grace's Privilege, graunted unto the author for ye space of sevyn yeres.' Then a Recommendatory Epistle by Andrew Paynton, scholar to Palsgrave, ' to his late scole felowes, the ryght noble and excellent yong gentilmen, my Lorde Thomas Howarde, my Lorde Geralde, and Maister Charles Blont, sonne and heyre to ye Lord Montioye.'

" In the last page there is a coat of arms; the crest a sort of an eagle, over which is this motto:

' BIEN TOST BENIG.'

" It concludes, ' Thus endeth this booke called Lesclarcissement de la langue Francoyse, whiche is very necessarye for all suche as intende to learne to speke trewe Frenche. The Imprintyng fynysshed by Johan Haukyns the XVIII daye of Julv. The yere of our Lorde God MCCCCC and XXX.'

" It goes through all the Parts of Speech in order, and treats of them very largely.

"The other book, *viz.* 'Liber Festivalis,' by Richard Pynson, I overlooked in my hurry; but I will get you an account of it when I go next to Oxford.

"Your List of English Printers is universally approved of, as a good expedient to perfect the account you are preparing; but I do not know any body of curiosity enough that way to be of any great service to you, but the two Librarians, Mr. Fisher* and Mr. Wise†, who would, I dare say, be glad to forward your undertaking. I know Mr. Wise has been consulting books in the Library for that purpose. I heartily wish you success in this and every other design; I sincerely condole with you on the death of Mr. Baker of Cambridge; and am, Sir,

"Your very affectionate humble servant, THO. HUNT."

"The 'Statutes of the Stannary, printed at Tavestoke, A. D. 1534.' The size a small quarto, nearly the same with the translation of Boethius, printed at the same place A. D. 1525. The types I take to be the same with those made use of in the text of Boethius.

"Fol. 1. Under an escutcheon (England and France quarterly.) 'Here foloyth the confirmation of the Charter perteyninge to all the tynners wythyn the cou'tey of Devonshyre, wyth there statutes also made at Crockeryntorre, by the hole asse't and consent of al the sayd tynners. Yn the yere of the reygne of our Soverayne Lord Kynge Henry the viij, the secu'd yere.'

"Fol. ult. 'Here endyth the Statutes of the Stannary, imprented yn Tavystoke y^e^ xx day of August, the yere of the reygne of our Soveryne Lord Kynge Henry y^e^ VIII. the xxvi yere.

'God save the Kyng.'

"The book, consisting of 26 leaves, is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Sanford‡, B. D. Fellow of Baliol College.

'Ad Nob. & doctiss. Virginem
ELYSABETHAM JOHANNAM WESTONIAM anglam,
Epigrammata Georgii Carolidæ à Carlsperga, &c.
Poetæ Cæsarei.'

'Ne vacet ulla tuis pagella, Johanna, libellis;
Adjice nostra tuis carmina carminibus.
Si Lector facti causam volet: omnia dices
Carolidæ mea sunt et mea Carolidæ.
Sæpe movent stulti pro carmine bella Poetæ,
At nostram evulget carmen amicitiam.

* Rev. Henry Fisher, of Jesus College, Oxford; M. A. 1717; and Registrar of that Univerity. He died in 1761. A portrait of him is given by Hogarth in his Print called "The Lecture."

† Of whom see before, pp. 433. 479.

‡ Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 670.

I. Typo-

I. Typographia
Anno Christi 1440, die 2 Januarii ab
Johanne Guttenbergero Strassburgensi,
Moguntiæ excogitata.

MIra typIs LIbros ars qVæ CeLerI eXCItat aCTV
GVttenbergerI genIo est InVenta JohannIs.

Divinum cœlo demissum munus ab alto,
Quo melius nil prima tulit, licet aurea multis
Nominibus, postrema nihil simile adferet ætas.
Illi debemus nostra otia, libera curis
Otia solicitis; nam quæ nos tempora Musis
(Seu meditando aliquid, seu scripta aliena legendo)
Non ingrata damus, perdebant illa Priores
Longa exscribendis ducentes tædia chartis.
Illi debemus millena volumina legis
Æternæ variata notis, sed consona verbo.
Illi debemus veterum donata Sophorum
Scripta novâ luce, et nostris magis usibus apta:
Illi debemus, quòd nunc parvo ære parantur,
Magna quibus prisci impendêre æraria Reges;
Et quòd nobilibusque ignobilibusque leguntur
Secreta antiquæ Sophiæ discrimine nullo;
Denique quòd nitidis oculos distincta figuris
Scripta minùs lædant; quòd sint secura ruinæ
Squallentisque sitûs, ut quæ revocentur in auras
Quovis tersa manu doctorum excultius anno;
Quòdq' tot innumeris habeamus scrinia libris
Plena; Typographiæ hoc debemus muneris uni.
Quis talem ergo vehat condignis laudibus artem?
Quæ laus tota sua est? lege libros, otia laudas
Parta Typographiâ. Libros eme; tædia damnas
Scribendi, atque brevis producis tempora vitæ.

II. De & pro Typographis.

Qui mirâre Typographos bibaces
Omne impendere poculis lucellum,
Colluctantem operis adi officinam,
Et vide, ut bibulæ typos papiro
Imprimant alacres! ut ore toto,
Ut totâ facie manuq' sudent,
Ex humoribus intimis madentes!
Non te, non poteris tenere dextram
Sudantum miseratione fratrum,
Quin grossum patulâ eximas crumenâ
Exsuisq' novum pares liquorem.
Et tum mira tibi videbitur res,
Quòd ipsos quoque re suasque chartas
Suspensâ arte nimis laboriosâ
Udis tradere differant tabernis
Ex tanto madidi labore FRATRES.'

Letters to and from the Rev. Thomas Hornsby*, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford.

From J. Ibbetson, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.

"*Admiralty, March* 29, 1774.

"Mr. Ibbetson presents his compliments to Mr. Hornsby, and shall esteem it as a particular favour if he will continue to Mr. Da Costa his good offices in the business which will be communicated to him by that gentleman, under the same cover with this, which he the more readily requests, as he is convinced the intended Lectures will give great pleasure and instruction to attend them, and who he hopes will be sufficient in number to make it answer the ingenious Lecturer's while."

"Ref. Sir, *London, March* 29, 1774.

"I trouble you with this, to obey your commands, and to express my warmest gratitude for your great friendships and patronage. By a letter from Mr. Platt, he advises me of having waited on you relative to my intended design, and that you expressed your friendly advice of a petition to the Vice-Chancellor for permission, and that you would be so good as to present it yourself; and secondly, a list for gentlemen to subscribe. As I am ignorant of the title given to the Vice-Chancellor in addressing him, and of the form or manner of such a petition, I have here sketched a rough one, which I beg you will revise, correct, and add the proper titles to, and return it me, that I may send it you again properly wrote. Of the list for subscribers I also send you a rough draught, to correct and return it me. Mr. Ibbetson joins with me in this method of proceeding, recommends me strongly to your patronage by the inclosed letter, and is so good to furnish me with franks. I submit, dear Sir, my whole proceeding to your inspection and advice, and begging your answer with all possible speed, I remain, with respect,

"Your greatly obliged and obedient servant, E. M. Dacosta."

To the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, the Petition of Emanuel Mendez Da Costa, of London, sheweth,

"That your Petitioner, with humble submission, requests the Vice-Chancellor's permission to read a Course of Lectures on Fossils in the ensuing Act Term, to the Students of the University of Oxford.

"That your Petitioner has pursued the study of this part of Natural History for many years; and has even published a first volume relative to it in 1757, which, as in duty bound, he immediately presented to the University, and had the honour of public thanks by the then Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Randolph. Nor shall he fail in his duty of presenting to the University any of his future publications, manuscripts of which he has by him.

* See "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 707; vol. VIII. pp. 232. 260.

"That

"That your Petitioner, reflecting that the subject of his Lectures no wise interferes with any of the Professorships and Public Lectures founded in this learned University, has applied to some of the Professors for their consent and patronage, which has generously been granted him, provided he obtains your permission. That further, as he finds the science of Fossils is not free from many errors and disadvantages, he will strive in these his Lectures to correct them; and as the science itself is not only a noble but a very useful study, he hopes the elucidating of it will be of service to his countrymen in their pursuit of it.

"These promises considered, and also submitting to your consideration the plan of his design; he humbly craves your permission to read them publicly at the University during Term Act. And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray for the welfare of the most learned and celebrated University of Oxford, and with grateful thanks ever acknowledge your patronage.

"E. M. Da Costa."

"By permission of the Vice-Chancellor, a Course of Lectures on Fossils, by Emanuel Mendes Da Costa, will be publicly read in the University of Oxford in Act Term. The Course will consist of Twenty-seven Lectures, and an Introductory Lecture will be read *gratis*.—The conditions are: Two guineas the Course; one guinea to be paid on subscribing, the other at the twelfth Lecture; and a Syllabus of the Lectures, containing the Author's System of Fossils, will be delivered to the Subscribers.

"The Lecturer proposes to read them twice a day, for the conveniency of gentlemen who honour them with their encouragement; *viz.* at . . . in the forenoon, and at . . . in the afternoon.

"For the encouragement of the above design, we the following under-written declare ourselves Subscribers to it."

To John Ibbetson, Esq.

"Dear Sir, *Observatory, Oxford, April* 5, 1774.

"Mr. Da Costa, or Mr. Platt, misunderstood me. I never could advise a formal Petition to be presented to the Vice-Chancellor. His disposition renders such a Petition absolutely unnecessary. Before Mr. Da Costa could give any notice of his intention to the University, it was necessary that he should ask the Vice-Chancellor's permission. I accordingly waited upon the Vice-Chancellor on Saturday, whom I found favourably inclined towards Mr. Da Costa's scheme; but, as the matter was new, and almost unprecedented, he chose to consider it fully, and to consult several persons in the University; and he was pleased yesterday to communicate to me their opinion—that the Course of Lectures proposed to be read by Mr. Da Costa could not be read here with propriety. I hope the disappointment will sit easy upon Mr. Da Costa. It was my opinion from the first that such a number of Subscribers as he expected would not easily be found; and, upon my mentioning the matter to one young gentleman this morning, who seemed to me one of the most likely

likely persons to give encouragement to the undertaking, he informed me that he could not possibly have attended.

"You will, I hope, be pleased to command my best services on any future occasion, and to believe me at all times

"Your much obliged and very humble servant, T. HORNSBY."

"*London, April* 8, 1774.

"Mr. Da Costa presents his compliments to Professor Hornsby; respectfully thanks him; and hopes he will pardon the trouble Mr. Da Costa has given him. He is extremely anxious at the disappointment; and is sorry that so useful a science of Natural History, which her Sister Cambridge and many other Universities have thought worthy a Professorship, should not be patronized, or even regarded, in the University of Oxford. He further particularly begs Professor Hornsby's pardon touching the Petition to the Vice-Chancellor; he was misled by Mr. Platt's misunderstanding the Professor. It never could have originated from him, as Mr. Da Costa has never been honoured with a single line from the Professor."

To the Rev. Professor HORNSBY.

"SIR, *London, May* 5, 1774.

"I acknowledge myself greatly honoured by your very obliging and friendly letter of the 21st of last month, and should have immediately answered it, but an indisposition, from which I am not yet quite free, hindered me. I therefore hope you will pardon the delay. In regard to the contents of your letter:—first, I return you my sincere thanks for your kind endeavours, and your patronage, to promote my design; and shall add, that, as the Vice-Chancellor has not thought fit to grant his permission for me to read my Lectures at the University, it is out of my thoughts ever to attempt Oxford again, or at least till his Vice-Chancellorship expires.

"I am very certain my attempt has not succeeded by means of some unfriendly and sinister misrepresentations, as well as through mismanagement on my side, for want of proper advice how to proceed. I unluckily had not a friend who chose by a single line to set me right, or inform me what to do. My old friend Mr. Platt seems quite unacquainted with the method; and yourself, Dr. Parsons, and Mr. Sheffield, were the only three gentlemen he advised me to write to. I accordingly humbly addressed you all; but neither of you deigned me a line in answer to my solicitations or enquiries. Thus left forlorn, absent from the scene of action, and ignorant how to proceed, I became shipwrecked, and my hopes were blasted.

"Should it happen (though it is very unlikely) that any future occasion calls me to Oxford, I hope, Sir, you will permit me to pay you my respects, and to solicit your patronage and assistance, agreeable to the generous offers of friendship you now make me.

"You desire that I would let you know the price of a small collection of Native Fossils, or when any sale shall happen. In regard

regard to sales, they are very uncertain, and then single specimens may indeed be picked up, but never many, or a series; and if good, they generally run dear. However, I will be always ready to your orders; but I would propose to you (as by the great correspondence I have always held, I am possessed of numbers of duplicates), to make you a collection of Native Fossils, all good specimens, and accompanied with an accurate or scientifical Catalogue, on the following terms, *viz.*:—100 specimens of all the different classes of Native Fossils for eight guineas; if 200, fifteen guineas only will be required. If the 100 or 200 are to be only of Metals and Semi-metals (fine gold and silver ores excepted), the price will be 9 or 17 guineas; and their rates are established in proportion to 50, 60, 70, or any other number of specimens. If you think proper to buy any of me, and should want some particular kind or kinds, note it, and I will strive to acquire them, if perchance I have them not. I beg the honour of your answer, and remain with great respect, Sir,

"Your very obliged humble servant, E. M. Dacosta."

Rev. Dr. Holmes* to Richard Gough, Esq.

"Sir, *Salopian Coffee-house, Whitehall, Feb.* 22, 1797.

"I beg leave to express my most thankful acknowledgments for the favour of your countenance and patronage to 'The Collation of the Septuagint MSS.' and for the liberal benefaction you have been so good as to give it. If I understand your intention rightly, you have deposited at *one payment* the subscription for eight years, at the rate of 2*l.* 2*s.* per year. This day I have forwarded to you by the Enfield coach the six first annual accounts; and in the course of next month the ninth account will be ready, and shall be duly forwarded to you.

"If at any time you come, as I hope you do or will do, I shall be extremely happy in the opportunity of paying you my personal respects at Christchurch.

"I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir,

"Your faithful and much obliged servant, Robert Holmes."

Mr. Gough to Dr. Holmes.

"Sir, *Feb.* 24, 1797.

"I am favoured with your letter, and the first six Reports of your Collation. The eighth I received before through my friend Mr. Gutch, of Oxford. I congratulate you, Sir, on the progress you have made in such an important undertaking, to which I shall always feel a pleasure in contributing my feeble aids, while I regret the deficiencies of others. I am, with due regard, Sir,

"Your obedient humble servant, R. Gough."

* Some memoirs of this very learned Divine will be found in Mr. Alexander Chalmers's "Biographical Dictionary." See also some particulars of him in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 784. 594.

Rev.

Rev. John Micklebourgh* to Dean Moss.

"Worthy Sir, ..., 1725.

"Both yours I received, the first of which I thought required some little time to answer; and indeed as I am now engaged in a course of chemistry here, I can think of nothing but calcinations, sublimations, distillations, præcipitations, &c. I am afraid in the first place that your successor will not be so good as yourself, and whether or no there ever will be such another is a question; and therefore why I should empower a stranger to me and my notions to confer on a stranger a greater favour than I received, I know not, and whether I should enjoy the advantage of it for any time, is likewise doubtful. Indeed I confess that the duty belonging to St. Andrew's is so great, and the profits so small, that it well deserves an augmentation; and could I be sure I should have the same opinion of your successor as I have of you, or could I now foresee where my lot will be cast, I should not value the money a trifle. Is it impossible for you to get it augmented by lot? or how long in the course of things will it be before it receives her Majesty's benefaction? However, let this be as it will, if you can oblige any worthy clergyman or worthy patron by the application of this 100*l.* you have my full assent and consent to do it. As to Mr. Cooke, you may depend upon it that I shall do him all the service that I can; but I think the best way is for him, and me, and all of us, to be perfectly mute and silent, till the Living is void, and till he brings the news of it to Cambridge, *propria persona;* for the least mention of this thing even to a friend will give a suspicion of its being a valuable Living; and as it is a Living, tenable with a Fellowship in some of the Colleges, so I am afraid there will be candidates; but no one shall be so acceptable as your friend Cooke shall be to

"Your friend and humble servant, John Micklebourgh."

Rev Ebenezer Miller† to Dr. Z. Grey.

"Worthy Sir, *London, April* 25, 1727.

"Your lady told me you had an inclination to purchase some lands in Lincolnshire, and desired me to give you an account of mine; therefore, that you might have a true one, I have sent the rental which my wife had before we were married of Mr. Towman, who has received her rents ever since she has been of age. You must know the value of the estate better than I do, and I should be glad to know your mind while I am at Louth (for which place I design to set out next Thursday), because if you do not incline to have it or part of it, I shall endeavour to find purchasers for it there.

"My wife joins with me in sending our best respects to you, and I beg leave to subscribe myself not only your most humble servant, but affectionate brother, Eben. Miller."

* See before, p. 282. † Ibid. pp. 280. 305.

"Rev.

"Rev. Sir, *Braintree, in New England, June* 30, 1736.

"I am obliged to you for the frequent mention you have made of me and my wife in your letters to my worthy friend Dr. Cutler, and designed long since to have acknowledged the obligation, and can plead nothing sufficient to excuse my neglect; however, I hope confessing my fault, and resolving to amend, will set me right in your favour. This comes by the hand of the Rev. Mr. McSparran, who has been many years a Missionary in the neighbouring Government of Rhode Island. He returns to England to solicit a law-suit about an estate, left to the support of the Ministry, the title being controverted between him and the independent teacher of the same place, as it is not likely to lie in your way to assist him, I forbear being particular upon the case. If you should see him (as I expect you will), the favour and civility you shew him shall be looked upon as an obligation upon myself.

"My wife enjoys her health very well, and is perfectly contented here. We have a son and two daughters, and have buried a son and a daughter. I have had thoughts of taking a voyage for England several years, but the difficulty of leaving my family, and more especially my parish without a supply, has prevented me, for in this Country it may truly be said, the harvest is great, but the labourers few; for though the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel do more than could be expected, yet there are more churches than ministers here. If ever my affairs should require me to return to England, I hope I should not be again so unfortunate as not to be acquainted with you. In the mean time pray accept our best respects, and present them to your lady, and Mrs. Moss, if living; and be assured a letter from you would be highly valued by, dear Sir, your affectionate brother and very humble servant, Eben. Miller."

"Dear Sir, *Braintree, in New England, Oct.* 6, 1743.

"My friend Mr. Gardiner, the bearer hereof, designing to make a visit to Cambridge, desired of me a letter to you, whose name and character he is well acquainted with, though not with your person. He is a gentleman, for his years, eminent in his profession, *viz.* surgery and the practice of physick; but what will more recommend him to your regard is, that he is a zealous and steady member of the Church of England. The civilities he receives from you I shall esteem obligations upon myself.

"A few days since I received your 'History of Donatism,' &c. which favour I find by Mr. Cutler's letter to his father, you designed for me a year ago, but by an accident came not till now: I have read it with pleasure, and thank you for it. You know by Mr. Whitefield's Journals that he has been here. The Clergy of the Church of England were unanimous in their resolution not to suffer him to go into their pulpits; so that a dissenting teacher of considerable note, in a paragraph of a letter that was printed said, 'that he came to his own, and his own received him not, but we (the Dissenters) received him as an angel of God!'

God!' The effects of his and his followers preaching in this country are extravagant beyond description, and almost beyond belief, for an account of which I refer you to Mr. Gardiner. I think the party are upon the decline; but Whitefield is soon expected here, and how he may revive the dying work, I cannot say, but I believe he will not be received with the same respect as formerly by the Dissenters themselves, he having raised such contentions, and caused such divisions among them, as has much weakened them, and inclined many of the more wise and thinking among them to the Church. I want to make one more voyage to England, but the difficulty of getting my parish supplied prevents me at present. I have some expectation that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will appoint a gentleman to supply it while I come over: if they do, I may perhaps have the pleasure of seeing you at Cambridge. I thank God my wife and family are all well, and join with me in sending our best respects to you, your lady, and family, and Mrs. Moss, if living; and please also to give our service to brother Andrews's son, if at Cambridge. I am, Sir,

"Your affectionate brother, EBEN. MILLER."

"DEAR SIR, *London, Feb.* 1, 1747-8.

"This afternoon I received yours of Jan. 29, I set out for Lincolnshire on Thursday, and design to return by Cambridge; and indeed I should be very sorry to be twice in England, and not have the pleasure of seeing Dr. Grey. My wife and family sent their compliments to you, your lady, and family. I just now saw my sister Waller, who desired me to make hers, with which accept those of

"Your affectionate humble servant, E. MILLER."

Governor OGLETHORPE* to GEORGE SCOTT†, Esq.

"DEAR SIR, *Cranham Hall, Sept.* 12, 1775.

"This attends you with your curious book. Thanks for all favours, and some of the Reports of the Committee, with the designed horrible job for plundering the rich, imprisoning and starving the poor, and putting 20 millions to be told over a gridiron into their pockets. The Landed and Church Interest throughout the Kingdom have discovered the design, and have formed a well-concerted correspondence for that purpose.

"We are to dine by invitation at Mr. Mildmay's on Thursday, and see Old England, for Marks‡ is what England was 300 years ago, and most worthy the contemplation of an Antiquary. I hope you will make my service acceptable to Mr. Jones, and believe me to be, dear Sir, yours, &c. J. OGLETHORPE."

* See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 299.
† Ibid. pp. 372. 671.
‡ Marks Hall, in Essex, a seat of the Mildmay Family.

"I desired

[" I desired my relation to answer this letter for me in hers to Mrs. Oglethorpe. My relation, cousin E. Jones, I suppose did it. L. Parlour, after 7 o'clock Evening, Dec. 5, 1775, this observation then entered.

" Sept. 12. Brought to me in the best parlour, about or soon after 1 o'clock; it came with the book I had lent the gentleman, *i. e.* packed up with it, and a dozen of the within-mentioned orders of the House of Commons, and a letter from Mrs. Oglethorpe to my cousin Jones, and another from Miss Martha Scott.

G. Scott."]

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Dodd, written a day or two before his Death.

To Philip Thicknesse, Esq.

" Dear Sir,

" I am just at present not very well, and incapable of judging. I will communicate your kind paper to my Friends. My Brother will be at Mrs. Porter's this evening. Many thanks for your attention. I rather think it would *do harm*, and be thought *a mob*.

" Yours, &c. W. Dodd."

Remarks by Mr. Thicknesse.

" When I consider the real character of this man, I suspect that though mankind have complimented themselves with the idea of being rational creatures, I am apt to doubt it. That we are the most artful and cunning of all created beings, is true; but does that prove that either Dodd, me, or you, are rational? Dodd was one of the best tempered men on earth; generous, charitable, and happy to serve or assist every man who required his time, his purse, or his advice. He had great susceptibility, and went through what was worse than a thousand deaths during his long confinement. Visiting him one morning, I asked him how he had slept? 'I have slept *none to night*,' said he, 'they have been all night unrivetting and knocking off the chains of the felons who suffered to day, and every blow they gave was to me as an electric shock!' The last time I saw him (going unfortunately when Mrs. Dodd was taking her last farewell of him), I found them with their hands closed in each others, lost and insensible to every object which surrounded them, with such distress of mind painted on their countenances, that I should have thought it an act of charity had some benevolent hand struck them instantly dead. It was a tragedy scene of such horror, that the tears now roll down my cheeks while I am relating it, as they did while I was the sad spectator of a scene undescribable, and horribly affecting. It was the minute in my whole life in which I coveted power. I quitted the room, but the scene can never be effaced from my memory. I am persuaded, that though both their eyes were wide open, and their hearts fluttering with inconceivable agitations, they neither of them had the power of sight, speech or motion! That was the minute to have been a King!

" After

"After Dodd's death, I heard of some transactions of his, which lessened, though not removed, my concern for his fate.

"When I arrived in England from France, I asked the Custom-house Officers for news. They told me a Doctor of Divinity was in Newgate for forgery; and I instantly (I know not why) said in my mind, *Then it is Dr. Dodd.* P. THICKNESSE."

Letters of DANIEL WRAY*, Esq. to Dr. BIRCH.

"DEAR SIR, *Queen's College, Cambridge, Sept.* 24, 1738.

"A correspondent of Mr. Baker, who is about publishing some work of the old Lawyer Fortescue, has desired him to inquire among the Libraries here, for a piece of that Author, mentioned in your 'General Dictionary;' but it is not to be found. As I know how ready you are to forward any literary design, and that you would be particularly pleased to serve Mr. Baker, I promised the good old gentleman to ask you for an account of the book, *whether it be printed or manuscript, and where you saw it.* The title is, 'Tractatus de Naturâ Legis Naturæ per Dominum Joannem Fortescue.'

"This is precisely the least busy season of the year in this never very busy place. Only my old friend Taylor works hard at the Catalogue of the Library given us by the late King, which, I venture to say, will be the best digested, and the most accurate, of any I have seen.

"My best compliments to the company at Rawthmell's†.

"Favour me with an answer soon; and believe me ever

"Your real friend and humble servant, D. WRAY."

"DEAR SIR, *Queen's College, Cambridge, Oct.* 5, 1738.

"Mr. Baker, Dr. Middleton, and Dr. Heberden, are much obliged to you for their respective paragraphs in your letter; and our whole Coffee-house was no less entertained with your literary advices, which I communicated.

"Martini's Epistles I saw some time ago at Mr. Folkes's, but not in the volume you mention. That Author lived long at Rome, as many Spaniards do, where he conversed with the principal Literati, and to them many of his letters are addressed.

"Mr. Pope's Essays are to me rather Poems than Lectures of Philosophy; so I am much more desirous of seeing how l'Abbé de Resnel translates the verses, than what Mr. Crousay has to object to the system.

"I had no doubt about Dr. Bankes's appearance as Gulstonian Lecturer; but am glad the publick and the most delicate judges are agreed about it.

"You speak of Mr. Hunt's Oration as if you had seen it. I wish myself in town, to share with you that pleasure, and the

* See a former series of these Letters in the First volume of these "Illustrations," pp. 77—82.

† A Society of Literary Gentlemen, who met at Rauthmell's Coffee-house in Covent Garden. See vol. I. p. 31; and the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 537.

high

high entertainment there must be in your friend's character of Shakspeare. Could not you spare me a small taste of that? You will say, I have nothing to treat you with in return. Very little, truly!

"Mr. Markland has several sheets of Notes in my friend Taylor's Edition of Lysias, which is just coming out. That gentleman shewed me, the other day, in the King's Library, a curious Imprimatur, by Caryl*, in 1618, to a book, intitled, 'A Cluster of Canaan's Grapes, by Col. Robert Tichbourne.'"

"DEAR SIR, *March* 11, 1738-9.

"Begging our pardons, we were all very stupid last night to give up for desperate the passage, 'Se la brama di piacer a ciò, che piace a noi tutti, bastasse, &c.' As I was stepping into bed, it occurred to me, that that same *ciò* could be no other than the ladies. That neither the turn of the whole dialogue, nor our idea of the translatress, should suggest what it is that pleases us all, is neither to the credit of our understanding or our gallantry. I send you Guitavi; and am, ever yours, D. WRAY."

"DEAR SIR, *Queen's College, Cambridge, Oct.* 12, 1739.

"As your curiosity is universal, one would suppose it no difficult matter to pick up somewhat to entertain it: but so profound is the quiet of this place, or so confined is my way of living here, that nothing has offered worth sending till now. The moment I find any pretence I sit down to write, and do my best to deserve one of those literary packets you dispense among your friends at so small a price as three-pence.

"On Wednesday last, being the opening of our Academical Parliament, the Statue of King George I. given by Lord Townshend, stood ready to receive us in the Senate-house. You have seen it at Rysbrach's, so I shall only say it pleases us all here exceedingly. The Inscriptions will, I hope, be new to you†.

* See this *Imprimatur* in vol. I. p. 78.

† On the front of the pedestal:

Georgio
optimo Principi
Magnæ Britanniæ Regi,
ob insignia ejusdem in hanc Academiam
Merita,
Senatus Cantabrigiensis,
in perpetuum grati animi testimonium
Statuam mortuo ponendam
Decrevit.

On one side:

Carolus
Vicecomes Townshend,
summum tum Academiæ tum Reipublicæ decus,
pro eximia qua Regem coluerat Pietate,
proque singulari qua Academiam foverat Caritate,
Statuam,
à Senatu Academico decretam,
Sumptibus suis e marmore
faciendam locavit.

On

"Mr. Pyle*, whom you have seen with me and at Dr. Sykes's, is now here, just admitted to his Doctor's degree.

"Our Coffee-house has undergone no change, either as to the company or the way of thinking since last year,

'Moribus antiquis stat res Romana virisque;'

and consequently is very much at your service. In particular we are much concerned to know, how you manage your Gallery full of transcribers. Carry my service to Rauthmell's, and believe me ever your real friend and humble servant, D. Wray."

"Dear Sir, *Queen's College, Cambridge, Oct.* 25, 1739.

"Sir George, I find, was an easy conquest; and the Doctor's book seems to come out very *a-propòs* to damp the joy of that triumph, *Sibi consul ne placeat.*

"We agree entirely with Rauthmell's as to Lord Torrington's Expedition; it is a very interesting point of history set out in a most entertaining manner. From the speeches I have heard Mr. Corbet make in Parliament, I should not have judged him equal to such a work.

"Some people say, Mr. Warburton had a design to dedicate his second volume to the *Bigots,* as he had done his first to the *Freethinkers;* but that he has been persuaded not to hang out such a flag of defiance. His third volume, it seems, is to give the connection of the several Revelations. The letter in one of the Evening Posts, with the very strong quotation from honest Father Valerian, *Quas turbas dabit!*

"Can any thing be more elegant and apposite, than the allegory in the last Miscellany, representing that paper as a stage-coach stuck in a miry road, with Webster setting his shoulder to the wheel to shove it out?

"I long for the opening of Halley's packet from Peru. Graham tells me of some 'New Observations in France,' which confirm Sir Isaac's 'Figure of the Earth.'

"You remember Whitefield's Gospel had some success about Saffron-Walden. Two young women in particular have expounded it in the neighbouring farm-houses. As one of these was communing with Wesley, her father happened to come into the room, and being carnal, was moved to reprove the Apostle for kissing his daughter, and to turn him out of the house. He afterwards rebuked the girl for suffering such familiarities, who answered, it was very odd brethren and sisters might not kiss.

On the other side:

Carolus Filius,
Vicecomes Townshend
Virtutum æque ac Honorum paternomen hæres,
Statuam
quam Pater morte subita abreptus
imperfectam reliqueurat
perficiendam
atque in hoc ornatissimo
Academiæ loco
collocandam curavit.

* Dr. Edmund Pyle. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 569.

"Dr.

"Dr. Richardson, Master of Emanuel, has printed Proposals for an Edition of Godwin's 'Præsules Anglicani,' with a continuation to the present time; and we have a report that the Master of Jesus*, who has the highest reputation in learning, but has ever been backward to appear in public, will give us an Hierocles. But what will you say to the 'Life of Tully' having been sent to the press ten days ago?

"I am, dear Sir, with services to the Coffee-house,

"Your most affectionate and obedient servant, D. WRAY."

"DEAR SIR,

"I waited upon Mr. Baker to inquire after improvements for the new Edition of Lord Bacon. He told me, whatever papers he had were communicated to the late Publishers; but, if any thing more should occur, he would favour me with it. The good old man, you will be sorry to hear, has left off his walks in the garden, and to the Coffee-house; but he looks and talks, I think, just as he used to do.

"If the inscription be not too long, I shall hope for a copy of it.

"You made me laugh with Peck's Proposals:—An Account of *the manner of putting up* a picture—Hastings† of the Woodlands (who, some people say, was an eminent whoremaster)—Liberty got into Latin—and an author distinguishing himself by 'a gentleman of London,' are good conceits; but still we hold, there was more sport in his first Proposals, and that even those were far excelled by his discourse at our Coffee-house. Like Demosthenes, to have a complete idea of his eloquence, you must *hear the beast.* My criticisms, you know, are commonly of the gentle kind, particularly in matters of rhyme.

'Non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco:'

Besides, as I hold all Poetry should be *Poetical,* where that spirit (now so rare amongst us) appears, I can overlook many faults. That spirit Commene has; and let it atone for ungraceful compounds, never-ending descriptions, and whole baskets full of images, as dazzling and strewn as thick as the Barbaric pearl and gold upon the Eastern monarchs. Unfortunately the first sheet abounds with these; and were it not for the fine Address at the beginning, a fastidious reader

'——— would frown and lay it by;'

but throughout the rest there are many *fine strokes,* something *original and manly,* and *topics, difficult to treat in verse, treated very poetically.* Why should Guildhall, Sir George, and Ald. Heathcot come into my head, while I am thus entertained?

"The 'Art of Life,' upon your authority I shall not read. A friend here observes of the author, that it is whimsical he should chuse to be damned out of character, rather than succeed in his own function, which, it seems, he promised to do."

* Dr. Charles Ashton, who died in 1752, after holding that office more than 50 years.

† Of this singular character see some account, with his Portrait, in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. III. p. 592; and also in the "History of Dorsetshire," vol. II. p. 510.

To

To Daniel Wray, Esq.

"Dear Sir, *London, Dec. 24, 1739.*

"I am ashamed to continue so long in your debt for an answer to your last letter, though I am still at some loss how to furnish out one, considering the low state of the Republic of Learning here; which has scarce produced, this season, any thing above the size or importance of a pamphlet. However, I shall begin with one piece of news, which, I am sure, will give you pleasure. Lord Orrery has been for some time amusing himself in Ireland in translating Pliny's Epistles. A friend of his and mine shewed me last week two admirable letters (such as all his Lordship's are) upon that subject. He intends to illustrate the whole with Historical Remarks; and to publish it with proper ornaments in two volumes in 4to. The original is, in my opinion, one of the most agreeable Remains of all antiquity, and gives the highest idea of the politeness, good sense, humanity, and virtue of its author; and I am extremely glad, that he will at last have justice done in our language by a genius equal to his own.

"We have got here a translation of Voltaire's 'Essay on the Age of Lewis XIV. being his Introduction to the whole.' The original of this Essay has been suppressed in France on account of the freedoms which he has taken with the See of Rome. I believe that the copy from which this translation was made, is the only that has been brought to England. The piece is written with great spirit and vivacity, and makes me impatient to see the work itself. He tells us that there are but four ages in the History of the World, which from the improvements of the polite arts may be styled so many æras of the greatness of the human mind. The first of these Ages was that of Philip and Alexander; or that of Pericles, Demosthenes, Aristotle, Plato, Apelles, Phidias, and Praxiteles. The second, that of Julius Cæsar and Augustus. The third, that which followed the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II. when the Medicean family invited to Florence the Polite Arts, which the Turks were driving out of Greece. The fourth, that of Lewis XIV.; and among these four Ages, says Mr. Voltaire, this perhaps is that which comes the nearest to perfection. Among other particulars in his History, he intends to treat of the progress of the Arts and Sciences, and the History of the Human Mind, during this last period, which is to be one of the grand views in the work. He has lately published, 'Vie de Moliere, avec des jugemens sur ses Ouvrages;' but it seems a very hasty and slight performance.

"A pamphlet intituled, 'Some Reflections upon the Administration of Government,' has been suggested to be written by Lord Bolingbroke; but upon reading it, I was immediately convinced of the contrary. There is sense in it, but very thinly spread, and the reflections such as scarce deserve the title of discoveries. Some passages (if they have not been injured by the Printer) will raise no advantageous ideas of the writer's accuracy

curacy in point of Literature, for he speaks, in one place particularly, of the *Senate of the Areopagi*.

"The 'Proposal for humbling Spain,' written in 1711, by a person of distinction, represents it as a very easy scheme to seize upon Buenos Ayres, of which the Author gives a particular description, and from whence, he observes, there runs a noble highway to the Province of Les Chareos, in which Potosi and the most considerable mines lie. He tells us likewise, that the herb Paragua is only to be found in the country adjacent to, and depending upon the Government of Buenos Ayres; an herb of that consequence to Peru and Chili, that, without it, it is impossible to dig silver ore out of the mines, the infusion of it being a specific against the disorders arising from the mineral vapours.

"I have just been reading 'Several Letters, containing useful Directions for the conduct of young Persons in private Life; with an enquiry into Natural and Revealed Religion.' I imagine them to be written by a Brother of Governor Collet. In the sixth letter he considers the advantages we possess above the Heathen World from the Christian Religion; and particularly with regard to the Doctrine of a Future State, which in Homer's time was such as could be no consolation to a man of virtue; since the Ghost of Achilles, in the XIth Book of the Odyssey, owns to Ulysses, that the highest station in Hades was more insupportable than the basest and most servile life upon earth. In the next letter the Author gives a probable account, how the latter Heathens came to possess so much more light, and to raise their views of Religion and another state so much above the more antient Heathen World. He observes, that the first Reformation from the gross Sabian Idolatry, which had overspread the world by that time the children of Israel had taken possession of the Land of Canaan, was the Sect of the *Magians*, which first appeared in Media and Persia. Now the earliest period to which we can trace that sect is a little after the dispersion of the ten tribes, which were carried captive into Assyria, which at that time included Media and Persia; so that it is highly probable that the Magian Reformation was owing to the light which the dispersed Israelites (as bad as they were) carried along with them; whereas, the representation of a future state in Homer, who wrote 200 years before the first Captivity, is a very gross and absurd one.

"When shall we expect the pleasure of seeing you in town? I hope this will be the last time this season that I shall have the occasion of assuring you by letter that I am, dear Sir,

"Yours most faithfully and affectionately, THO. BIRCH.

"I have this moment received Mr. Hunt's 'Oration.'"

DANIEL WRAY, Esq. to Dr. BIRCH.

" DEAR SIR, *Queen's College, Cambridge, Oct.* 9, 1740.

" It was a far-fetched, but at the same time a most charitable inference, that you drew from my letter to Graham. Whatever I might wish, I did not dare to ask for one moment of your time, after the message you sent by Dr. Heberden, that 'you have 30 sheets a week to correct.' 30 sheets, we compute, make 120 folio pages, which divided by 6 (for we suppose Sunday is sacred) give 20 pages for every day, a task that would overdo even a mere gentle Reader. But, you can DO every thing, I find, as well as BE every where.

" I will not, however, teize you with hyper-criticizing upon your 'Journal Critique.' It will be read this evening at the Coffee-house to a most devout and thankful congregation, who receive with most unfeigned ejaculations any beam of light that chances to stray into our visible and palpable darkness.

" Before I received your letter, I was just sitting down to give you a hint, that, among the remainder of Lord Somers's Papers at Sir J. Jekyl's, had been lately found several relating to your Thurloe æra, which I imagine may be procured by application to Lord Chancellor. But I was prevented by an express from Mr. Folkes, and two young Foreigners of quality whom he recommended to me, as to the best *Cicerone* of this place. These two Counts, the one a Dane, the other a Swede, acted the two principal parts in your *Dehors Trompeurs*, at the Duke of Richmond's seat, with whom they spent part of the Summer.

" I had no intention, as I said, to solicit you for literary news; but now I may venture to say, Go on, as you have begun, to oblige your most affectionate humble servant, D. WRAY.

" Salter is this day gone to his Lincolnshire Parsonage. Middleton, Rooke, and Heberden, are here as usual; Coventrye leaves us in a few days. My best compliments to Rauthmell's."

" *Sunday Morning, Nov.* 1, 1741.

" ********** The Opera was very full and splendid. The King, Royal Family, Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, &c. One man sings most agreeably, one woman very well. One singer of credit was ill, and his part omitted. The dancing was not so good as that we see every night at the other Theatres.

" Ever yours, D. W."

" DEAR SIR, *Sept.* 28, 1744.

" Mr. Yorke equipped me with so huge a packet that I could not keep it smooth in my pocket. Here you have it, inside and contents unknown to your humble servant.

" As you are so near Mr. Cave, you may easily procure, and send me by the bearer, that part of your neighbour's Literary Correspondence, which has Dr. Perry's Extract. I have immediate occasion for it, and will repay you at Rauthmell's.

" All is well at Wrest. Ever yours, D. W."

" DEAR

"Dear Birch, *Queen's College, Cambridge, Nov.* 23, 1744.

"Some time in the end of the Summer your old friend Carte was at Sir John Cotton's in the neighbourhood, from whence he made a learned excursion or two hither, and studied from morning to night in Trinity Library. This, as was probably intended, has made his name known here; his diligence and application have been puffed; and his 'History of the Duke of Ormond' has been set above Lord Clarendon's. All this looks like an Introduction to some such application here as he has made to other Public Bodies; and armed with his success at Guildhall* and Oxford, will he have any scruples about appearing in our Senate? Now, though I by no means suspect our University will do so silly a thing as that doting Fool her Sister has: yet, in case any attempt should be made, I would have people apprized of the qualification and character of this mighty Historian;—the surest way in the world to disappoint him. With these no man has the honour of so intimate an acquaintance as yourelf; and herein we must beg your kind assistance.

Scribere Te Nobis, Tibi Nos accredere par est;

Whiggism traduced, History prostituted, demand that you inform us, and that we attend to you. Be therefore as full as your affairs will permit in this *Chronique Scandaleuse* (which you know has been the title of a true History), and talk not of my having made this request to you; it will be the better for many reasons.

"Have you no particulars of Carte's reception at Oxford? The affair certainly passed not without opposition.

"I will not importune you about the news; but your weekly packet to Wrest is suspended for the Winter; and a tithe of that would make us wise and happy. Besides, we have absolutely no information; and Charles Yorke would not write, even about the division in the Cabinet: I leave him to the stings of his own conscience. Make my compliments at St. James's Square, and thank Graham most heartily for his last letter; we desire no other philosophical correspondent; I will answer him soon, but in the mean time tell him, the paper about Magnetism is impatiently longed for. I salute Mr. Folkes, and all Rauthmell's. The Colony from thence settled here is tolerably full; the Members well, in good humour, and, what is best, not absolutely all of a mind.

"Believe me to be, ever, dear Sir,

"Your most affectionate humble servant, D. Wray."

"Dear Sir, *Wrest, Aug.* 15, 1745.

"Be not terrified; I do not mean to plague you with another correspondence; *satis superque nos benignitas tua ditat*—by your Saturday's packet. All I would say is, that finding in the news Mr. Umfreville's† election into the Antiquarian Society, I recollect my friend Edwards‡ is the next in the List of Candidates, whom, in case of a vacancy, I must recommend to your favour. Be so good as to take care as to his nomination, and to mention

* See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 63.

† Edward Umfreville, Esq. elected May 16, 1745.

‡ Thomas Edwards, Esq. elected Oct. 20, 1745.

 him

him to Mr. Folkes (to whom he is known), and to our other friends. We have had ten days which come into the predicament of *Damnabiles;* notwithstanding, time has been found on horseback for a Third Ode, *Vitas Hinnuleo, &c.* You will readily guess who Chloe is; the Fawn is poor Nanny, who broke her leg, and died, since you left us. Mr. Yorke would be glad the grand treaty of subsidy with Mr. Towers was settled. We expect something very material in your next News-book, as the advices last post from Scotland must be followed by others of consequence.

"Ever yours, D. Wray."

"Dear Sir, *Wednesday, Sept.* 17, 1745.

"You love our country with so zealous an honesty, that you will not be surprised or angry with my impatience in my present situation. Here I am, in the Vale of Aylesbury, at distance from a post town, with scarce a newspaper, much less any MS Advices to regulate my politicks, and keep up my spirits. At ordinary seasons *Quidvis possum patere patique;* and my friends will own, I used not to solicit them for tales and speculations from London; but these cursed fellows in the North really break my rest, and I must beg a little authentic history of you now and then, that we may know whether we ought to stay here, or must march out to fight the rascals. I ask not such curious disquisitions as compose the Wrestian packet; mere matters of fact about the Scotch business will content us. I gave a hint of this kind to Graham; and probably he will apply to your extensive intelligence for assistance. For Heaven's sake supply him; or, should he be engaged at the Bridge, or at Richmond, with his Lords, or his Ladies, take your pen in hand, and give us just the state of our affairs. Direct for me at Tho. Edwards's, Esq. at Turrick, by Tring bag, and you will much oblige that gentleman, and

"Your most affectionate humble servant, D. Wray.

"Mr. Edwards asks if you know what character the translation of Columella bears*."

"Dear Sir, *Friday Evening* [1745.]

"The two Mr. Yorkes are here, and have brought with them the last Caledonian Mercury, in which there is a very odd paragraph relating to you. The whole paper, which is remarkable enough, would have been sent you, were it not to be returned to the Office immediately.

"Extract from the Caledonian Mercury.

'We hear the Rev. Mr. Birch, Rector of St. Michael's, Wood-street, London, Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Kilmarnock, and Editor of Thurloe's State-Papers, having changed his Anti-monarchical principles, is on the road hither, in order to officiate as Chaplain to his Lordship's Troop of Horse Guards, to which his generous patron has lately promoted him. As he is the first of the Episcopal Clergy of England who has taken the benefit of his Royal Highness's gracious declaration, and returned to his allegiance, it is supposed he will be received with particular marks of distinction.'

* From Birch's MSS. in Brit. Mus. 4321.

"Dear

"Dear Birch, we hope this foolish paper will not get about; but lest it should in this inquisitive time, may it not be proper to contradict it in all the Daily and Evening Papers?

"Ever yours, D. W."

"Dear Birch, *Wrest, April* 21, 1746.

"I wish you would contrive to see Cave soon; I believe it will be time enough to address him before the Magazine for this month is printed off; it is therefore I trouble you by this post, though I hope to see you in a day or two.

"Our Friend thanks you for to-day's packet, and hopes to receive the next at Wimpole, whither he sets out to-morrow.

"Ever yours, D. W."

"Dear Sir, *Saturday.* [*No date.*]

"I called at Millar's yesterday to inquire about Malcolm's pamphlets, and was answered that they were sold as waste paper. As you have interest at the shop, perhaps you may get them to find a copy; and I wish you would mention it when you pass that way. Ever yours, D. Wray."

"Dear Sir, *Saturday, April* 16, 1748.

"Lord Willoughby* and I have agreed to dine at half an hour past two at the Mitre, in order to proceed thence to the Hackney Theatre†. Will you be one of the company? D. Wray."

"Dear Sir, *Wrest, Oct.* 27, 1748.

"After two most delightful rides, I am arrived at this most delightful place; whence the company, *viz.* Mr. Yorke, my Lady, and C. Plumptre, send you their compliments.

"Mr. Clarke's 'View of the Miracle Controversy' will come hither easily in two or three franks; if you will buy it, dispatch it down, and ask me for the price when I return, you will much oblige your affectionate humble servant, D. Wray."

"Dear Sir, *Queen's College, Cambridge, Friday.* [*No date*]

"I do not pretend to write to you from hence, at this time of the year at least; here are no materials. But Dixon is with us; and I have no Commissioner at Paul's Coffee-house. If you happen to be there when any of the following books are sold, cast your eye upon my List; but go not one step out of your way for it, for there is nothing I particularly want, as you will plainly see by my prices. [The List follows.]

"Dr. Middleton is not returned from his Villa. Heberden I have missed two or three times. Ever yours, D. W."

"Dear Birch, *Thursday* [*Feb.* 8, 1749.]

"Give me leave again to stir up your attention to Mr. Folard's‡ election. He comes recommended not only by Polybius, but by our Friend at Paris, and all our Friends at Powis-house. If you are sure he comes on to-day, it would not be amiss to let Mr. Yorke know it. But fail not to speak to all good men: there is, I think, rather a disinclination in the Society to Foreigners; so speaking is the more necessary. Ever yours, D. W."

* President of the Society of Antiquaries. † At Mr. Newcome's School.

‡ Chevalier Charles de Folard, of Paris, was elected F.R.S. Feb. 8, 1749.

Dr.

Dr. Birch to Daniel Wray, Esq.

"Dear Sir, *Wrest, Oct.* 24, 1752.

"You will be surprised, perhaps, at the sight of a letter from me, when I am so soon to have the pleasure of your company here. But you will, I am sure, excuse me for troubling you, as it is to do justice both to you and to myself. Our Friend, the Lord of this place, who is not a little angry, that the Introduction to Anthony Bacon's Memoirs has not yet passed your office as Licenser, imputes the delay to a reluctance in me to submit it to an authority to which himself and other great Writers have the highest deference. I have indeed assured him, as I now do you, that my Whiggism is not of so extravagant and enthusiastic a kind, as to confound the just exercise of that office, which may be of the utmost use in matters of Taste, Literature, and Science, with the abuse of it, when applied to subjects connected with Civil or Religious liberty: nor can I ever have the same jealousy of Mr. Wray, as I should have had of Sir Roger L'Estrange. To shew my sincerity, therefore, in this profession, I desire you to charge your portmanteau with my papers, which we shall both have more leisure to examine by the Fireside in the Library here, than in either Great Queen-street or Norfolk-street; and you will have the advantage of some assessors, whose concurrence will give a sanction to your judgment, which will leave no room for an appeal.

"You know the eagerness of our curiosity here for what occurs in the Republick of Letters; for which reason you will furnish yourself, before your journey, with such new productions as may deserve our perusal, or such an account of them as may be equivalent to the works themselves. Vaillant may probably supply you with some *Journaux des Sçavans*, imported within this month or six weeks. But we do not exact from you the purchase of the 'Memoirs of Lord Bolingbroke,' which I judge, from Dr. Akenside's account of the book, not to be worth it; though, if any friend of yours has hazarded four shillings for it, and is willing to spare it for a few days, we shall not be disinclined to see what the Apologist can say for a character so exceptionable.

"But I shall trouble you with no more commissions; and only add my compliments to our two Friends of Lincoln's Inn, and all those of the Mitre, &c.; and my assurances, that I am, and always will be, dear Sir, your most faithful and most affectionate humble servant, Tho. Birch."

To Dr. Birch.

"Dear Sir, *Wednesday Noon,* [*March* 7, 1753.]

"I fear I shall not be able to attend either the Antiquaries or the Royal Society to-morrow. The Antiquaries I mentioned to you yesterday; and I must take the liberty of employing you to speak to such Members of the Royal Society, as you think proper, to attend Dr. Hardinge's election *, which comes on to-morrow se'nnight. Ever yours affectionately, D. Wray."

* Caleb Hardinge, M. D. was elected F. R. S. March 15, 1753. See some account of him in vol. III. p. 4.

"Dear

"Dear Doctor, *Past* 5, [*Nov.* 30, 1753.]

"After the mortification of not dining with the Royal Society, which I have done for so many years, comes another, of not being able to wait on Mr. Yorke and you this afternoon. My fall, though no great matter, is not quite so little as I thought it; and prevents my going out to-day. If your house were not quite so well situated for a retreat from dinner, I would hint the charity of drinking tea here; but I must leave that to the convenience, as well as to the goodness, of our Friend and you. D. W."

Hon. John Yorke* to Dr. Birch.

"*Friday, Oct.* 25, 1754.

"Mr. Wray having pressed Mr. J. Yorke to write to Dr. Plumptre, that his friends are of opinion he should come to town to look after his Sermon, as soon as he can; and advised Mr. J. Yorke to obtain from Dr. Birch a sight of Dr. Plumptre's letter to him; Mr. J. Yorke hopes Dr. Birch will not think him impertinent for desiring leave to read it. He promises to return it without delay."

Daniel Wray, Esq. to Dr. Birch.

"Dear Doctor, *Saturday Morning, July* 10, 1762.

"I called at Rauthmell's last night at nine, but nobody was there. I have left, directed for you, at my house, your 'Querelles Litteraires,' and Lord Royston's 'Journaux des Sçavans.' If you will take the trouble to call, you may have them. Just going to Wrest. Ever yours affectionately, D. W."

"Dear Doctor, *Saturday, Oct.* 23, 1762.

"Upon reading over the Dedication, which I think a very sensible and elegant performance, the simile of *the diamond* struck me, as not quite in the taste of the whole Piece; rather too flowery, especially as it stands close to the passage about Tully's Epistles. I mention this, however, with no degree of assurance; but only as a hint for you to re-consider the place. D. W."

"Dear Doctor, *Tuesday,* 8 *o'Clock.* [*No date.*]

"I hear Lord Willoughby and you are to conduct the Dean of Lincoln† to the Museum this morning; if you will call on me in your way, or appoint me where and at what time to meet you, I shall be glad to attend you. Ever yours, D. Wray."

"Dear Sir, *Friday.* [*No date.*]

"At p. 91 of one of the thinner volumes given to the Antiquarian Society by Mr. Hollis, are some Bills in the time of the Plague, 1624 and 1625; and I believe of other years thereabouts. Is not this a discovery for Dr. Heberden's design? If this catches you at home, give my man the paper upon the Chinese Jews.

"Ever yours affectionately, D. W."

* Fourth son of Philip first Earl of Hardwicke. He was F. R. S. and Clerk of the Crown; and died in January 1769.

† Dr. John Green, Master of Bene't College, Cambridge, and afterwards Bishop of Lincoln; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 161. 581.

"*Friday*

" *Friday Morning.* [*No date.*]

" Mr. Wray returns the Biblioteque and Dr. Brown with many thanks: he begs leave to keep Bell's Travels a little longer, and to borrow Stillingfleet's Letter to Crofts. And, what he neglected to do last night, desires the favour of Dr. Birch's company to dinner at four o'clock."

To the Earl of HARDWICKE.

" MY LORD, *Dean Street, Thursday, Nov.* 28, 1771.

" I most sincerely condole with your Lordship and Lady Marchioness on the death of Lord Glenorchy*, and the melancholy situation of Lord Breadalbane†. To lose by so sudden a stroke his only son, and the heir to his honours, is a most trying circumstance; but his Lordship must turn his eyes upon his descendants in the female line, where he will find the most ample topics of consolation; and I hope a second letter has brought a better account, and that he is recovered from the violent shock. The *Locus* of the annual, the monthly loss of friends, is ever present to my thoughts; but we should endeavour not to dwell upon it, any more than, in this decrease of the appendages to society, to make them still fewer by an excess of delicacy.

" Drury Lane function has somewhat of a tale, and hangs a little together; and the comic parts of King and Weston keep one awake, though they are rather balderdash, and not quite suited to the Royal ear which listened to them when I was there. Full over against her Majesty, in the stage-gallery, appeared a miserable Queen Philippa, attended by Maids of Honour, not more beauteous than the originals. The music at Covent-garden has it hollow.

" The Cambridge Sermon has not reached me. Be so good as to bring it with you; I have a curiosity, and will indulge your Lordship's in return with one from Oxford, which I heard there with great pleasure.

" I remember the last line of an old State Poem:

' We'll steal the King, and out-do Blood.'

May it not pass for a prophecy of the late event at Warsaw? How far does that magnanimous free Nation surpass us! What are a little fornication and adultery, now and then a divorce, and a clandestine marriage; or the breaking the merchant's shins, and the stoneing an evidence, to this sublime Rape of a King? and how improbable that repentance or fear should succeed to so atrocious an attempt!

" I cannot attend the Mitre to-day; but his Majesty's health will be toasted there with particular cordiality.

" The Lord Lieutenant was strongly advised not to bring on the point about the new Revenue Officers; and you see by what numbers it has been lost. It has been suggested that political

* John Campbell, Viscount Glenorchy, only son of John third Earl of Breadalbane, and brother of Marchioness Grey. He died Nov. 14, 1771.

† The Earl died, s. p. m. in July 1781.

sub-

subdivisions here have interfered; that Lord S. is thought of for Ireland, in order to the restoration of Lord W. to the office he quitted; but that Lord H——t is the choice of the Great Personage. I this moment hear that Lord T. answered the Commons, that he will transmit their Resolution, but that he has already received the nominations to the Boards.

"My friend Bob Walpole took his leave at St. James's yesterday, and will soon proceed on his destination. He has been all this while studying to qualify himself for it; and wrote from his brother's in Norfolk a Letter to Lord R. of 150 pages. *Eheu, Ctesipho patrissas.* With what complacency must your old Crony look down upon so hopeful a Son! The Under Secretary gently hints his wishes that his Correspondent will not persevere in that *copia.* Those two Ministers, with other valuable subjects, dined in Dean-street yesterday.

"The Royal Society's medal will be given to Mr. Hamilton for his paper upon Mount Ætna. I am, it seems, upon the List with those Councellors whom you approve: *Se quoque principibus permistum agnovit.* No Histories have appeared about Briggs. The other day he said at our house, that he went home soberly every night at the nine o'clock *tattoo.*

"I am, hoping to see your Lordship soon, with compliments to Lady Grey and the young ladies,

"Your Lordship's ever devoted, D. WRAY."

To RICHARD GOUGH, Esq.

"DEAR SIR, *Dean Street, April 26,* 1775.

"I was not at all concerned in the *Society for Promoting Learning,* and have no recollection of any particulars about it. My dear friend Dr. Birch, and our worthy Antiquarian Brother Dr. Ward, were active Members of that Body; but they, alas! are no more. I think it was the general opinion, that the design miscarried from the opposition of the Booksellers. I am sorry not to be able to answer your questions in a more satisfactory manner, as I desire to shew myself on all occasions, dear Sir,

"Your faithful humble servant, DANIEL WRAY."

Letters to and from the Rev. Dr. THOMAS BIRCH.

From JEMIMA LADY MARCHIONESS GREY*.

"SIR, *May* 16, 1744.

"I am desired to remind Mr. Birch, that he promised to send Miss Talbot Mr. Harris's Essays, when he had done with them; and, if he will bring the book next time he comes to St. James's-square, I will take care to send it. I hope he will not think me very troublesome if I beg the favour of him to get me Foster's Sermons; and if I could have the three last volumes without the first, I should be glad, as we have that in the country. If he

* Grand-daughter of Henry and Jemima Duke and Duchess of Kent. See vol. III. p. 707; and the "Literary Anecdotes," vol IX. p. 506.

knew

knew too of any good imitation of Plato's Dialogues in French or English, I should be extremely obliged to him for getting it me. I hope to have an answer from him on Saturday, and that he will excuse the trouble. J. G."

"Lady Grey sends her thanks to Mr. Birch for the favour of his letters, and his trouble in getting Mr. Foster's book, which came to her very safe. She believes, from the letter she received last Sunday, he had been so obliging to write to her the week before to Wimpole; but that letter, if he did, miscarried. She is now going to the Bishop of Oxford's* for a fortnight, and when she removes again, her porter shall acquaint Mr. Birch with it, as she will always be very glad wherever she is to hear from him when it is convenient. And she desires his acceptance of the venison that accompanies this."

"Sir, *Wrest, July* 25, 1749.

"I think myself so much obliged by the favour of your letter, that I could not but take the first opportunity to return my thanks for it; and assure you, that whenever you are so good as to give yourself the trouble of writing, I shall receive great pleasure as well as information by it. It was an agreeable surprize to me to see the usual Sunday's packet; since as a correspondence to Wrest is so wholly disinterested now, and I can furnish nothing in exchange, I had no reason to expect you should employ any time only for my amusement. But it is a greater merit in whoever is charitable without the possibility of a return; and you may be sure, Sir, that those letters you favour me with in Mr. Yorke's absence will be preserved carefully among the Wrest Archives till he comes back, and that my fingers are all at your service for pasting, if not for writing, to join them to their brethren in those volumes that already adorn his closet.

"As you will scarcely be much interested in the memorable events that daily happen here—as the frequent changes of weather we go through, the state of absolute rest, or the slow progress of my building, with many more equally important—I will spare you the reading of them; but there is a piece of intelligence I must send for the honour of Wrest; and that you particularly, of all my acquaintance, should be informed of. It is (and I give you the assurance of it under my own hand), that I have neither heard, seen, or felt, a Gnat, since I came hither. I fear you will think I am using the privilege of a traveller, though I stay quietly at my own house; but I can bring several witnesses to the truth of this assertion, strange as it may seem; and if it was not acting a very unfriendly part by any body, to ask them to leave London, and come to so dull a place as this, I would desire, if you doubt the veracity of it, you will come and try the experiment yourself. But, whatever you may think of this, you will believe me very sincere, I hope, when I add, I am always most truly, Sir, your friend and humble servant, J. Grey."

* Dr. Thomas Secker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. See vol. III. p. 477.

"Lady

"Lady Grey begs to know whether Mr. Birch has got the 'Collection of Sidney Letters,' and if he would care to lend them to Lady Mary Gregory to carry with her to Oxford. She sends to ask this favour, because Mr. Yorke's set is the large paper, and bound, which makes them not so convenient for packing; and Lady Mary will take great care of Mr. Birch's, if he has no objection to lending them. They are desired to be sent by the bearer, as she goes out of town to-morrow.

"Mr. Yorke desires to mention to Mr. Birch, that if the weather should be fine next week, and he could like an excursion out of London (when he has seen how beautiful the country looks in the ride he is to take with Mr. Charles), Mr. Yorke will be extremely glad to see him at Wrest."

"*Tuesday Evening, March* 23, 1762.

"Lady Grey sends her compliments to Dr. Birch, and was sorry she had forgot last night to mention a request she was desirous to make to him. She wishes very much to get a girl admitted this year into the school at Christ's Hospital. It is one who is not a Freeman's child; and having seen, in the List of those who have the power of presenting at Easter, Mr. Josiah Colebrook's name, she recollected that Dr. Birch met him often, and would perhaps be so good as to ask whether his turn was not engaged, and if he would let Dr. Birch send him the name of the girl. She takes the liberty of sending a marked List of the Governors, that, if this application should not succeed, and Dr. Birch should see among them the name of any other person he could speak to, and would take the trouble, she would think herself greatly obliged to him; and it is indeed for an object of real compassion. She would not delay this request till she saw him again (having unluckily forgot yesterday till he was gone), being unwilling to delay it longer, as the time is but short."

"*Saturday, June* 30, 1764.

"Lady Grey sends her compliments to Dr. Birch, and would be very glad if he could call pretty soon in the evening to see Lord Hardwicke, who is very much alone, and in want of company. She hopes too he will be so good to come to him as often as he possibly can."

"*Thursday Morning.*

"Lady Marchioness Grey would be glad to borrow Mrs. Macaulay's History of England, if Dr. Birch has got it at home, and can spare it."

Dr. Birch to Dr. Ducarel.

"Sir, *Norfolk Street, Friday Morning, June* 14, 1754.

"I cannot recollect to have met with any account, either in print or manuscript, of the many different Progresses of Queen Elizabeth in her Kingdom; nor can I discover whether she was at Croydon after May 1574, during the remainder of the Life of Archbishop Parker, who died on the 17th of May of the following year, 1575. Strype takes no notice of any such visit of her Majesty. "Arch-

"Archbishop Grindall fell so soon under her displeasure, the very year after his translation from York to Canterbury, that it is probable that she never honoured him with any visit at Croydon.

"His successor Whitgift, as we are informed by Sir George Paule in his Life of his Grace, p. 103, 'every year entertained the Queen at one of his houses so long as he was Archbishop, and some years twice or thrice;' and albeit, adds he, p. 112, 'the Archbishop had ever a great affection to lie at his mansion-house at Croydon, for the sweetness of the place, especially in summer-time, whereby also he might sometimes retire himself from the multiplicity of businesses and suitors in the vacations; yet, after he had builded his Hospital and School, he was farther in love with the place than before. The chief comfort of repose or solace that he took, was often in dining at the Hospital among his 'poor brethren,' as he called them.'

"I am sorry that I am not able to give you any farther information on this subject; and am, with great regard and sincerity, your most obedient and most humble servant, T. Birch."

"Dear Sir, *July* 15, 1754.

"The pleasure which I have received from the perusal of your 'Tour through Normandy' is such, that I could wish the satisfaction more general than that of a few of your friends; and therefore hope you will pursue your resolution of committing it to the press. That Province of France of which you treat was formerly so nearly connected with our country, that this circumstance will excite a general curiosity, which your observations will fully gratify.

"I am now able to inform you of the reason of your not having yet heard from Mr. Hall, which is his indisposition; on account of which Dr. Forster told me on Saturday, that himself was to go for a month to Croydon to supply the place of Mr. Hall, who is to try what effect a change of air will have towards the recovery of his health. I am, with great regard and sincerity, dear Sir, your most obedient humble servant, Tho. Birch."

Dr. Birch to Mr. Da Costa.

"Dear Sir, *Jan.* 18, 1763.

"Your religious profession may possibly be a prejudice to you with some persons; but ought not, I think, to discourage you from offering yourself a candidate* on the present occasion, since you have shewn yourself so useful a member of the Society, and are capable of doing great service to it in the office now vacant. The Council is expected to meet on Thursday next to prepare for Election at the Society, probably on the Thursday following.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, T. Birch."

"Dr. Birch sends his compliments to Mr. Da Costa, and acquaints him, that he put his Memoirs of Dr. Hall into Mr. Collinson's hands above a month ago, who undertook to transmit them to Mr. Du Hamel.

* For the office of Librarian in the Royal Society.

"With

"With regard to Dr. Bradley, Dr. Birch soon after that gentleman's death applied to Professor Bliss and the executor of Dr. Bradley for Memoirs relating to him; and speaking again to the Professor just before the Society adjourned, that he had received no account yet of Dr. Bradley, he was answered, that such an account was, or would be sent to Dr. Morton, who never having mentioned the affair to Dr. Birch, the latter will leave the former to draw up what he pleases upon the subject for the use of the Secretary of the Academy of Sciences."

Letters to and from the Rev. Dr. Priestley.

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Dear Sir, *Warrington, May* 18, 1766.

"At length I have the satisfaction of sending you the sample of *Noah's Bacon*, which I promised you. I am sorry that I have nothing else to send you at present; but a Friend of mine, who is an excellent Naturalist, has promised to be attentive to every thing that falls in his way in our part of the country, in order to send me specimens of whatever is curious. These, you may depend upon it, I shall transmit to you as they come to hand. In the mean time I am, with the greatest gratitude and respect, dear Sir, your obliged humble servant, J. Priestley.

"P. S. The gentlemen concerned in our Academy desire that I would return you their grateful acknowledgments for your very acceptable present of specimens of Emeralds. As the time of my E'ection* draws near, you will not be surprised that I am a little anxious on that account."

To the Rev. Dr. Joseph Priestley.

"Dear Sir, *Royal Society's House, June* 14, 1766.

"I deferred returning you thanks for your greatly-esteemed of 18th of last month, and present of the bitumen found in Lancashire (vulgarly called there Noah's Bacon), which I received safe, till I could have the pleasure to transmit you notice of your Election into the Royal Society. It was on Thursday last; and I congratulate you sincerely thereon, and wish you many years' health to enjoy the honour granted you by the Society, which has, I am persuaded, acquired in you a very valuable Member.

"I must now acquaint you of the method of your admission and payments. The payments are made in two ways; *viz.* 1, by paying five guineas admission, and signing a bond for the annual payment of 2*l.* 12*s.* of contributions; or, 2, by paying down 25 guineas, and therefore not liable to sign a bond, or pay any future contributions; in short, in lieu of contributions. The latter way is the most eligible, and more agreeable to the Society when Gentlemen reside at a distance from London. Messrs. Canton and Price, who congratulate you on your Election, and the latter desired me to acquaint you he shall write to you soon,

* As F. R. S.—See the next Letter.

advise

advise you to pay the 25 guineas; and on your payment you have all the privileges of a Member—as, being inserted in the List of Fellows, having the Philo-ophical Transactions, &c.; and leave is granted and recorded for you to be admitted, and sign the Charter-book whenever your business calls you to London, even though it be many years after.

"My respects attend the Gentlemen of the Academy; and assure them I shall always be ready to do any thing in my power to testify my esteem for them.

"My compliments also attend Dr. Percival. I beg the favour of your answer how you design to act. I am, with great respect, dear Sir, your very oblige l humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

To Mr. E. M. Da Costa.

"Dear Sir, *Warrington, June* 21, 1766.

"I am obliged to you for the notice you were so kind as to send me of the honour done me by the Royal Society, and for your advice about the most eligible method of defraying the necessary expences. Inclosed you will find a bill of twenty-five guineas, at as early a date I can procure for ready money. Please to deliver the receipt and Book of Rules to Mr. Johnson, bookseller, who will wait upon you with this letter, and who will soon have an opportunity of transmitting them to me.

"I am glad that the specimen of Noah's Bacon was acceptable to you. Be assured that I shall omit no opportunity of doing you any service in my power.

"I am now wholly engaged in Electrical Experiments; and I flatter myself that my enquiries will appear not to have been wholly without success: but I am much at a loss for a *Tourmalin* I am afraid I ask too great a favour, when I beg you would procure me the use of one or two for a few weeks. They should be returned without any injury, and Mr. Johnson would take care of the conveyance. I am, with great respect, dear Sir,

"Your most obliged humble servant, J. Priestley."

To the Rev. Joseph Priestley, LL. D.

"Rev. Sir, *London, Jan.* 4, 1768.

"The inclosed anecdotes, concerning late Professor Van Muschenbroeck, I lately received from Holland (from Rev. Henrick Putman, Minister of the Dutch Church in Austin Fryars, F.R.S.); and are the result of my enquiries about him, which I made at your request.

"Pieter Van Muschenbroeck was born at Leyden, March 14, 1692, and took up his degree of Doctor in Physick and Philosophy at the same place; was made Professor of the same Sciences at Duisburg, anno 1719; of Philosophy and Mathematicks at Utrecht, anno 1723; and, lastly, of Philosophy and Mathematicks, anno 1740, at Leyden, where he died Sept. 19, 1761. His parents were Johannes Van Muschenbroeck, and Maria Vander Straeten his wife.

"At all times ready to your commands, I remain, Sir,

"Your very humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

Dodington

Dodington Egerton*, Esq. to J. Edmondson†, Esq.

"Sir, *Landford, near Salisbury, May* 21, 1773.

"In the inclosed I have sent you a copy of my Warrant‡ to the Privy Chamber, and likewise an abstract of the nature of the office, from 'The Present State of Great Britain§,' in which it appears to me we are entitled to the title of 'Honourable,' not as being called of the King's most Honourable Privy Chamber, for Members of Parliament are called of the Honourable House of Commons; but, relating to us, as it is said, that when Henry the Seventh established this Society of Gentlemen, he gave them the title of 'Honourable.' I asked an old Baronet belonging to us, who wrote me word he was of opinion we had a right to it I should therefore be glad to have it confirmed by so able a person in his office (who determines those things) as yourself. I cannot see myself why we should drop the least honours belonging to us, as we have no salaries. Perhaps, by searching into the records of Henry the Seventh's time, in the Heralds' Office, you may be able to find out more relating to the privileges, &c. which would determine what the Esquires of the Bath want to know; and if you could accomplish, settle, and find out this, it would still add to the character you already have in your office as Herald. As to the Lord Chamberlain's, they know, I suppose, but little, as it is not of consequence to them, and therefore care little about it, but is most likely to be met with in the Heralds' Office, where it may have lain dormant a great while, and would be useful to be settled.

"I have another question to ask you, which I beg you to inform me of. In your little book of Precedency, after Knights Batchelors (which title I wish you would explain), the eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers rank; after them, Baronets' eldest sons. My father was a younger son of John Earl of Bridgewater. I had an elder brother, who has been dead some years; am therefore the only Representative of my Father now living; I therefore beg to know whether I have not the rank, as the eldest now, and only son of my Father, who was the youngest son of a Peer.

"I should be glad to have a line upon this as soon as you conveniently can; who am your most humble servant, D. Egerton."

* One of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber. He was the seventh and youngest son of the Hon. Charles Egerton, who was the youngest son of Charles fourth Earl of Bridgewater. He died at Bath, about the year 1797.

† Mowbray Herald Extraordinary. See "Literary Anecdotes," III. 623.

‡ "These are to certify whom it may concern, that by virtue of a Warrant to me directed, from the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, I have sworn and admitted you into the place and quality of Gentleman of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary, to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy the said place, together with all the rights, profits, privileges, and advantages thereunto belonging, in as full and ample manner as any Gentleman of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Chamber doth or hath held and enjoyed, or of right ought to hold and enjoy the same. Given under my hand and seal, this 20th day of November, 1771, in the Twelfth year of his Majesty's Reign.

C. Mawhood, Gent. Usher of his Majesty's Privy Chamber."

§ This account may be seen, much more at large in Mr. Pegge's very entertaining publication, intituled, "Curialia," Part II.

"SIR

"Sir, *Landford, near Sarum, Nov* 3, 1773.

"I am obliged to return you half of your letter to me, being willing not to alter the Pedigree which you requested me to alter under your draft of it; and sorry I am to alter one part of it, which was the only surviving son of my brother, who died at Lyons the 12th of September last*. The title of 'Honourable' was certainly granted by Henry VII; and of course must be intended, when the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber were made. You say the Esquires of the Knights of the Bath have a Charter signed by the King, where it expressly says they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Now such a clause could not have been inserted in the Charter, and signed by the King as well as his Predecessors, if there had been no rights, privileges, and advantages belonging to them; for the clause must have been absurd and foolish had there been none; and I am strongly induced to think that there must be some records somewhere of the reign of Henry VII. that mentions it, though as yet you cannot meet with them.

"Your observation relating to my not ranking as my Father's eldest son was certainly right; but to my sorrow that now takes place, being the only Representative of my Father, as my dear nephew is now dead. I should be glad of your opinion in your next, whether the children of an Earl's eldest son has the rank of Honourable, or the children of Dukes' younger sons, they both being 'the Right Honourable George such a thing, commonly called Lord such a thing;' and of course no Peer. I am

"Your friend and humble servant, D. Egerton."

"Sir, *Landford, near Salisbury, Feb.* 14, 1774.

"I desire to know what the expence will be of painting and highly japanning the body and carriage of my post-chaise black, with the mouldings gilt, and what time it will take up in doing when I can conveniently bring it to town. I have been in great expectation of having an answer from you to my last letter, concerning the Esquires to the Knights of the Bath. I was in hopes you would have found out somewhere in the Heralds' Office the nature of the institution of the Privy Chamber by Henry VII; for, as he must certainly have conferred the title of 'Honourable' upon them, and having granted so high an office upon two of them at Coronations, and given them the precedence at all publick solemnities next to Privy Counsellors that are not Peers; and Chamberlayne, who published 'The Present State of Great Britain,' in Queen Anne's time, amply making mention of all this, and much more, which I sent you, certainly could not have made this all out of his own head, but from proper authority. And as things of this nature, with others, fall in the department of the Heralds' Office, for Chamberlayne must take it from some office, if you by your researches could re-establish their privileges, I think it would be advantageous to you in future. As to myself, I think, by Chamberlayne's state of the Privy Chamber, I have

* Lieutenant of the Second Troop of Life Guards. He died at the age of 25, s. p.; and was buried at Gaddesden.

as

as undoubted right to the title of 'Honourable,' as it no where appears that in any Reign it was taken away—as that two of those Gentlemen are to represent the Dukes of Aquitaine and Normandy, or that I have a right to my Coat of Arms.—Looking carefully over the little book of Precedency I bought of you, I beg to mention two or three things that appear an omission to me; and as I should be glad to contribute any thing in my power towards doing you any kind of service, shall set them down. After the Wives of Knights Batchelors rank the Wives of the Eldest Sons of the Younger Sons of Peers; but the Grand-daughters of Peers are omitted. I see the Daughters of Baronets rank next to their Elder Brother's Wife; and I thought all Daughters did so in every rank: if so, then why are they omitted?—Then, towards the conclusion, I do not see Serjeants at Law, or Doctors Graduate, mentioned. I shall be glad to hear from you; and am

"Your friend and servant, D. EGERTON."

ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE*, Esq. to Mr. HERBERT†.

"*Soho Square, May* 4, 1772.

"Mr. Dalrymple presents his compliments to Mr. Herbert, with a complete set of the Memoirs he has published. He begs Mr. Herbert will return the loose Memoirs he had before. Mr. D. has also sent a Chart of the China Sea, and a Chart of the Sooloo Archipelago, which completes the set of Charts.

"Mr. D. has also sent a proof of a Memoir concerning a Chart of the Northern part of the Bay of Bengal, which is in hand, as Mr. D. intends to insert in it the Bay of Codgoné, of which he received a plan from Mr. Herbert, if he has no objection."

"*Soho Square, Sept.* 9, 1772.

"Mr. Dalrymple presents his compliments to Mr. Herbert. Mr. D. has received from M. D'Aprés a copy of a plan of *Strait* of *Bally*, &c. intended to be engraven in the new Edition of the 'Neptune Oriental.' It is laid down from observations of several of the Company's ships, whose Journals were sent to M. D'Aprés by the Company, as well as from observations of the

* Of this eminent Hydrographer a satisfactory memoir, and a list of his numerous publications, may be seen in Mr. Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, vol. XI. p. 217.—I shall, therefore, only say, that he was born July 24, 1737, at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, the seat of his father Sir James Dalrymple, Bart.; that he was elected F. S. A. in 1770, and F. R. S. in 1771; that he died June 19, 1808, at his house in High-street, Mary-le-bone, and was buried in the small cemetery adjoining the church. His collection of books was very large and valuable, and particularly rich in works pertaining to geography and navigation, which were purchased by the Admiralty.—His valuable collection of Poetry he bequeathed to his heir at law, to be kept at the family seat in Scotland, as an heir-loom; and his miscellaneous collection, containing, among others, many valuable foreign books, particularly in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, was sold by auction, and produced a considerable sum.

† The industrious Re-publisher of Mr. Ames's "History of Printing."

French. Mr. D. observes it is considerably different from Mr. Powell's plan of *Samanap*, which he had a copy of from Mr. Herbert, and therefore begs to know if Mr. Herbert has any objection to Mr. D. sending M D'Aprés a copy of that plan, which Mr. D. would not do without Mr. Herbert's permission."

To Alexander Dalrymple, Esq.

"Sir, *Cheshunt, Jan.* 22, 1774.

"I thank you very kindly for your favour of the 21st, and especially for the good intention to me therein expressed.

"What is mentioned concerning Van Keerlen's Charts was not so much on my own account as what I was afraid others might object. As you have had the perusing all my MS. Charts, I apprehend I have none but such as you took copies of, or else had already by you. If I knew of any remaining in my possession worthy a place in your collection, I would readily send them to you, in order to enlarge so useful a design; and upon all occasions shall take a pleasure in manifesting myself to be in sincerity, Sir,

"Your most obliged and very humble servant, W. H."

To Mr. Herbert.

"Dear Sir, *Soho Square, April* 10, 1779.

"The East India Company have set me to work, as you will perceive by the inclosed. You were formerly so obliging to give me leave to copy a draught of the Strait of Lombock, &c. but as all my Collection of Charts are still in India, I will esteem it a favour if you will be so obliging to let me copy it over again. I think you also mentioned having many views in the Strait of Malacca, and various Journals in different parts of India, if you should be inclined to part with them, I will be obliged to you to let me know what they are, and what value you put upon them.

"I am, dear Sir, very truly,

"Your obliged humble servant, A. Dalrymple."

"Dear Sir, *Soho Square, June* 30, 1779.

"I have hitherto been prevented paying my compliments to you by an unlucky accident, the pole of a coach having torn my thigh. I am now pretty well, though still somewhat lame. I intend to do myself the pleasure to make you a visit on Saturday next, if I do not hear of your being engaged. I cannot do more than make you a visit, and return in the evening.

"I am, dear Sir, your most obliged servant, A. Dalrymple."

"Dear Sir, *Soho Square, Dec.* 11, 1779.

"In a Catalogue of Books now on sale by Thomas King, I perceive there are many English books before 1600. I thought this intimation might be satisfactory to you, and it affords me a slight occasion of testifying how much I am, Sir,

"Your much obliged humble servant, A. Dalrymple."

"Dear

" DEAR SIR, *Titchfield Street, May* 5, 1782.

" In a Catalogue just published by Collins, No. 20, Exchange Alley, there are many old books whose dates come within your limits. I thought you would be glad to have this intelligence; and in case it should bring you to town, I beg you will take the trouble to return Barlowe's book, if you should have no farther occasion for it, having promised to lend it to a gentleman when you have done with it. I remain, dear Sir,

" Your most obliged humble servant, A. DALRYMPLE."

" DEAR SIR, *Titchfield Street, Jan.* 29, 1785.

" I inclose your Memorandum, with many thanks. You were so obliging to say you would put Wither's ' Juvenilia' in your pocket the first time you come to town. Let me beg you also to bring his ' Haleluiah, or Britain's Second Remembrance,' which I likewise wish much to see.

" Very truly yours, A. DALRYMPLE."

" DEAR SIR, *Titchfield Street, Feb.* 14, 1785.

" Pursuant to my promise, I asked Sir Joseph Banks to let you have the inspection of the Museum Catalogue, so far as already printed, and he in the most obliging manner said that he would put it into your possession for any reasonable time if you would call on him. Whenever you come to town, I will accompany you to his house.

" I have picked out a few old books for your inspection. If you have done with my book that contains the copies of different types, I beg you to bring it with you.

" Very truly yours, A. DALRYMPLE."

" DEAR SIR, *Titchfield Street, July* 18, 1785.

" Having printed some extracts from Wither's Poems, with remarks, I wish to send a copy to you, but do not recollect the direction for the coach.

" If you should be at any time disposed to part with those pieces of Wither that are in your valuable Collection, I beg you will be so good to let me have the refusal. Dear Sir, very truly

" Your obliged humble servant, A. DALRYMPLE."

" DEAR SIR, *Dec.* 23, 1785.

" You will oblige me very much by the favour of letting me see those pieces of Wither which you have that are not in my Collection of his Works. I have marked with A. D. in the accompanying List such as I have got already. I have inserted them in the list as wanted, because I wish to get another copy; and if you should chance to meet with any of the pieces in that list which you do not yourself mean to buy, I shall be much obliged to you to purchase them for me.

" I perceive the copy of the extracts which I published some months ago lies still below stairs tied up with your copy of the ' Juvenilia,' directed for you. If you wish me to send them to you, be so good to point out the direction for transmitting them. Your copy of the ' Juvenilia ' wants two leaves in ' The Occasion,' &c. You will be able to supply it from your copy of ' Abuses

stript and whipt;' but, if that should also be defective, you can copy it from mine. I wish to see the copy of Abuses, &c. with his head, 'ætat. suæ 21.'

"I have seen, from the King's Library, the Edition of Wither's Works, 1620. It is a spurious Edition, containing but a small part of Wither's Works, and Browne's 'Shepherd's Pipe,' professedly given as Browne's. It is probably that Edition referred to in the 'Juvenilia;' a copy of this was lately sold at Egerton's, but I was too late, though it is of little consequence, containing nothing but what we have elsewhere, and not published by him.

"Mr. Reed, of Staple Inn, has several pieces which I have not seen. I have marked them R, as it might be satisfactory to you to know where they are to be found.

"I have also got a piece not mentioned in Wood's List, nor elsewhere that I know; it is called 'Prosopopæia Britannica: Britain's Genius, or Good Angel, personally discovered, by Terræ Filius,' 8vo. London, printed by Robert Austin, 1648. He styles himself, in the Dedication to the 'Campo-Musæ,' *Terræ Filius.*

"I remain, dear Sir, your humble servant, A. DALRYMLE."

"DEAR SIR, *Jan.* 2, 1786.

"I am extremely obliged to you for the favour of the five volumes of Wither's which you have been so good as to lend me; I perceive you have in them a duplicate of the 'Fides Anglicana,' for which I shall be your petitioner, and can in return, out of duplicates, give you 'Fragmenta Prophetica,' which I believe you have not. It has three title-pages. Echoes from 6th Trumpet, 1666. Nil ultra, 1668. Fragmenta Prophetica, 1669.

"I am sorry I had not met with Wither's List of his Works after the 'Fides Anglicana,' before I published the 'Extracts,' as it explains Wood's blunder, and tells us what compose the 'Juvenilia,' though I am sorry to find some of those I have printed in my List of *Desiderata* were lost in MS. and therefore no hope they can ever be recovered, notwithstanding what Wood says.

"I shall be obliged to you to look over the List of the Editions mentioned in pp. 8, 9, and 10, of 'Extracts,' and over the List printed on the last page, in case you have any Editions which I have not got, as I would be glad to collate them with what I have. My copy of the Dark Lanthorn has the title-page, which you can therefore supply to yours, and mine wants the Preface which yours has. The List you were so good formerly to shew me, I believe you had again; but it mentioned you had the Lottery folio; be so good to look if this is the same as in the Emblems. I also beg to know if your copy of the Emblems is complete. After the Lottery is an Index, and after that a Poem called 'A Supersedeas to all them whose custome it is, without any deserving, to importune Authors to give unto them their Bookes.' After which follows another Poem, entitled, 'A Direction, shewing how those who are so disposed, shall find out their chance, in the Lotteries aforegoing.' After this follows two

two wooden cuts, each of which has obviously had an Index to turn round, but the Indexes were wanting in the only copy I have seen with the wooden cut. I have three copies of the Emblems; only (A) one has his portrait, or the preposition to the frontispiece; another (C) has frontispiece; and one (B) wants frontispiece also. The 1st book in all the three copies is printed by A. M. 1635; two copies (which I call A and B) for Henry Taunton; and one copy (C) for Robert Allot. The 2d, 3d, and 4th, in all the copies is printed by Augustine Mathewes, 1634, without any bookseller's name. One copy (C) has the Index complete, and the Poems imperfect. The copy (A) has the Index imperfect, and wants the Poems; and all want the wooden-cut. The copy (B) is only fragments to complete imperfect copies, and therefore if your copy wants any thing which it can supply, you shall be very welcome to what you want from it. I have not examined the copy at the British Museum, but intend to do it next week.

"I find I was mistaken in supposing your copy of 'Abuses stript and whipt,' was anno 1611. By collating it with the Edition of 1617, I perceive that it is that Edition; not only the errors of the press, but bad letters are the same. I shall examine whether the plate to yours be the same as that in the Edition of 1615, at the British Museum.

"'Salt upon Salt' is in the possession of Mr. Reed, of Staple Inn, who lent it me; but 'Furor Poeticus,' 'Joco-Serio,' and the 'Triple Paradox,' I never saw before. Mr. Reed has 'Crums and Scraps, 1661,' and 'Epist. vagum prosa-metricum, 4to, 1659;' and I have got, since the Extracts were published, 'The Psalmes of David translated in Lyrick Verse, 1632,' and 'The Hymns and Songs of the Church, London, 1623;' and another copy of the last in *black-letter*, without date. Your Edition of 'Vox Pacifica' is the same as one I have. I do not know of any other copy of 'Prosopopæia Britannica, or Britain's Genius,' but what is in my possession. In Furor Poeticus it is quoted by himself as his. I have two Editions of the 'Sighs for the Pitchers,' 1666. I ought to make an apology for taking up so much of your time; I shall therefore put an end. I remain, dear Sir,

"Your most obliged humble servant, A. DALRYMPLE."

"DEAR SIR, *June* 10, 1786.

"I have lately purchased the following old books:

1577. London, 4to. 'The most profitable and commendable Science of Surveying, &c. by Valentyne Leigh.' There are bounded up with this two leaves of a 'Reproofe of M. Dorman's Proofe.'

1592. London, 4to. 'The true use of Armorie, by William Wyrley.'

1584. London. 'The Art of Riding.'

"In case you should wish to see any of them, I will send them to you. I have also bought the 'Dialogue between the Giants at

at Guildhall,' to which 'Joco-Serio,' by Wither, is an answer. I believe I have now got complete all Wither's Works after 1660, except 'Joco-Serio,' which I have got copied in MS. from yours. There are several volumes spared to me by Mr. Waldron, which contained some things I had not before seen, particularly 'A Proclamation, &c.' 8vo. 1662; and 'Verses to King ——,' 8vo. 1662; also 'The Protector,' 8vo. 1655, which is in Brit. Mus. In this Collection were also 'Furor Poeticus,' 1660, and 'Triple Paradox,' 1661, which I had of yours; and 'Tuba Pacifica,' 1664,' a different Edition from what I before had. There was likewise a 4th Edition of 'The Motto,' 8vo, 1621, with the only *printed* title-page. I have seen, of the other three Editions in my possession, one having no title-page, and the other two engraved frontispieces. There was likewise an Edition of 'Fair Virtue,' 8vo. 1622, printed for John Grismond, but I conceive there is still an earlier Edition, printed for John Marriot. In this Collection were also the first Edition (I believe) of 'The Satyre to the King,' 12mo, 1615, and 'The Songs of the Old Testament,' 1621; not the same as 'Hymns and Songs of Church,' which I had. I have also got Wither's translation of 'Nemesius de Natura Hominis,' by which I find Sir John Davis's Poem on the Immortality of the Soul is chiefly taken from Nemesius. I have picked up a Tract in 4to, by Thomas Jenner, with some very good plates, the marginal notes of which seem to be what the Heads of Tate's Edition of Sir John Davis are taken from. Do you know any thing of this book of Jenner? for the title-page is imperfect, and wants the date.

"I beg you will let me know what is the last year of publication of my plans you have, that I may complete your copy with the recent plates. I remain, dear Sir,

"Your most obliged humble servant, A. Dalrymple."

Letters to and from George Mason*, Esq.

To Mr. Herbert.

"*Sackville Street, at Dr. Tubbs, No. 8, Feb. 24, 1779.*

"Mr. Mason presents his compliments to Mr. Herbert: since he had the pleasure of a conversation with Mr. Herbert, has been once in the country, but did not stay long enough to finish his parcel for Mr. Herbert's inspection; hopes by the middle of next week to bring it to town with him, and will lodge it at Mr. White's, where Mr. Herbert will have an opportunity of looking it over. Mr. Mason intends putting a scrap of paper in each book, with the reason of bringing it. Where Mr. Herbert sees no paper, he may conclude the book totally omitted by Ames."

* Eldest son of a Distiller at Deptford Bridge, whose widow re-married Dr. Jubb, late Hebrew Professor at Oxford. Mr. Mason was well known for his valuable collection of old English and Foreign Literature, and author of "An Essay on Design in Gardening, 1796," first published in 1768, without his name; and "Appendix to the same;" "A British

To George Mason, Esq.

"Mr. Herbert returns sincere thanks to Mr. Mason for his favour of yesterday; shall be greatly obliged to Mr. M. if instead of sending the intended parcel of books to Mr. White's, he will be so kind as to send them to the Black Bull Inn, Bishopsgate-street, directed for Mr. Herbert, by the Cheshunt coach. The greatest care imaginable shall be taken of them, and be returned with all possible speed, together with the book by Juliana Bernes, printed 1595, for Mr. Mason's inspection*. Mr. Herbert intreats this favour, as he does not know of being in town before the middle of next May."

To Mr. Herbert.

"*Aldenham Lodge, May* 29, 1780.

"Mr. Mason's compliments to Mr. Herbert, with that piece of Churchyard's which was not sent before, because it is mentioned by Ames under Bynneman, though Ames has shortened the title.

"Mr. Mason has found the Plowman's Song †, in Cooper's Muse's Library, p. 294, as taken from 'England's Helicon,' and signed N. Breton; so that, if Elvetham‡ is genuine, Breton must have been the Author. Perhaps 'Briton's Boure of Delights,' a Quarto, printed by Johnes, 1597, might clear this matter. By the bye, Ames calls him Britland, I suppose by mistake. The person who leaves this will call again to-morrow in his way back."

British Freeholder's Answer to T. Paine;" "A Supplement to Johnson's English Dictionary," 4to; "Poems, by Thomas Hoccleve, with a Preface, Notes, and Glossary, 1796," 4to; "Life of Richard Earl Howe, 1803," 8vo, who purchased Mr. M's paternal estate at Porters, 1772. Mr. Mason died Nov. 4, 1806, at Aldenham Lodge, Herts, of a fit of apoplexy, aged 71. He left his landed property to his brother's son, and provided handsomely for a natural daugher.—His Library was sold, by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, in four distinct parts, the first in 1792, the last in 1798.—Mr. Dibdin says, "It must have been a little heart-breaking for the collector to have seen his beautiful Library, the harvest of many a year's hard reaping, melting away piece-meal, like a snow-ball—before the warmth of some potent cause or other, which now perhaps cannot be rightly ascertained. See here, gentle reader, some of the fruits of this golden Masonian harvest!—gathered almost promiscuously from the several parts.—The collection was an exceedingly valuable one; rather select than extensive: exhibiting, in pretty nearly an equal degree, some of the rarest books in Greek, Latin, and English Literature. The *keimelion* of the Masonian cabinet, in the estimation of black-letter bibliomaniacs, was a perfect copy of the *St. Alban's edition* of Juliana Barnes's book of *Hawking*, *Hunting*, and *Angling*, which perfect copy is now reposing in a collection, where there are *keimelia* of far greater value to dim its wonted lustre. But let Mason have our admiration and esteem. His Library was elegant, judicious, and, in many respects, very precious; and the collector of such volumes was a man of worth and learning."

Bibliomania, pp. 559—564.

* "The Tract on Fishing is wholly omitted in this Edition, as perhaps in that of St. Alban's, but is inserted in that by W. de Worde, 1496."

† See the Gentleman's Magazine for 1779, vol. XLIX. pp. 81. 136.

‡ Queen Elizabeth's Entertainment by the Earl of Hertford, at Elvetham, in 1591, is preserved in the curious Collection of the Queen's "Progresses," 3 vols. 4to, 1788—1805.

To

To George Mason, Esq.

"*May* 30, 1780.

"Mr. H. returns his best respects to Mr. Mason, thanks him for the favour of sending Churchyard's 'Account of the Entertainment of Queen Elizabeth in Suffolk and Norfolk*;' and hopes he will excuse the not returning it this day, having several friends and subscribers living in those counties, he is desirous to make larger extracts from it than that time will allow, being pre-engaged when the book came, and intending for London to-morrow. Great care shall be taken of it, and that it shall be ready against the next opportunity Mr. Mason may have of sending, or calling at Cheshunt."

To Mr. Herbert.

"Sir, *Lodge, near St. Alban's, July* 16, 1780.

"As soon as I came home, I examined my copy of the Moral Proverbs, printed by Caxton, and find the conclusion of the translation thus:

'Thende dooth shewe every work, as hit is
Woo may he be, that to God endeth mys
Explicit.'

Then follows, 'Of these sayings,' &c. Mr. Thomas (in his Preface to Urry's Chaucer) does not call Chaucer the author of the Moral Proverbs printed in Pynson's Edition of 1526, but it seems Pynson does. However, I should pay very little regard to Pynson's authority in this particular, because the other piece of 'La bell dame sauns mercy,' could never be Chaucer's, though printed as such by Urry; for it was translated from the French of Alain Chartier, who died near 60 years after Chaucer; and even Christine of Pisa seems to have flourished too late to have had any of her writings translated by Chaucer. I think Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Edition of the Canterbury Tales, has taken notice of all the pieces attributed to Chaucer, which (if he has) might give you further insight. Having lent my copy of Mr. Tyrwhitt's Edition, I cannot at present refer to it.

"I wish you that success in your undertaking, which in my opinion it highly deserves; and am, &c. Geo. Mason."

"Sir, *Feb.* 18, 1785.

"I should think myself guilty of an unpardonable omission, if I did not acknowledge the very polite manner in which Mr. Herbert has recorded my scanty supply to his clear, accurate, and judicious work. The least I can do is, to endeavour to merit the praise he has given me by a diligent perseverance; and, as an Appendix is intended, I hope I am not too late.

"P. 45. Article 'Confessio Amantis.' Besides the ways here quoted of rectifying the error in the date, I have seen another more plausible, and should think it worth while to examine, whether it can be at all confirmed by inspection. The way is, by inserting a fifth x before the *l*, *viz.* ccccxlxxxxiii. This is

* Re-printed in the "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth."

from

from one of T. Rawlinson's Auction Catalogues of a Sale commencing April 26 [1727 I conjecture to be the year, and the 7th part of the Collection], printed for Ch. Davis. I take this opportunity of mentioning, that in a Pars Altera of the same Collection (Sale commencing Jan. 22, 1727-8), among the octavos is this article, No. 494, 'Fair warnings to a careless World, York, 1566.'

"P. 188. 'The Worke for Householders' is not, nor ever was in my possession; and as no other possessor of it is mentioned, perhaps it might be as well to rectify the mistake. The book was sold at Mr. West's Auction, and therefore I should think the purchaser might easily be known.

"P. 242-3. 'Dives and Pauper.' Neither have I this book, but as other possessors of it are mentioned, the mistake does not much want rectifying, especially as I would rectify it myself by procuring a copy, if ever I can.

"P. 270. I take it for granted, that Mr. Herbert is thoroughly with all the Editions of 'Customs of London;' nor can I furnish him with any authority to shew any Edition of this book printed by Pinson. But Mr. Gough seems to be wrong, if he would confine *all* the Editions to the year 1502, because *his* copy ends with sheriffs of that year: *my* copy carries them on agreeable to Ames to the 12th of Henry VIII. Indeed, by *my copy* I should guess, that this List of Sheriffs was a kind of distinct publication, and perhaps the only part of the book printed more than once; for it ends with a *blank* page, after which the signature begins afresh [a 1]. By the bye, our friend Mr. Gough has made a most egregious blunder in his Anecdotes, where he recites the contents of this book. After the contents of one of the chapters he inserts (vol. I. p 577) E VI, which in the original is a mere reference to the *signature of the leaf*. Many of his readers may mistake it for *Edward the Sixth*, and wonder how that could be in 1502.

"Among the books printed by either of the Coplands, I see no mention of a 'Morte d'Arthur,' copied from Caxton's. Yet I have many reasons for believing such a book to have been printed by one of the Coplands. I likewise believe my own copy of 'Morte d'Arthur' to be the book; but my copy wants two leaves at the and, and the title-page, if ever there was one. It begins exactly like Caxton's, as Ames has described it; and the first leaf has this signature + 11. Now, if a Caxton (which the type plainly shews it is not), such a beginning of signature would be no proof of imperfection; but whether later printers ever began reckoning with a blank leaf, Mr. Herbert is the best judge. Mine should seem the same with No. 820 in Ratcliff's* Catalogue, 'The noble and joyous Boke, &c. Imp. by Copland;' and it may seem strange that I should not have ascertained this matter by inspecting this article at Mr. Ratcliffe's Sale. There is certainly a defect in me, either of examination then, or of memory now;

* Which he bought at Mr. West's Sale, No. 2483. W. H.

for

for I cannot say positively, whether I did inspect that article; but I perfectly remember, that my book neither accorded with W. de Worde's, nor T. Cast's, both in that Library. I should imagine Mr. Ratcliffe's had both title-page and printer's name, whence No. 280 was framed; but without a view one cannot be positive, since Mr. Radcliffe would sometimes supply the defect of a title by a manuscript one of his own imagination. If Mr. Herbert could learn who purchased this No. 820, he might soon clear up the doubt. My book was made perfect *as to the matter* from Cast's purchased by Mr. Pennant. Mine is printed in columns, and has small wood-cuts.

"P. 576. Last article, and note (w). If Mr. Ames was misled by a *few leaves* printed by Pinson at the end of the *second* volume of Froissart in *his* copy of *Middleton's* Edition, yet how happens it that *no* copy of the *second* volume has *Middleton* at the end *? and also, that three out of four Froissarts that you meet with have the *first* part printed by Middleton? It cannot be supposed that so many copies should be made up like Mr. Ames's.

"P. 659. 'The Forest.' This article is not mentioned as having been printed before, yet I have an Edition exactly similar to the description of this, printed by John Kingston, for W. Jones, 1571; and see Ratcliffe's Catalogue, No. 1115.

"If any of these books are wanted for your inspection, you have only to intimate your wish to, Sir,

"Your obliged humble servant, GEO. MASON."

"DEAR SIR, *March* 24, 1785.

"I have brought up the volume which contains those parts of T. Rawlinson's Catalogue which you was desirous of seeing; and I should have brought the 'Mort d'Arthur,' but that the size will not conveniently suit being packed in a cloak-bag; for I generally travel to town on horseback; indeed my own carriage has been parted with these five years. The knavery of an elder brother obliged me to make this retrenchment. The first time I make up a parcel to come to London, the 'Mort d'Arthur' shall come in it; but I am very cautious how I send parcels of books. I had a box-full of books, of at least the value of 30 guineas, cut from my own waggon in London streets, this last Christmas, and have heard nothing of them since.

"When you write to Oxford about the Arnold's Chronicle in the Bodleian, I should think it would be worth your while (if you are not already informed) to have Mr. T. Warton asked some more particulars about a book, entitled, 'Orlando inamorata,' which he quotes in p. 78 of his recent Edition of Milton, and which Ames takes no notice of. It is a translation of Boyardo in English heroical verse, 4to, 1598. If I remember right the translator's initials are R. T.

"What I said about the Froissart requires a little explanation. When I talked of 'three copies out of four having the first part printed by Middleton, and the second by Pynson,' I did not mean that *you* had said so; but from the result of my own ob-

* I never met with any other copy of W. Middleton's 1st volume. W. H.

servation

servation I suppose it to be *apparently* the case. I have been in search of a Froissart for above these 12 years; and as I have set my mind on a complete Pynson, I am still without a Froissart. In all that time I have seen but two Pynson's [Mr. West's and Mr. Beauclerk's], but at least six copies with the names of Middleton and Pynson; nor have I ever seen a copy with Middleton's name to the *second* part, or have heard of any body that has. Yet I would not by any means be understood to contravert your opinion, 'that Middleton printed the whole,' for I believe that he did; but it should seem as if he retained Pynson's name to the *second part*.

"Give me leave to suggest a difficulty which occurs to me about your plan of arrangement. If I do not misunderstand you, the 2d Edition of Crowley's Pierce Plowman is to be inserted in the *second* volume. I thought all the *omissions* were to be put in the *Appendix*; and I thought the Appendix was to be in the *third* volume.

"I should be happy to avail myself of your very obliging invitation, though my opportunities of doing so are not so frequent as a few years back. My journies across the country into Essex are totally discontinued. I remain, dear Sir,

"Your faithful humble servant, GEO. MASON."

"DEAR SIR, *April* 21, 1785.

"I conjecture that part of T. Rawlinson's Catalogue (which stands first in my 8vo volume) to be the seventh of the collection, because it is printed for the same Ch. Davis, as the sixth part sold in March, 1726; and this sixth part (which I send for your inspection) appears by the many *continuations* of the classes to be the winding-up of the first intended sale. The title-page will shew you that T. Rawlinson was *then deceased*. I also send you another volume containing the three first parts in 12mo, as you have only the second of these*. No. 53 of Bib. Westiana tells us, this collection consisted of 16 parts, which were selling from 1721 to 1734. The first *six* in 12mo, you see, have the titles numbered; my octavo volume has five more (eleven); you have two more following; Ames quotes one of Nov. 1732; Dr. Askew had one of 1733; so that one more of 1734 makes the 16. If I had known as much about them at the time of West's Sale, I should certainly have been a bidder; but I did not so much as mind the article. Whenever you can spare the 4th part, and the two octavo parts that follow mine, I would thank you for a sight of them.

"I have compared my 'Mort d'Arthur' with the descriptions in your letter, and find them tally exactly: at *the end* both our copies are alike imperfect; mine has prologue and prefixes, but even these want a leaf of the table about the middle.

"I cannot help thinking, as I hinted before, that Middleton preserved Pinson's name and the original date to the conclusion of his own Froissart. You know that Middleton's master (Redman) had before made equally free with Pinson's mark.

* "Yes, I have the fourth also." W. H.

"As

"As to Crowley's Pierce Plowman, the mistake is my own. Having observed the omission in *Ames*, I *first* mentioned it to you as a caution; I afterwards forgot this circumstance, and supposed you to have actually adopted Ames's omission in article Crowley.

"A Sale that comes on in York-street next Monday, has a Pinson's 'Dives and Pauper,' at which I hope to make your words good about my possessing it. I am, dear Sir,

"Your faithful humble servant, GEO. MASON."

"DEAR SIR, *Gidea Hall, Oct.* 9, 1786.

"Though your letter was dated Sept. 26, it was Oct. 6 before I called at the Sun Fire Office, and consequently I did not see it sooner. By that time it was too late for me to send the Froissart to Crutched Friars so soon as you mentioned; and indeed I came out of town immediately from the Sun Fire Office to this place, without returning to my town-lodging, where the Froissart is. I shall go through London again to-morrow morning, and then put this letter into the post, and send the Froissart to Mr. Richard Cooke's. I will ask Mr. White to whom he sold your copy; but I dare say your mere inspection of mine will clear up all doubts. I do not know who brought Mr. Beauclerk's.

"I should be happy to have an opportunity of meeting you, but am unable to appoint any time for it; because, though I have office-calls to London once in a fortnight, and sometimes oftener, yet in the winter-season I am by no means regular in my attendance, and may possibly not attend once from the beginning of November to the end of February.

"In order to give you as full an insight into the St. Alban's book as I am able, I have put the extracts with my own observations in a separate paper, which I here inclose. Believe me, I thought it no trouble, but was exceedingly pleased with the idea of contributing to the perfection of your accurate and valuable work.

"With regard to the Edition of Tusser, it certainly came from Denham's press, and has the letters H. D. inserted in (what I call) Denham's sign at the end. At the period of its publication (which makes the first line of the title-page thus, '1590') I suppose Denham was dead, which occasioned the mention of 'Assignes of William Seres;' and I suppose Seres had his right from Day.

"In your first volume you express some little doubt of the existence of Caxton's 'Mort d'Arthur,' and mention the Harleian, with other Catalogues where you have searched in vain; but (though not very accurately classed) it is to be found with a very full and particular description in p. 25 of the Harleian Catalogue, vol. III. It occurs likewise in one of T. Rawlinson's Catalogues, [Part IX. Sale beginning Oct. 16, 1727,] No. 792. It is also among the English folios in F. Bernard's Catalogue, 1698.

"When you wish to ask any questions, or have any thing to communicate, the surest way is to direct to me at Lodge Farm, near

near St. Alban's. I always desire my correspondents to omit the word *Aldenham* in the direction, because the insertion of it has frequently sent my letters to the wrong post-town, much the greater part of Aldenham being nearer to Watford than St. Alban's. I am, dear Sir,

"Your faithful humble servant, GEO. MASON."

"DEAR SIR, *London, Sept.* 23, 1786.

"I have for some time past intended writing to you, partly to convey a very few remarks on your second volume, and partly others which I had omitted to make on your first. However, it is not now in my power to do this fully from town, not having the books here necessary to refer to. But I will for the present send you such observations as I want no further help for; and when at *Aldenham* Lodge (not *Ordinham)*, will collect the rest, and return a complete answer to the queries in your letter.

"In your second volume you have taken no notice of two books in my possession, which I rather think should belong to that part of your work, though very possibly they may come in with equal propriety in your third part. The first is an edition of 1590, in quarto, of 'Five Hundred Pointes ..... by Thomas Tusser, gentleman. Printed for the Assignes of William Seres*.' At the end of the book is Denham's sign and motto.

"The other is also a quarto:

'HYPNEROTOMA-
CHIA.
THE
Strife of a Love in a
Dreame.
Nosce teipsum — Ne quid nimis.
At London:
Printed for William Holme,
near the great North
doore of Paules, 1592.'

"At the sale of Mr. Tutet's books I bought the *true* Pynson Froissart; and I compared it (particularly the conclusion) with two copies printed by Middleton. Middleton has copied Pynson *verbatim;* and in several particularities; but in some respects the *true* and *fictitious* Pynson are glaringly different. The last colophon in the true is in a *larger* type than the text, which in the fictitious it is not: the lines of the colophon are differently disposed, and consequently the figure of the whole totally different. There are also many little differences in the spelling. My Froissart is still in town: and if you have any desire to inspect it, I will leave it for that purpose at any place in town that you will appoint. You will then see, whether Mr. Ames's copy

* "How this came to be printed for the Assignees of William Seres, I cannot conceive, seeing it was never printed by him, nor licensed to him, but to J. Day, T. March, R. Tottle, &c." W. H.

(now

(now yours) is really made up from two different books; or whether the last colophon by purporting to be Pynson's (though really Middleton's) has not misled you.

"My safest direction (in the country) is, Lodge Farm, near St. Alban's. I am, dear Sir,

"Your most obedient servant, GEO. MASON."

"SIR, *Oct.* 9, 1786.

"The original edition of Juliana Bernes's book, printed at St. Alban's, 1486, should most probably begin with a blank leaf, which blank leaf Mr. Mason's copy has not; but what seems to be the beginning of the book is printed on signature (*a* 11), *a*, *b*, *c*, have eight leaves each, *d* only four, with a blank page at the end of the last, the book of *hauking* being finished at the bottom of the first page of *d*'s fourth leaf. *Hunting* begins with signature *e*; both *e* and *f* have eight leaves each, and contain the whole of Hunting; but the last page is here also vacant. At the beginning of 'Coote Armuris,' the signatures re-commence with (a 1), which perhaps induced Mr. Ames to call this the *second* book, and to include both Hauking and Hunting in the *first*. This second set of signatures reaches to (f 10), but the letters preceding *f* have only eight leaves each: the last side of (f 10) is also blank. There is no numbering of pages, nor catch-words. The principal initials (of which none are wanting in Mr. M.'s copy) are clearly supplied by the pen, chiefly in *red* ink, but sometimes in *black*, or more properly *blue*. The introduction to the first book is literally this: 'In so moch that gentill men and honest persones have greete delite in Hauking, and desire to have the maner to take haukys; and also how and in waat wyse they shulde gyde theym ordynateli; and ʌ to knaw the gentill termys in communyng of theyr haukys; and to understonde theyr sekeneses and enfirmitees; and also to knawe medicines for theym according; and mony notabull termys that had ben used i' hawkyng both of their haukys, and of the fowles that their hawkys shall sley. Therfore thys book fowlowyng in a dew forme shewys veri knawlege of suche plesure to gentill men and p'sones disposed to se it.'

"The variations from Ames are in italics. At the ʌ he has inserted *how*. In folowyng for fowlowyng, perhaps he designedly rectified a mis-spelling.

"The Introduction to the book of Hunting stands thus: 'Lyke wise as i' the booke of hawkyng aforesayd are writyn and noted the termys of plesure belongyng to gentill men havyng delite therin. In the same maner thys booke folowyng shewith, to sych gentile personys the maner of huntyng for all maner of beestys, wether thay be beestys of venery, or of chace, or rascall. And also it shewith all the termys co'venyent, as well to the howndys as to the beestys aforsayd. And in certayn ther be many dyverse of thaym, as it is declared in the boooke folowyng.' The triple *ooo* is in italics, being in my opinion an error of the press.

"Mr.

" Mr. Ames' quotation from the Introduction to the third book should have been printed thus: ' Here in thys booke folowyng is determyned the lynage of Coote *Armuris*: and how gentilmen shall be knowyn from ungentill men, &c.'

" Mr. Ames's next quotation, ' Of the ofspring,' has only two deviations,—*who* for *whom*, and *land* for *londe*. But all the commas should be omitted, and the semi-colon after *profettys* be changed to a full stop. The *&c.* too is an error, as the quotation goes to the end of the paragraph, which paragraph is towards the bottom of the first side of leaf (a 11.)

" Towards the bottom of the first side of leaf (b 1) occurs the the paragraph intitled,

' A gentylman spirituall.

' Ther is a gentylman a churle sone a preste to be made and that is a spirituall gentylman to God and not of blode. Butt if a gentylmanny's sone be made preste he is a gentylman both spirituall and temperall. Criste was a gentilman of his moder behalve and bore cotarmure of aunseturis. The .iiii. Evangelist berith wittenese of Cristis warkys in the Gospel, with all thapostilles. They were Jewys and of gentylmen come by the right lyne of that worthy conqueroure Judas Machabeus bot that by succession of tyme, the kynrade fell to poverty after the destruccion of Judas Machabeus. and then they fell to laboris and ware calde no gentilmen. And the .iiii. doctoris of holi chirch Seynt Jerom Ambrose Augustyn and Gregori war gentilmen of blode and of cotarmures.'

" The colophon concludes the last page of (f 9), but reaches little lower than the middle of it, thus: ' Here in thys boke afore *ar* contenyt the bokys of haukyng and huntyng with other plesuris dyverse as in the boke apperis and also of Cootarmuris a nobull worke. And here now endyth the boke of blasyng of armys, translatyt and compylyt togedyr at Seynt albons, the yere from thincarnacion of owre Lorde Jhu' Crist. M. CCCC. LXXX VI.'

" This is all the colophon in *that* page; but in the *next* (first of f 10) is, ' Hic finis div'soru' gen'osis valde utilia' ut intue'tib' pateb't.' The St. Alban's arms: ' Sanctus Albanus.'

" This figure has all *white* lines, which are here sketched with black ink; but the whole ground of it (here blank) is *red;* and this is all the foundation Mr. Ames had for saying ' Printed in various inks.' For the Latin words are all printed in the same black letter with the rest of the book. But if (as is most likely) Mr. Ames meant to say, that the *whole book* was ' printed in various inks,' this can only relate to a few words in diverse parts of the Poem on Hunting printed in red; unless indeed he supposes the initials *printed,* which should seem very improbable to any body that inspects the book*.

" P. S. Since my writing the letter to Mr. Herbert, I have observed that a ' Mort d'Arthur ' makes part of No. 2483 in

* Messrs. Nichols and Spilsbury, who did separately inspect it at Mr. B. White's, announced the initials to be printed. W. H.

West's

West's Catalogue (by Wyllyam Coplande, no date). Also the same Edition makes an article by itself in the Harleian Catalogue, vol. III. No. 3506.

"Mr. Herbert takes notice of only *one* Edition by Crowley of Pierce Plowman's Visions, though Crowley's second Edition of the same year (1550) is much more common than the first; which indeed may well be, as Bishop Percy says there are *two* different impressions of this *second* Edition, and points out the difference. See his Dissertation on Pierce Plowman in second volume of Ballads, and the note."

"DEAR SIR, *Lodge Farm, Nov. 6, 1786.*

"My copy of your first volume being at my town-lodging, and the St. Alban's book here, makes it impossible for me to collate the places you mention till I go to town; but I will contrive to take the St. Alban's book with me, that *two* journeys may not be necessary before I could send you an answer. I intend getting to town some time on Monday the 13th, and shall be at home for two hours from half-past five, and also on Tuesday the 14th, for about three quarters of an hour, commencing a little before ten in the morning. You see, I shall have most time Monday afternoon, and should be happy in your company to tea at my lodging, No. 50, Essex-street.

"You may leave the Froissart for me at Mr. B. White's: I have promised him a sight of it, to compare with a copy now in his possession, which I think you should see. You have a little mistaken my assertion about W. Middleton's Edition: I did not suppose it a *pirated Pynson throughout*, but only observed, 'that *all* the second volumes have Pynson's colophon, and *no* mention of *Middleton*.' I agree with your opinion, 'that Middleton printed the *whole*;' but think you should have added the circumstance of Middleton's name *never* occurring in the *final* colophon, *verbally* copied from Pynson's Edition; for by your silence on this head, a contrary opinion seems to be implied. When I wrote to you before on this subject, I had no idea of what I now take to be the case, *viz.* 'that Froissart has been printed *three* times.' First, by Pynson (my own copy); second, by somebody after Pynson, retaining *both* his colophons, but not the *form* of the latter (now at Mr. White's); third, by Middleton, always copying Pynson's *last* colophon. Now, if this supposition is not true, the practice of perfecting copies from various Editions must have been more general than can well be imagined.

"At the time of Mr. Beauclerk's sale I was not aware of any difference of form in Pynson's final colophon; and so took no notice about it; much less was I aware of it at the time of Mr. West's Sale, but could learn the circumstance from the gentleman who bought that copy (Mr. Martin, of Worcestershire).

"I am, dear Sir, your faithful servant, GEO. MASON."

Letters

Letters of Mr. Mason and Mr. Samuel Pegge*, on the Glossary to Hoccleve's Poems.

"As the first Editor of any of Hoccleve's Works, it is thought that Mr. Mason should bring forward every thing that tends to develope the history of a man who has written so much, and is yet so little known; *viz.* his extraction (by inference), his situation in life, his connections, his religious opinions (which have been unjustly doubted), together with his habits, and even his foibles, which he frankly confesses. He seems to have preserved the acquaintance of his more early days, and perhaps Sir Henry Somer was one, among several others not to be discovered. Those persons of more elevated rank appear to have allowed him a poetical access, at a time when few, so far from composing metrical prose, could hardly write at all. He seems to have been, by his own confession, an extravagant debauchee in early life, and to have ended in a diseased, impotent, old man. S. Pegge."

"Mr. Mason perfectly agrees with Mr. Pegge, that as much should be said about Hoccleve's Life as can be vouched for; and with regard to his situation, connections, religious opinions, and habits, he thinks he has gone considerably into them. With regard to his extraction, that (as Mr. Pegge observes) can only be gathered by inference from some northern phrases. Mr. Mason has already observed on the proverb of *shooing the goose* being called Scottish, and will there add some additional remarks in consequence of Mr. Pegge's suggestion. Considering the age to which Hoccleve probably arrived, Mr. M. cannot agree with Mr. Pegge in thinking him then diseased or impotent. To write a Poem to the Duke of York at 80, is rather a contradiction to supposing him so; and surely he might well want spectacles at that age. G. Mason."

"Mr. Pegge's Reasons for supposing that Hoccleve was of Northern Extraction.

[Callets.] A *callet* is a scolding woman; and *calletting* is scolding in the North of Yorkshire, and in Northumberland. It is used by Shakspeare; but is not found in the Glossaries either to Chaucer or Spenser.

[Grede.] Sometimes written greet and greit—to weep. 'It is na play where ane *greits*, and another *laughs*.' Scottish Proverb.

[Tweye.] Twice. *Twy* is in ordinary use in the North.

[Waar.] For beware, is used in the North.

[Wage.] For wages, as we now speak. This singular is in constant use Northerly.

* Son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Pegge, the venerable Antiquary; and father of Sir Christopher Pegge, M. D. Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford.—Mr. Mason closes the Preface to "Hoccleve's Poem," with thankful acknowledgment of having received many very useful hints communicated by the judicious Author of the "Curialia."—Mr. Pegge was also Author of the entertaining "Anecdotes of the English Language," and of "Curialia Miscellanea; or, Anecdotes of Old Times, Regal, Noble, and Gentilitial."

[Laid his knife.] In the vulgar language of Yorkshire the run of a man's table is called a *Knife-gate, i. e.* your knife shall always have a free passage to my table; a knife being antiently part of every man's personal appendages.

[Thick.] Plentiful, abundant. A Northern word, and not applying to the substance, but to the number of the thing spoken of. 'Thick as Hops' is a pretty general expression.

[Feel a Taste.] Peculiar to the North, where they also say *feel a smell.*

[Old.] Great. The Saxon positive, of which Alder is the comparative. It is several times used by Shakspeare.

[Kuss.] A Kiss. This word remains in the North of England.

[Lyte.] Is a strong Northern word. Used both for a *little* of any thing; or a *few*, in things that go by tale.

[Shoo the goos.] A Scottish proverbial expression found in Ray's Collection, to import any unnecessary employment. The Scots have another saying, 'It is na mair pittie to see a woman greit, nor to see a goose go bare-fit.' *Ray.* Another Scottish phrase occurs in Hoccleve, 'A dumb man wan never land.' S. P."

"Mr. Mason begs leave to observe, that many words and phrases now only used in the extremities of the kingdom, were formerly general in every part of it. Mr. Manning will tell you, that in remote parts of the island the common people to this day talk better Saxon than English. This is rather a bar to drawing any positive inference from the use of a few words to the author's extraction. *Grede, twey,* and *lite,* are Chaucerian: *kuss* is in Gower, and occurs often in Caxton's 'Proud Lady of Love.' *Waar* is only that gemination of vowel so common in this MS. and also in Mandevile, and in the original Edition of Juliana Barnes. The word *suppowaill* is in Wintown's Chronicle, and it is also in Hardinge's, and *suppoaill* is used by Lydgate as well as Hoccleve. *Sappoweling* is also in the proclamation for apprehending Sir John Oldcastle. Can we say that these words are peculiarly either Scotch or English?"

"Hir wit were in hir heele.] Probably a Scottish proverbial saying, though not found in Kelly's Collection. There is one not unlike it, *viz.* 'It goes as much into my *Heart* as my *Heel*,' *i. e.* it does not affect me at all. S. P."

"In the Glossary, it is thought that more than mere initials would be better, in some cases, as,

Sp. (instead of S.) for Spenser.
Tyrw. (instead of T.) for Tyrwhitt.
Fort. (instead of F.) for Fortescue on Monarchy.
Lydg. (instead of L.) for Lydgate.
M. V. (and not M. alone) for Maundeville's Voyage.
Ly. Dict. (for Lye's Dictionary) adding Manning's Edit.
P. Langt. (for Peter Langtoft), Hearne's Edit.
P. P. V. Pierce Plowman's Visions.
Pr. Parv. Promptorium Parvalorum, printed 1499.
Robt. Gl. (Robert of Gloucester), published by Hearne....
Wic. Wicliff's Testament. Lewis's Edition. Doug.

Doug. V. (instead of D. R.) for Douglas's Virgil.

"It is little known that Ruddiman was the compiler of the Glossary. S. P."

"Mr. Tyrwhitt mentions Ruddiman as the author of the Glossary to Douglas's Virgil; and since the publication of Chalmers's Life of Ruddiman has made his works more known, it would seem rather invidious to omit Ruddiman's name entirely.

Sp. would confound Spenser with Speght, or Speed, or Spelman. To make it clear, it must be Spen. Mr. Manning had so great a share in the compilation of Lye's Dictionary, and has been so ready to afford Mr. Mason information, that he thinks it a proper compliment to put his initial first. Many of the other Authors are so well known, that additional letters are unnecessary. G. M."

"Mr. Pegge has never seen Mr. Chalmers's 'Life of Ruddiman, and by no means meant to depreciate him. Mr. P. collected it as a supposition (not knowing that it was confirmed that Ruddiman was the compiler of the Glossary) from Mr. Brand's Antiq. Vulg. p. 22. S. P."

"Tyrwhitt had mentioned it in his Chaucer. G. M."

"Mr. Mason, after making use of most of Mr. Pegge's papers, returns them with a continuation of his Glossary as far as Q. He has put his own animadversions on the back of each paper respectively; but takes two into the country, which he will bring to town again when he comes next. He returns the transcript that Mr. Pegge may refer to it to judge of the animadversions.

"Mr. Mason is puzzled with the 14th line of this Poem: that is, he cannot determine whether a comma should be put after *han*, or *espyed*. He thinks *espyed* should rather belong to the Chancellor, than to the Society; but then, if the comma is at *han*, will not the construction of the four last words be very harsh, 'Ye do not say that ye have seen,' though perhaps not harsher than that of some other passages? Mr. Mason thinks *say* the proper interpretation of *beede* in this place; and he finds it to be one of its senses in the Glossary to Robert of Gloucester."

"111.] 'Par la Court de bone Compaignie, &c.' Mr. Pegge observes, from the tenor of this Address to Sir Henry Somer, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, sent from 'the Court of Good Company,' it seems probable that there was a periodical Club, and an Annual Meeting of some select friends (Members of Strand Inn, or of the Middle Temple, or of both), called 'The Court of Good Company. Hoccleve addresses Sir Henry Somer with great respect, and in the 2d line apologizes for calling him a *Fellow* of that Society, after he had risen to so high an employment, and to the honour of knighthood. Hoccleve's education, as a Lawyer, probably never extended farther than to the Strand (or Chestre's) Inn, an *Inn of Chancery*, then a nursery for young students designed for the Bar, while Sir Henry Somer had passed through an *Inn of Court*, and at length reached the Bench.—It

may be worth while to consult Madox's 'History of the Exchequer' for the nature of the office of Chancellor at the time when Hoccleve lived.

"An Annual Meeting of the 'Court of Good Company' was approaching, when the above Address was sent to Sir Henry Somer who seems to have been the *Steward*, or *President*, in that year at the 'Congregation' (as it is called, line 53), which was to meet on the following Thursday. In this summons he is complimented for having sent, besides the arrears of his quota, *six nobles* (ex gratiâ) to enrich the Society, to enlarge their entertainment, and to put the 'Old Foundation,' which had suffered by former expences, 'out of the danger of outrageous waste.' S. P."

"Mr. Mason thinks with Mr. Pegge, that this 'Court of Good Company' more probably consisted of select Members*, than of the whole Society of the Middle Temple, and he has altered his note to the title accordingly. Though the Meetings of this Court were periodical, they seem not to have been held at any *certain* periods; and there is nothing in the poem to lead us to suppose that they were *annual*. One might rather conclude (from one passage) that the Steward at one dinner fixed the day for the next.

"Mr. Mason thinks it highly probable (as Mr. Pegge suggests) that Sir Henry Somer was the Steward at this time, and he means to insert a note to that purpose. Mr. Mason searched long ago in Madox, but could find nothing to his purpose.

"The word *pay* is frequently used by Lydgate for *will;* so that Mr. Cayley's transcript may be perfectly right; indeed the stroke under the *p* in the MS. (which Mr. Mason thought might stand for an *r*) is under all the *p*'s. G. M."

"As it appears to be proper that such accounts of persons mentioned by Hoccleve, as can be in any wise obtained, should be produced, a question arises how did Mr. Warton and Mr. Walpole (in his 'Anecdotes of Painting in England') learn that Hoccleve was a Member of *Chestre's Inn?* The same channel might lead to something about Sir Henry Somer; and, if traceable at all, may be found among the old Registers of that Inn, or of the Middle Temple; for whither could the Students of Strand Inn go, when dislodged, except to New Inn, or to the Middle Temple, the paramount Society of them both? S. P."

"Mr. Mason has observed in his Preface, that Hoccleve's residence at Chestre's Inn is testified by himself in the beginning of his Poem *de regimine principum;* consequently neither Mr. Warton nor Mr. Walpole need have gone further for their authority. G. M."

"Modern Writers deny that *Chestre's Inn* was an Inn of Chancery; but it was a parcel of the Middle Temple, called

* On the tomb of Sir John Ross, in Stoke Albin church, Northamptonshire, is inscribed, Hic jacet Johannes Ros, le bon Compagnes. He was of the Belvoir Family, and died about the middle of the 14th century, and had probably been a Member of this Fraternity. EDITOR.

Strand

Strand Inn, and the largest of all the Inns of Chancery. It had formerly belonged to the Bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, antiently styled Bishops of *Chester* (because they often resided there while *Chester* was part of their Diocese), and became at length an *Inn* appendant to the greater Society of the Middle Temple, till it fell a sacrifice to Somerset house.

"It appears from Stow's Survey, 1603, p. 447, that besides the *Strand Inn* antiently belonging to the Bishops of Lichfield, another Inn (or Hotel) appertaining to that See, and then called *Chester's Inn*, were existing at the time of the demolition by the Duke of Somerset. To preclude confusion with the present Bishoprick of *Chester* (erected by Hen. VIII.), Sir Henry Spelman says he never knew that any Episcopal House in London was annexed to that See. [Reliq. Spelm. p. 214.]"

"There seems to be some contradiction in Dugdale's and Spelman's accounts of Chestre's Inn at the time of its demolition. Mr. Mason will examine them and rectify his note accordingly. That it was a residence of Law-Students in Richard the Second's time, is almost manifest from Hoccleve's residing at it (unless the Privy Seal was kept there), but whether it was an episcopal house before, or after, does not absolutely appear; though from the name of *Chester* one might be induced to suppose it *previously* episcopal, and that Dugdale is mistaken, or misunderstood by Mr. Mason.—He thinks, however, it will not be his business to leave Hoccleve in the lurch, and enter into any long disquisition about Chester's Inn. G. M."

"Mr. Pegge cannot help thinking that something, in a note, should be said about this Inn, which is allowed to have been an *Episcopal Place*, and afterwards an *Inn of Chancery*. When Hoccleve wrote, it preserved the name of *Chester's Inn*; and was afterwards, at its demolition, called *Strand Inn*. S. P."

"Mr. Mason has already, in a great measure, complied with this recommendation, since he was in town last. G. M."

"Brygge.] It should seem that the Tavern here mentioned was in Southwark; for Hoccleve says, he took a boat at the *Bridge* to return *home to the Privy Seal*, which office is supposed to have been kept in Westminster, and he to have been a resident Clerk*. The Bridge, therefore, here pointed at, could only mean London Bridge, where boats plyed to convey passengers either up or down the River. He tells us that he took a boat in Summer to cool himself after a debauch, and in Winter because the *way was deep*. In his return, on foot, he must have been obliged to pass on the Strand, which we know was almost impassable

* "In his Address to John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, he styles himself an "humble clerc," *i. e.* in some office; and not an ecclesiastic. It appears afterwards that there were four clerks, of whom Hoccleve was the senior, whose privilege it might be to have an apartment at the office."

so lately as in the year 1533, when an Act of Parliament was made to repair it from Strand Cross (the situation of the New Church) to Charing Cross. [See Rastall's Statutes.] S. P."

"Mr. Pegge is certainly mistaken in the grounds of his observations. From verse 178 to 190, it plainly appears, that the tavern frequented by Hoccleve was near Westminster Gate. G. M."

"From Mr. Mason's observation, Mr. Pegge conceived the Paul's Head to have been a licensed stew, and therefore supposed it to have been in Southwark. Till it can be ascertained where the office of the Privy Seal was kept, and where the Paul's Head Tavern was situated, it seems impossible, at this time, to guess what is meant by *the Bridge*. Could it be admitted that the Privy Seal office was kept at Westminster (which is thought to be most probable), and that the Paul's Head Tavern was near to the Strand (or Chester's) Inn, and where Hoccleve met his old associates in an evening?

"Hoccleve being a Clerk of the Privy Seal, and having relinquished all further pursuit of the Law, the mention of *Westminster-gate* is almost sufficient to induce us to believe that the *office* of the *Privy Seal* was kept within the old *Palace* at Westminster, and the more so, as he calls the office his *home*: and to which he often returned from Southwark by water, and took a boat at what he emphatically calls 'the Bridge,' which wanted no specification.

"Mr. Pegge would hazard one more conjecture. Maitland, in his 'History of London' mentions *Strand Bridge*. (Edit. 1739, p. 739.) Stow also mentions the *Strand Bridge*, below which, he adds, was a landing-place on the banks of the Thames.

"Some stairs to the Thames, placed at the mouth of rivulets, over which there had formerly been a *Bridge* a little inland, still preserve the name of the *Bridge* respectively;—such as Battle *Bridge;* Cuper's *Bridge*, &c.

"Let thePrivy Seal office be held where it might, Mr. Pegge thinks it most probable that the Paul's Head Tavern was one of those in the neighbourhood of the Inns of Court, and of Chancery, frequented by the *Men of Law*. S. P."

"Robert Chichele.] On a tablet in the Church of Chilham, in Kent, is an inscription to the memory of Mary (Kempe) Lady Digges, where it is expressly said that she was lineally descended from 'Philip[pa] daughter and *heir* of Sir Robert Chicely, Mayor of London, and brother to Henry the Archbishop.' [See Mr. Parsons's Monuments in Kent, 4to, 1795, p. 73.] The Chamberlain, who Leland says had 24 children, must have been another brother, from whose descendants chiefly the *stemmata* became so numerous. In Dr. Paul Wright's Edition of Heylyn's 'Help to History,' 8vo. 1773, p. 517, it appears that Sir Robert Chichley (there called brother to Archbishop Chichley) was Lord Mayor of London, A. D. 1411, and again 1421. Weever, p. 409 (where his monumental inscription is given), says the second date was 1422. The epitaph tells us that he was a grocer, and very charitable; and even adds, that he was a tall man. S. P."

"Mr.

"Mr. Mason has taken Mr. Pegge's hint, and consulted Weever, and Wright's Heylyn, on the subject of Robert Chichele. In Weever (p. 153), he has also found an old authority for Hoccleve's orthography of the word *lagh* (in its general sense of law), which he thinks entirely precludes any argument drawn from the *letters* of the word to a signification of *arrears*. G. M."

"Possibly the Chamberlain of London was *Thomas* Chichele. Mr. Lysons, in his 'Environs of London,' III. 232, speaking of the manor of Kingsbury in Middlesex, says, that 'it was purchased in the year 1439 by *Thomas Chichele* and others, as Trustees for All Souls College in Oxford, to which Society it still belongs.' [Mr. Lysons refers to the title-deeds of All Souls College.] S. P."

"This article Mr. M. thinks foreign to his purpose; since *Robert* is clearly brother to *Henry*, the Chamberlain will be omitted. G. M."

"*Favelles* is rendered 'Contes en l'air' in Lacombe's 'Dictionaire du vieux Langage François. Paris,' 8vo, 1766; and in the Supplement, 1767, *Favele* is rendered, 'Flatterie, Cajollerie.' Mr. P. has not Carpentier; but does not find the word in any other Glossary or Dictionary within his reach. Mr. Pegge would render '*favele*,' flattery; and Hoccleve personifies it by that name also; but it there suited his rhyme. S. P."

"The interpretation of *favele* in Lacombe's Supplement (which Mr. Mason has consulted) is literally copied from Carpentier. There is clearly a difference between *favele* and *flattery*. Hoccleve substitutes *flattery* afterwards in order to introduce,

'Thou canst glose with *contenance* and *cheer*;'

which would be inapplicable to *favel*, as it means flattery by *words*. G. M."

"Ferneyeer.] As *ferne* occurs somewhere uncompounded, qu. if it would not be better to print this word 'Ferne-yeer?' for so Chaucer has written it, as cited by Junius.

"Mr. Pegge is inclined to make *ferneyeer* two words, though the MS. makes it one; and so do all the editions of Chaucer's Troilus. It seems to have the same kind of formation as the word *yesterday*.

"*Ferne* may perhaps be a contraction of *fore-run*, as Ferneyeer seems to apply to the year immediately preceding. S. P."

"Mr. Mason knows that Junius makes two words of Ferneyeer, but apprehends that Junius quotes Chaucer erroneously; Mr. M. consequently adheres to the remark, which he wrote in the country. G. M."

"The *Fourneval* family must be settled by the old Peerages. S. P."

"The passage cited (in note to Fourneval) from the second volume of Dugdale's Monasticon, is a long metrical pedigree of the family. This is Mr. Mason's authority. G. M."

"Mr. Lysons, in his Environs of London, III. 493, finds that 'Sir William Furnival, who died 1383, was seised of a messuage and garden in Oldford (a hamlet in the parish of Stratford Bow), held

held of the Bishop of London; Joan his daughter, wife of Thomas Nevile, being his heir.' [Mr. Lysons refers to the Escheats, Anno 6 Ric. II. N. 41.] This Sir *William* seems to have been the younger brother of *Thomas*, Treasurer in the reign of Henry IV. who is addressed by Hoccleve, and confines the date to that reign. [See the Extinct Peerages, where *William* is said to have succeeded his brother *Thomas*, and to have ended in a daughter who married Thomas Nevile, brother to Ralph the first Earl of Westmoreland. S. P."

"Surely this *Sir William* was also *Lord* Fourneval, and *father* to Joan, *wife* to the Treasurer: he could not be younger brother to the Treasurer, whose name was *Nevil*. G. M."

"Lagh.] This word I would take the liberty to render *Arrears, i. e.* of his annual quota; for it seems to be the old spelling of the more modern Saxon word *laf*, which Mr. Lye says means 'Reliquum,' 'Residuum.' The *gh*, it is conceived, must be pronounced like *f*, as in our words *laugh, cough*, &c.

"In the Northern parts of England the common people always use *thruf* for *through*, and *thof* for *though*. This is an additional reason for believing that Hoccleve was a North-country man; for in Northumberland, and some parts of Yorkshire, the remainder (Reliquum) of any thing is still called the *lave*. The word does not occur in Chaucer; and in Douglas's Virgil it is written *laif*. We have the word *lag*, and *lagging behind* still in use. [See Gloss. North, at the end of Ray's words.] S. P."

"Mr. Pegge may see (by Mr. M.'s *lagh* in his Glossary) that he perfectly agrees with him in his idea of *quota;* but Mr. M. does not think the idea of *arrears* at all warranted by the context. Indeed he perfectly remembers to have found in his rummage a more decisive authority for his interpretation; but from not making a minute of it at the time, cannot now produce it. He thinks it is in Lye's Junius, which he has not lately looked into. G. M."

"If *Lagh* does not appear to Mr. Mason to mean *Arrears*, it is not the word Mr. Pegge took it to be. At all events it may be rendered *quota*, and may be considered as a compliment to Sir Henry Somers, for having sent six nobles, as a free gift, over and above any claim from the Society for his usual contribution. S. P."

"Mr. Mason thinks that the old extract in Weever (p. 153) will satisfy Mr. P. with regard to the meaning of the word *lagh*. G. M."

"Other than *maistre* called for I never.] *Master* was the distinguishing appellation of a *gentleman* even in the time of Shakspeare: (Merchant of Venice, Act II. Sc. 2.)

'Clown.] Talk you of young *Master* Launcelot?
Father.] No *Master*, Sir; but a poor man's son.' S. P."

"Mr. Pegge may see his idea of *Maistir* substantiated in Mr. M.'s Glossary from Wicliff. G. M."

"Mate.]

" Mate.] Qu. if it does not mean to *dismay?* Shakspeare has it in that sense. The true word is supposed to be *Amate*, which may be met with. A note on Macbeth in Johnson's and Steevens's Edition, says it is taken from a term at Chess. S. P."

" But another note in the Edition of 1784 proves this reference to the game of chess to be erroneous. Ruddiman explains *mate* by kill or wound; and Tyrwhitt *mated*, by struck down. Either of the three senses would suit the word in Douglas's Virgil. Mr. M. thinks *strike down*, or *fell*, best suited to the passage in Hoccleve, though both *mated* and *amated* are often used for *dismayed*. G. M."

" Old], meaning *great*, is omitted in the Glossary. Though found in many antient writers, would it not be proper to insert it to shew that the Editor is aware of its signification? It still survives in the above sense in the North of England. S. P."

" Mr. Mason was certainly not aware of this sense of the word *old*. Indeed it occurs but twice in all the selected poems. *Olde date* must have the common meaning. The sense of *olde clerkes wyse* is more dubious; yet the most obvious import is, ' wise clerks *of old*.' Mr. Mason must make another search on this head. G. M."

" Owter.] Mr. Pegge can make nothing of this word, unless that it may allude to old process of ' Outer les mains;' when the meaning will be, as thou (the pamphlet) was sent by command of the Duke of York, do thou remove from me the imputation of folly. S. P."

" Mr. Mason cannot help differing from Mr. Pegge in regard to the poet's meaning in *owter:* not *removal*, but *completion* or *display* seem to Mr. M. the senses most conformable to the context. He would have preferred *display*, but can bring nothing to the purpose to confirm such interpretation. He therefore adopts *completion*, and relies, on the old French verb *outrer*, which Carpentier interprets by *achever*. The line following shews that Hoccleve takes folly to himself. G. M."

" Pryme.] The reference in the Glossary does not seem to answer to the word, in the transcript now before Mr. Pegge. All that can be said is, that the first service within the canonical hours was called ' The Prime,' and the last was called ' The Compline.' Richelet says that it means the first of the seven canonical hours. Cotgrave insinuates that the hour called ' The Prime' was *four* o'clock in Summer, and *eight* in Winter. As to the *Compline*, see Glossary to X. Scriptores, in voce *Completorium*. The *Prime* might vary in different Monasteries, Convents, &c. Be that as it may, the *Prime* was the *first* service at *Matins*, as the *Compline* was the *last* at *Vespers*. S. P."

" Mr. Mason does not thoroughly comprehend the meaning of this remark. The case stands thus: Hearne's opinion (collected from two or three different articles in his Glossary) is for fixing

Prime

Prime to six o'clock in the morning: Mr. Tyrwhitt extends it to the whole space from six to nine. The passage in Hoccleve requires Prime to be a *fixed point*, but by no means so early a one as six in the morning. Mr. M. then concludes (in his note) that Prime must sometimes have meant nine in the morning, or the last point of Mr. Tyrwhitt's period. To enter *minutely* into a disquisition of Hearne's proofs would be foreign to Mr. Mason's purpose. G. M."

"Wafres thikke.] The word *thick* is here conceived to mean plentiful—in abundance; and in that sense is still used in the northern parts of the kingdom. The term *Wafre* is best explained in Richelet's French Dictionary, under the word *gofre*, which we are told was a piece of pastry (a cake) baked between two irons over the fire. These *Wafers* in Hoccleve's time were perhaps in general use. Mr. Pegge has seen them in the North, and the two irons between which they are baked are called *gofre-irons*. Richelet mentions the ingredients. S. P."

"Mr. Mason perfectly agrees with Mr. Pegge in his construction of *Thikke*, and meant it for a glossarial article; but as *thick* and threefold is still a common expression even in the South, an additional *note* perhaps might be more proper. The *form* and *ingredients* of Wafers must be subject to perpetual variation; the only point to be ascertained is their prevalence in Hoccleve's age. If this is not sufficiently proved by the note, the plenty of them at Archbishop Nevil's feast might be mentioned. G. M."

"Mr. Pegge principally pointed at the word *Thikke*, it not being a word much used in the sense here intended by the people of the South (except in one or two instances), though still very common in the North.

"What Mr. Pegge said about *Wafers* (by which an anecdote was intended to be conveyed, as Mr. Pegge has seen the *gofre-irons*, and tasted the wafers) was to give an idea of what was meant, as confirmed by Richelet. The *form* and *ingredients* might vary, but are described as to the latter; for Richelet tells us they were eggs, sugar, butter, and flour, baked between two irons over the fire. The *form* was optional, and they were rather a better sort of pancake. Their use and *prevalence*, both before and after Hoccleve's time, it is presumed obtained chiefly on maigre-days, though on feasts other ingredients might have been adopted. S. P."

"With regard to the word *Thikke*, Mr. Mason has not only added a short note to point out its meaning, but has likewise made it an article in his Glossary, having found a line in Chaucer pointedly apposite to his purpose. This line however shews the word to have been peculiarly Northern in those days. So *grede* is not only in Chaucer, but its preterit *grette* in Mandevile.

"Mr. Mason has enlarged his note on the *vogue* of Wafers from Weever, and from Beckwith's Tenures; but still declines entering into the specification of them. G. M."

Letters

Letters to and from Dr. Ducarel on Rowley's * Poems, and the History of Bristol.

From the Rev. John Chapman †.

"My dear Sir, *Weston, Dec.* 15, 1771.

"I return you my best thanks for your two last very kind letters. The first I did not know how to answer, till I had enabled myself to give you some account of the antient Poems in MS. which were lately found in Bristol. For this purpose I have made two visits to that place: my last has succeeded; and here follows the result of my enquiries. There had been, time out of mind, a large chest in the tower of Redcliffe church, full of old papers, some of which had occasionally been taken out to wipe candlesticks with, or for other vile purposes. A few years ago one Chatterton, the sexton's son, who had received a tolerable education in Colston's charity-school, and was besides a lad of good parts, had the curiosity to examine these papers more attentively. He was pleased with them, and carried the remains of them and sold them to one Barrett, a surgeon, and one Catcott, a pewterer, in Bristol, in whose possession they are at present. They consist of an entire tragedy, some elegies and ballads, and some prose pieces. We learn from them, that the author's name was Thomas Rowley, chaplain to a Mr. Cannings, a very rich merchant in Bristol about 1460, who built Redcliffe church. I was all day yesterday with Mr. Catcott, who read the tragedy to me, and the other poetical pieces, with which I was charmed, particularly with a ballad occasioned by the death of Sir Charles Baldwyn, who was beheaded at Bristol by order of Edward the Fourth. It abounds, as indeed all his works do, with poetical images, and very noble sentiments. I was delighted with it. The tragedy is an admirable work: some parts of it, particularly a song on the supposed death of Ellie, are extremely beautiful. I begged with most earnest importunity for a copy of this song, which I dare say was a favourite song in Shakspeare's time, for he puts the burthen of it into the mouth of Ophelia in the play of Hamlet. But, earnest as I was, I could not prevail upon Mr. Catcott to suffer me to copy it. All I could get from him was the extract I have inclosed. It is taken from the tragedy of Ellie. Bertha, his lady, is distressed by his absence, and calls for music to sooth her melancholy. The minstrels describe in their songs the four seasons. The first and third, Spring and Autumn, are all the specimens I could procure. However, I hope I shall be able, in another visit, to get something more. The tragedy is in the sole possession of Mr. Catcott; the other pieces are betwixt them: but I believe the originals are all with Mr. Barrett. This gentleman, who is said to be a man of learning, is composing a 'History of Bristol,' and intends to insert in it some account of Rowley, and those

* These Letters are now printed from the Originals; but some of those on the subject of Rowley's were communicated to Mr. Urban in 1786.

† Vicar of Weston, near Bath.

of

of his works which are in his possession. Mr. Catcott, I fancy, is waiting in hopes some gentleman will buy his pieces. It is said, he has refused two hundred pounds for them. But I believe it has never been offered to him; and, from what I could pick out of him on that head, I have reason to think that one hundred, or less, would purchase the whole. I wish some man of fortune would buy them out of his hands, as it is pity such valuable papers should be denied to the public.

"I should be extremely happy to wait upon you in London, but am afraid it will be long before I have it in my power. I thank you for your congratulations on my late appointment. In my next I shall send you the nomination, and beg the favour of you to inroll it in the proper office. I hope you are quite recovered of your late complaint. I beg my kind respects to your lady and all friends; and am, dear Sir,

"Your affectionate servant, JOHN CHAPMAN.

"Extract from the Tragedy of ELLIE, by THOMAS ROWLEY.

'*Enter Musicians.*—First Mynstrell.

'The boddynge flowrettes bloshes all the lyghte,
The mees bee springedde wythe the yellow hue,
Ynn daiseyd mantells is the mountaynes dyghte,
The neshe springe cowesleps bendethe wythe the dewe,
The trees enlefede yntee heavenne strayghte,
Whanne gentle wyndes doe blowe the whestlynge dynne is bryghte.

The evenynge commes, and brynges the dewe alonge,
The roddie welkynne sheeneth to the eyne,
Arounde the ale-stake mynstrells synge the song,
Yonge ivie rounde the door-poste do entwynne;
I laie me on the grasse; yette to mie wylle
Albeytte alle is fayre, there lackethe somethynge stylle.

Third Mynstrell.

Whanne Autumnne blieke and sonne brente doe appere,
With his goulde honde guylteynge the falleynge lefe,
Bryngeyne oppe Wynterre to folfylle the yere,
Beerynge uponne hys backe the riped shefe,
Whanne at the hyls wythe *woddie* sede* ys whyte,
Whanne levynne fyres, and lennes de mete from farre the syghte.

Whanne the fayre apple, rudde as even-skie,
Doe bende the tree unto the fructyle grounde,
Whanne joicie peres, and berries of blacke die
Doe daunce in ayre, and call the eyne arounde,
Thanne, bee the even foule, or even fayre,
Meethynckes mie hartes joie ys steyned with somme care.'"

* *Woad*, a plant much cultivated in the neighbourhood of Bristol.

From

From the Rev. Dr. PERCY*.

"*Northumberland House, Jan.* 13, 1772.

"Dr. Percy presents his best respects to Dr. Ducarel, and is extremely obliged to him for a sight of the curious letter and specimen with which he favoured him. Dr. Percy has seen many former specimens of the same verses, and heard a great deal of the history of the discovery; which, when he has the pleasure to see Dr. Ducarel, he will relate at large: at present he can only say, that their *genuineness* is rather *doubted* till the original MS. can be produced."

From MATTHEW BRICKDALE†, Esq.

"SIR, *Clifton, near Bristol, March* 11, 1772.

"In consequence of the conversation I had the pleasure of having with you last week, I wrote to my friend Mr. Barrett, who on Saturday night last sent the inclosed under cover to me to London: but, as I told you I should, I had left London on Saturday. It came back to me to-day, and I take the first opportunity of returning it to you. I shall be very happy if I am instrumental in doing a favour to the publick, by introducing a correspondence between two persons so capable of producing matter to oblige them with. I shall be glad to know that this comes to your hands.

"My Attorney has given me the Opinion you furnished him with relative to the Appropriation of the Church of West Harptry.

"I am, Sir, your most humble servant, MATT. BRICKDALE."

From Mr. WILLIAM BARRETT‡.

"SIR, *Bristol, March* 7, 1772.

"A letter from Mr. Brickdale this week acquaints me, that he has lately spent an evening in your company, when you mentioned to him your having lately seen some of Rowley's Poetry. It is with the utmost concern I inform you, that most of the original manuscripts of this excellent writer are lost or destroyed with more than Gothic barbarism—that they were carefully laid up, as a sacred deposit, in a chest with six locks, in the church of Redcliff in this city, described in an ancient deed *penes me*, 'Cista servata cum sex clavibus in domo thesaurario Beatæ Mariæ de Redclive'—that on the revisal of these very valuable papers by the vestry attorney about the year 1748, because they could not be read, and were supposed to relate in no respect to the title deeds of the estates of the Church, the chest was left open, the writings and parchments exposed and purloined; many converted into covers for the boys' books at the adjoining writing-school; and such ravage committed amongst this curious collection of antient Learning, as grieves one at this time to reflect on.

* Afterwards the highly-respectable Bishop of Dromore; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 317. 649.

† Many years an active Representative in Parliament for Bristol.

‡ An eminent Surgeon, and the well-known Historian of Bristol.

"It

"It has been supposed, I hear, by the critics, that no poetry can be produced, worthy the name of poetry, betwixt the time of Chaucer and Spenser, as if the Muse slept at that interval, &c. But though I would not seem to enter the list with those able criticks, Mr. Johnson, Mr. H. Walpole, and others, neither have I time, being too much engaged by other necessary avocations; yet, I will assure you, I have some, though few, originals of Rowley, which totally disprove their assertions; and many copies, which, if allowed, will place the matter in such a light as to afford matter of suiprize to all; it does even to myself. We have been taught to believe, that a genius for poetical composition, an enquiry into works of literature, researches after antiquities and arts, improvements of sciences, and the like, are no where to be found amongst the English till of very late date: what will some say of a society of old formed in this city for the improvement of architecture, poetry, and painting, the manufactory of cloathing, and the like, under the auspices of an eminent Bristol merchant, the great and good Mr. Canynge? I have in my possession, in Mr. Rowley's own hand-writing, a description of the cabinet of curiosities, coins, manuscripts, &c. of Mr. Canynge, so early as the year 1450, collected many of them by Mr. Rowley himself, who generally adds his name to each manuscript or inscription, thus, 'collected and gotten for Mayster Wm. Canynge by mee Tho. Rowleie.' He searched all the monasteries for antient Saxon manuscripts; travelled at Mr. Canynge's expence, who was his generous friend and patron; and is ever extolling the genius and abilities of his employer.

"This account, Sir, you receive from one whose is above the mean artifice of imposing upon any one;—if any thing of that kind has been attempted, as I fear there may, I will be the first to undeceive the publick, if ever it comes to my knowledge, or within my power. All the originals, the few that have been preserved, are in my hands. I can prove the age and exact time when most of them were written, by the author's own hand-writing; the authenticity of some, which are said to be copies from Rowley's manuscripts not in being, I do not assert or deny; many I believe to be genuine, from the similarity of style, measure, and other circumstances.

"I amuse myself at vacant hours in writing the History and Antiquities of this City, having made large collections for that purpose; though my business allows me little time to make any quick progress in the work; yet, as it affords me much amusement and pleasure to search into the antient state of the place I live in, I continue the pleasing pursuit, and advance, though leisurely, in the work. I intend this summer, if possible, to make an excursion, and visit London and Cambridge. I am told there are some coins, struck at Bristol soon after the Conquest, now in the British Museum, and especially some of Robert Earl of Gloucester and Bristol in the time of King Stephen, which I should be glad to see. There is at Cambridge a manuscript

script, written in 1480, called the Itinerary of Bristol, by William Botoner, of which I have some extracts, and long to see the whole.

"You will excuse, good Sir, the liberty I take in writing so freely to a gentleman wholly unknown to me unless by fame. My love for antiquities can alone apologize for this freedom to a lover of antiquities; and that my letter may be the less exceptionable, and to atone in some measure for the above hasty scroll, I will subjoin an elegant little poem copied *verbatim et literatim* from Rowley's original *penes me;* and am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, WM. BARRETT.

"The following poem is addressed to John Lydgate the poet; the subject in praise of Ella, a Saxon governor of the castle of Bristol 'in daies of yore.'

'SONGE TO ELLA.

'O thou, or what remaynes of thee,
Ella, the darlynge of futuritie,
Let thys mie songe bolde as thy courage bee,
As everlastynge to posteritie!
Whenne Dacyae's sonnes, whose lockes of bloude redde hue,
Lyke kyngecuppes burstynge wythe the mornynge dewe,
Arraunged in dreere arraie,
Upponne the lethalle daie,
Spread farre and wyde on Watchette shore;
Then dydste thou furyouse stande,
And bie thie burlie hande,
Besprenged all the meedes wyth gore,
Drawne bie thyne anlase felle,
Downe to the depthes of helle,
Thousandes of Dacyannes wente:
Brystowanne menne of mighte
Ydar'd the bloudie fyghte,
And acted deedes fulle quente,
O thou, wherere, thye bones at reste,
Thie sprite to haunte delyghteth beeste;
Whether upon the bloude-embrued playne,
Or where thou ken'st from farre
The honoure crie of warre,
Or seest some mountayne made of corse of slayne,
Or seeste the hatched steed,
Ypraunçynge o'er the meede,
And neyghe to be ameng'd the poynted speeres;
Or ynne blacke armoure stalke arounde
Ymbattled Bristowe once thie ground,
And glow ardurouse onne the castle steers,
Or fierie round the mynsterre glare;
Stylle lette Brystowe bee made thie care;
Guarde itte fromme foemen ande consumynge fyre,
Lyke Avonn's streeme ensyrke itte rounde,
Ne lette a flame enharme the grounde,
Tylle yn one flame all the whole worlde expyre!'"

To

To Mr. William Barrett.

"Sir, *Doctors Commons, March* 18, 1772.

"I am much obliged to you for your very instructive letter of the 7th instant, and for the specimen you have sent me of Rowley's poetry. The misfortune which has happened to that poet's MSS. is greatly to be lamented, and can only be repaired by the printing of such of his originals and copies as have so happily fallen into your hands. That there should no poets arise between Chaucer and Spenser is a very strange notion (especially to me who have never studied the antiquity of the old English Poetry); and to those who advance that doctrine, it may be asked, Who knows that? Who hath particularly looked into this branch of literature? The world is indeed much obliged to the learned Dr. Percy for his 'Reliques of Antient Poetry;' but is there nothing else left amongst us of that kind? Have all the old MSS. on that subject, in the Libraries of the two Universities, in the Cotton, Harleian, &c. &c. been examined? The contrary is known to be true, and, till that is done, the question must remain undecided. Under these circumstances, Sir, I apprehend it is high time that Rowley's Works should make their appearance, either by subscription, or otherwise; and (if your friends should be of my opinion) the sooner it is done the better. At the beginning of the work some account should, I think, be given of T. Rowleie: whether you have any I know not. Genuine materials of him must be extant, and I will tell you where to find them. You must consider that in the time of Rowleie (who, if I am not mistaken, was Vicar of Redcliffe church) that church was in the Diocese of Salisbury. To that Church he must have had institution, and when void, a successor. Search, therefore, in the Registry at Salisbury (where the Register books are kept in excellent order) for the date of his Institution, also the name of his successor; likewise for his will; or, if he died intestate, to whom administration of his effects was granted; and by these means you will come at some certain evidence about Rowleie. If he had any other ecclesiastical preferment within that Diocese, do the like. If he made a will, it will be proper to print it. If he died intestate, you will discover who were his nearest relations; and all these particulars will greatly embellish your account of that eminent person.

"I hope, Sir, that these hints will prove serviceable to you in this pursuit. I must now beg leave to conclude this letter, and will very shortly send you another in answer to the latter part of yours to me of the 7th instant; who am, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant, And. Coltee Ducarel."

To the same.

"Sir, *Doctors Commons, March* 21, 1772.

"Having in my last to you of the 18th of March (under Mr. Brickdale's cover) answered only one part of your letter of the 7th instant, I now come to the other, which relates to Bristol.

I am

I am very glad to find you are compiling materials (founded I presume upon Records) towards the History of that antient city, concerning which a great deal may be said. The City Charters, printed in 1736, in 4to; and two numbers in 8vo, published by And. Hooke in 1748 or 49, are, I think, all the books that have yet been printed relative thereto; and therefore a new account of this great trading and opulent city, will become highly acceptable to mankind. Among the Harleian Manuscripts (in the British Museum) you will find several things relative to the antient customs, privileges, monasteries, and parishes of Bristol. Botoner's manuscript I know nothing of. As to coins struck there in early times, there are several extant in that of William the Conqueror (one of which, extremely fair, is in my Cabinet); some in that of Henry I.; none in Stephen's or Henry II.; some in the reigns of Henry III. Edward I. and II. and many in the subsequent reigns.

"Robert Consul or Earl of Gloucester, a natural son of Henry I. was born at Caen in Normandy. He never had, or could have, any pretence whatever to coin money; nor could his father, or his successor Stephen, confer that power upon him as the law then stood. In this respect, Sir, you have been misinformed—the coin meant is that of Robert Duke of Normandy, the Conqueror's eldest son; and it is engraven in the plates of English coins published by the Society of Antiquaries in 4to, 1763. (See Silver Coins, Plate I. No. 20.)

"As to a Society for the Improvement of Architecture, Poetry, Manufactures, &c. being formed in Bristol by Mr. Canynge so early as 1450, and in very troublesome times, I confess myself, Sir, excessively surprized. It was unthought and unheard of till you had the happiness to discover it; and to you, Sir, the world is obliged for a most important discovery.

"This fact, Sir, does a singular honour to the city of Bristol in general, and the great Mr. Canynge in particular (of whom I hope you have good and genuine memoirs); and this fact will prove what I have always thought, that arts, sciences, and commerce flourished much more in this kingdom from the time of Edward the Third, to that of Henry the Seventh, than hath generally been imagined.

"I take it for granted, Sir, that either in your History of Bristol, or upon the publication of Rowley's Poems, you will give us his description of the Cabinet of curiosities, coins, MSS. &c. which he collected for Mr. Canynge; and I must beg the favour of you, when you look into the account of the coins, to examine carefully whether any mention is therein made of any thing which hath the least appearance of a medal, a jetton, or a counter; and this will fully refute the common opinion of all our collectors of medals, *viz.* that no English medal is extant before the reign of King Henry VII.

"Whenever business or pleasure bring you to London I shall shall be extremely glad to see you at Doctor's Commons, and to communicate to you any thing I have in my MS Collections.

"I hope very soon to be favoured with a letter from you by the post; and remain, Sir, &c. And. Coltee Ducarel."

From Mr. Barrett.

"Sir, *Bristol, April* 11, 1772.

"Nothing but an indisposition I am rarely addicted to, the gout in the hand, has prevented my employing it in acknowledging your obliging favours of the 18th and 21st of March last, which came duly to hand by favour of Mr. Brickdale, to whom, being surgeon, I frequently attend in that family, so that any letter under his cover will not fail to come safe to me. You justly deplore with me the loss, the irreparable loss, of the chiefest part of Rowley's manuscripts, and even any satisfactory history of the man, it will be at this time difficult to retrieve. He was not Vicar of Redcliffe as you suggest, but the poetical friend, the intimate associate, of the great Mr. Cannyng, the re-founder of that Church, and collector of antiquities, coins, and historical anecdotes relative to Bristol, for Mr. Cannyng. I have reason to believe he was a Religious. I am now examining the Archives of the City for his name and family. I think I have so far succeeded as to be able to pronounce him a Bristol man.

"As to Robert Consul of Gloucester's coin, there certainly was such a one in the time of Stephen; Rowley, mentioning such a coin to be in the Cabinet of Mr. Cannyng, adding moreover, 'ne was en fairer money in the londe.' He calls it 'Bristol twapenny;' and the Barons, of whom Robert was the principal, did coin money in those troublesome times, and exercised this peculiar to the Regal authority. I could wish to find any anecdotes relative to Bristol in the British Museum. Dr. Giffard, who is one of the officers there, was a native of Bristol. He took a breakfast with me here once, and I wrote once to him since, but he forgot to answer my letter.

"I have complete memorials of Mr. Cannyng by me, by Mr. Rowley himself, who was a great Herald, and has traced that art into the early Saxon times, which we have been taught to derive solely from the French. My engagements are of such a nature by night and by day, that I must beg to be excused my not answering in due time your letters; but shall be ever proud of so instructive a correspondence, and shall not be slow in answering. From, Sir, yours, &c. W. Barrett."

From the same.

"Sir, *Bristol, May* 23, 1772.

"Your letter giving me the agreeable intelligence of some copies of Rowley's Poetry being deposited at the Ashmolean Library amongst A. Wood's MSS. I should have acknowledged with the utmost gratitude before this time; but my long indisposition and great engagements of business since prevented me. I have wrote to Dr. Huddesford agreeable to your information, and expect an answer soon.

"The

"The Rev. Mr. Whitaker called on me with your letter last week; and I prevailed on him (though in haste to return homewards) to ride two miles out of his road to see some Roman camps in this neighbourhood, to which I accompanied him, and he expressed the greatest pleasure at visiting these remains, which are very fair and highly worthy the notice of every Antiquary, though hitherto not remarked by any but myself; and their being situated within a mile of Bristol, it was that excited my attention, and engaged my enquiry concerning them, as they fall within the limits of my subject.

"I shall take notice of your curious coin of William the Conqueror struck at Bristol; if—*on Brici* will denote *Bristol*,—qu? I am no connoisseur in this useful part of knowledge of coins. As to the coin called Bristol twaypenny, I have examined Rowley's original now before me, who says, 'Julyus Cæsarres coynes were the fyrste enstamped monies ysede in Englande: after whom the Bryttonnes coyned.... Cunobelyne at sundry places, butte not at Caër Brytoe.' Then he goes on to the Saxons: 'In Adelstane's reygn were two coyners in Bryghstowe, and one at Wyckwarre, at whych two places was made a peece yclepen *twapenny*. Robt Rouse, Erle of Gloucester, erected hys mynte at Brystoe, and coyned the best monie of anie of the Baronnes.'

"If I mistake not, Lord Lyttleton, in his 'Life of Henry II.' takes notice of the Barons in that reign coining money. Rowley farther on says, 'Henrie Secundus graunted to the Lorde of Brystoe castle the ryghte of coynynge, and the coynynge of the Lorde wente curraunte untoe the reygne of Henricus the Thyrde.' Mr. Rowley it appears was a great collector of coins amongst other curiosities for Mr. Canynge; and I have some account of that Collection, but not any description of medal, or counter, ever struck in this kingdom. He takes notice of 'our fyrste fathers the Bryttons ysynge yron and brasse ryngs, some rounde, some shapyd lyke an egge.'

"I recollect it was a Mr. Snelling told me, he had a coin of Robert Rouse, Earl of Gloucester. It was indeed some time since, but I think I am not mistaken. I am obliged to you for your intelligence concerning Dr. Huddesford; and am, Sir,

"Your obliged and obedient humble servant, WM. BARRETT.

"P. S. Should any thing else fall in your way, either of coins, inscriptions, or any notices occur in books or MSS. relative to Bristol, your communicating any hints of that kind, Sir, occasionally to me will lay me under the greatest obligation; for, as I do not want to make a book for the profit, either of myself, or any one else, but wholly to do justice to the History of this City, so little known hitherto, so I would omit nothing that would tend to render it as complete as possible; and as my business obliges me to do it leisurely, and I make it an amusement rather than a labour or study, I hope to make it the more perfect, especially if I should be fortunate enough to meet with more gentlemen as freely communicative as yourself."

From the Rev. JOHN WHITAKER *.

"SIR, *June* 13, 1772.

"I thank you for your recommendation to Mr. Barrett of Bristol. He is really a more respectable man than you and I apprehended. He is but young yet in the pursuit of antiquities, and his business allows not much application to the study. He shewed me some of Rowley's MS. and particularly a part which exhibited in Rowley's drawing several Roman and inscribed altars, that Rowley says were found in and about Bristol. But the very inspection of them was sufficient to me to prove them errant forgeries. Three or four of them were plainly Roman altars by their shape, and were inscribed CAER BRITO, meaning *Bristol,* as if Bristol was in being during the time of the Romans, or as if the Romans would call it *Caër Brit.* And one of them had below this inscription these letters, VICT. F. OSTOR. to import that Ostorius reduced Caër Brito. If Rowley was an honest man, he was very ignorant to be so imposed upon; and, if he was a knave (which I suspect, for who would be at the trouble to fabricate monuments for him?), he was but a poor one. I saw the representation of the *twapenny* in the same company, and I suppose it was of the same original. Mr. Barrett kindly rode to St. Vincent's rocks to shew me what he called three Roman camps all together. That I told him was impossible; and on inspection I found them to be one Roman camp, and a Roman town. They are what I went to Bristol to find, the *Abone* of the Romans, and the mother of Bristol; and I am now able to clear up that confused part in Richard's and Antonine's Itineraries which relates to this part of the country."

From Mr. BARRETT.

"SIR, *Bristol, July* 20, 1772.

"I have received two letters from you, for which I am greatly obliged, particularly for the useful notices contained therein relative to Bristol, which I pay due regard to. The extract from William Botoner among Wharton's MSS. in Lambeth Library, is a good proof what a great merchant Mr. Canynge was, and some one in the last century placed a translation of this very passage of Botoner on the inside of his monument in Redcliffe church, where it now remains, though not exactly translated, but somewhat altered, and erroneous. I have been favoured with other extracts from the same MS. in Ben'et College, Cambridge, by Mr. Lort, who informs me it will shortly be printed and published.

"I have got the Bristol Charters (which are now out of print), and will send you the book the first opportunity, not doubting but I shall meet with another here in Bristol, and must desire you will please to accept of it as a small token of friendship. What could Canynge employ so many carpenters, masons, &c.

* The elegant historian of Manchester; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 101.

about

about, unless in building the church, &c.? I have been taking all methods to enquire out the name, family, burial, &c. of Rowley, but have not, I fear, succeeded, though I have with me an inscription of one Thomas Rowley, who served Bayliff when Mr. Canynge was mayor, and sheriff of Bristol soon after; but he was a merchant, and he is buried in St. John's church in this city. Q. If he ever took Priest's orders, as his friend Mr. C. did? The date is 1478, four years only after the death of Mr. C.

"No one surely ever had such good fortune as myself in procuring MSS. and antient deeds to help me in investigating the History and Antiquities of this City. My profession indeed gains me admittance to many families, and thereby I have procured many manuscript records. This very day I was with our Bishop*, who has been so obliging to bring me from London three curious MSS. formerly in the possession of Bishop Secker†; and Bishop Ralph of Wells (an old MS.) which has been consulted on Mr. Brickdale's affair, *mecum pernoctatus est*, for a whole week; and furnished me with some curious particulars, which I transcribed, and have inserted in my work. I have received a long letter from Mr. Whitaker; and in return given him an account of all the Roman camps near Bristol, which amounts to not less than eight or ten. He is an excellent judge of these things, and I doubt not will well apply these notices. I have told him I look on them as the works of Ostorius the Roman prætor here; and as they form a chain of entrenched forts in full view of the Severn, I suppose Tacitus alludes to them in that remarkable passage, 'Cinctisq' Castris Sabrinam et Antonam fluvios cohibere parat.' This he doubts, and with Camden, &c. places those on the River Nen by Northampton, or makes the Warwickshire Avon to be the Antona of Tacitus. I am led to think otherwise by these bordering so upon the Severn; and by a drawing I have by the hand of Rowley of an altar dug up near the walls of Bristol, with the name CAER BRITO; on it at the bottom, VICT. OSTOR. which was in the possession of Mr. Canynge.

"Mr. Whitaker, I see, gives up all the British names of cities met with in Nennius and Huntingdon as uncertain; and nothing he thinks to be relied on about them, but what is to be deduced from the Romans, or are Roman remains.

"What shall be done in this state of uncertainty? Had I more leisure time, I should take great pleasure in attempting to develope the dark origin and names of places out of their present obscurity; but even in the work I am engaged in, amidst a thousand avocations, and calls of business by night as well as by day, I find myself often greatly at a loss.

'Avia Terrarum peragro loca nullius ante
Trita solo.'

"Amongst the MSS. of Bishop Secker I have found some very

* Dr. Thomas Newton.

† Dr. Thomas Secker, Bishop of Bristol, 1734, translated to Oxford, 1737, and to Canterbury, 1758; of whom see vol. III. p. 434.

curious

curious notes of Browne Willis about Bristol, and deeds and evidences from the old books at the Church of Worcester, in which diocese this city antiently was.

"I shall ever regard, good Sir, your correspondence, and desire to hear from you frequently.

"My Collection of old Latin Deeds increase so much on my hands, that I scarce know how to dispose of them. Some of moment, such as foundation Charters, Institutions of Chantries (of which I have many), and others of Hospitals or Religious Houses, should be given in the original, I think; while others, translated and abridged, may be inserted in the work. Your opinion of this in your next.

"Plan of the Work.

"§ 1. General History, and Names of the City, in its early state, whether in the British, Roman, Danish, or Saxon times, in different Sections.

"§ 2. Its improved State, including the erection of the Castle, Religious Houses, Bridge, Walls, Gates, &c.

"§ 3. Its Present State, increase of buildings, streets added, squares, conduits, with a plan.

"§ 4. Its Government, Civil and Ecclesiastical, at different times, with Officers, the Members of Parliament, &c.

"§ 5. Trade and Navigation, Foreign and Domestic Trade, &c.

"Next, I proceed to the Parochial History; containing the History of each Parish Church, its Foundations, Benefactors, Monuments (of note only), Chauntries, Houses of Religion, and Hospitals, of old, and Alms-houses in each parish, and other particulars not mentioned &c. sufficiently enlarged upon in the General History.

"Lastly, the Annals, or Transactions of the City, under each year, with the Mayor's and Officer's names, in which I shall insert the Charters and other Deeds, and abstracts of wills of benefactors, which would break the thread of the narration too much in the body of the work, to be there inserted, &c.

"I sat down immediately on the receipt of your favour, to write to you *(currenti calamo)* this hasty scroll, which I hope you will excuse, and attribute it to the right cause, not to any want of respect in my writing with so little care and circumspection, and in so loose and negligent a manner. As I have justly conceived a great opinion of your judgment, I shall esteem any direction of yours in improving the above plan (on which I have hitherto proceeded) as a favour conferred on, Sir,

"Your obedient humble servant, WM. BARRETT."

To Mr. BARRETT.

"SIR, *Doctors Commons, July* 30, 1772.

"In answer to your obliging letter of the 20th of July.—The extract I sent you from Botoner appears so material, that, if it is erroneously translated on Mr. C.'s monument, it ought either to be rectified there, or at least in your History of Bristol.

"I shall

" I shall be glad to see Botoner in print, though I expect no great matter from it; at least those parts of it already printed by B. Willis, (in his 'Mitred Abbeys'), have not appeared to me of much consequence. I heartily thank you for your kind intended present of the Bristol Charters. I want them much; and instead of your waiting for an opportunity of sending them by some friend, the best and shortest method will be to put it up in brown paper, seal it, and send them directed to me by the next stage-coach or machine which comes from Bristol to London. I will certainly acknowledge the receipt of the book by the next post.

" As to Canynge, the number of workmen he employed were not only for building of the Church, but also for his ten ships, which wanted every kind of artificers. To find out whether Rowley took orders or not, recourse must be had to the Register books of the Diocese; in which Bristol was at that time. In them will be found the names of all persons ordained, and when. I thought Bristol was in the diocese of Sarum; you intimate it was in that of Worcester: if so, why not apply, by letter, to Mr. Clark, Registrar at Worcester, one of the most obliging, sensible, and communicative persons in this kingdom? If that be the case, when you have heard from him, you may submit to him the hints I gave you in my letter of the 18th March. The Registers and Records at Worcester are, to my knowledge, in a very excellent order. As to your old deeds, I do, Sir, very sincerely, congratulate you on their increase in your hands. I advise you to number, and keep them all in order of time, come in when they will; else they will be of no use, and their number will only puzzle you. All the principal Charters should be printed by themselves in an Appendix, and referred to in the work; those of less consequence (always preserving the dates) abstracted in the book in English; and in a note at bottom put 'now in the possession of A. B. C. or D.' And this, Sir, is all the answer I can give to your request about disposing them.

" I approve very much of the plan at the end of your letter. You say nothing about the Cathedral. This, indeed, is already done to your hands by Br. Willis; but ought not the alterations and improvements thereto since his time (about 1742) to be now mentioned?

" I am not well enough acquainted with the very antient part of History to say any thing about Bristol in the British, Roman, or Danish times. That must be settled between Mr. Whitaker and yourself. If you differ, the several reasons given by each will be duly considered when made publick. But you must remember, that there is no mention made of Bristol in the Saxon Chronicles, though it was a considerable town at the time of the Conquest. As to Bishop Secker's MSS. I have never seen but one; and that is the MS. in which he drew up an account of his diocese of Bristol, which is left to his successors in that See. It was of some service to me as to an account of the endowments or ordinations of vicarages within that diocese, though I have

I have only three in Bristol, *viz.* St. Jacob, the Temple, and Henbury. I presume you have an account of the rest, *viz.* All Saints, St. Augustin, Elberton, St. Leonards, St. Mary Redcliffe, and St. Nicolas. I want nothing but the dates of these ordinations, and in what Register book they may be found. In your next, I beg the favour of an answer to this part of my letter.

"Having now, Sir, fully answered every part of your letter, I have but one thing more to mention, *viz.* that if you have any other questions to ask me on this subject, you would do it as soon as you can (this being a time when I have most leisure), and you may be assured of a speedy answer from, Sir,

"Your humble servant, A. C. DUCAREL."

Rev. JOHN CHAPMAN to Dr. DUCAREL.

"MY DEAR SIR, *Weston, Sept.* 12, 1772.

"I thank you for your last obliging letter. Since I received it, I have been to Bristol, and paid a visit to Mr. Catcott, who only is possessed of what appears to me to be the most valuable part of Rowley's works. He has copies of all that Mr. Barrett has, one piece excepted, and besides, the tragedy of Ellie, which seems to me to be worth all the rest. He offered me this tragedy, with the Tournament, another pretty large piece of Rowley's, and three of his Eclogues, for fifty pounds, and I believe would have taken forty. This in my opinion is no price for those valuable MSS.; and had I been a little richer than I am, or rather less poor, I would undoubtedly have bought them. The other pieces in his possession are intended to be inserted in Barrett's 'History of Bristol,' and for that reason Catcott chuses not to part with them, lest he should injure the sale of Barrett's book, though he says Barrett's behaviour to him does not deserve this compliment. I know not in what forwardness this History is; but it is a pity those valuable remains should come out in such a fashion, and detached and separated from each other, when the whole would make a handsome volume, and be a more acceptable present to the publick all together. Those in Barrett's possession, one of which I find is a noble poem of the Epic kind, are too good to be thrust head and shoulders into a 'History of Bristol,' for no other end but to help the sale of a heavy work. I hope some man of genius and fortune, if they can be found in one man, will take some pains to unite these excellent pieces, and be at the expence of purchasing and presenting them to the publick in the form and manner they deserve. You must know that this Catcott is a pewterer, and though very fond of scribbling, especially since he has got Rowley's Works, is extremely ignorant and illiterate. He is, however, very vain, and fancies himself almost as great a genius as the great Rowley himself.

"I am not without hopes of seeing London this Winter; if I am so unfortunate, my first respects shall be paid at Doctors' Commons. I am, with great sincerity, dear Sir,

"Your obliged and affectionate servant, J. CHAPMAN."

"MY

"My dear Sir, *Weston, Aug.* 30, 1773.

"I can now write to you with some degree of ease and satisfaction, having at last procured some franks; you pay dear enough for my letters with the trouble of reading them.

"I have the pleasure of telling you, that the Alderman Chapman, whose death was in the papers, was none, or at most a very distant relation of mine. My father, I thank God, continues in the most perfect health, having retired from business, and enjoys himself in a very delightful situation, about a mile from Bath.

"I found the inclosed letter from Sir Isaac Newton among some papers lately sent to me by an acquaintance. As every trifle that came from the pen of so great a man is curious, I have sent it to you. My friend tells me he has many others in his possession written by Sir Isaac and his friends. I am in hopes to get at them; if I do, I shall transmit them to you, as they may prove perhaps more worthy your perusal. I hope your next will give me a good account of Mrs. Ducarel's, Mr. Pigou's, and your own health. My little woman continues in good health and spirits, and wonders every day at her increasing bulk. We beg joint compliments to Mrs. Ducarel; and I remain, dear Sir,

"Your very affectionate friend, J. Chapman."

Rev. Dr. Philip Barton* to Dr. Ducarel.

"Sir, *Christ Church, July* 2, 1755.

"I have endeavoured to obey the commands of your letter with all the punctuality and dispatch that was in my power.

"Dr. Willis was mistaken when he supposed that *Robert* the son of *William* was preserved in Corpus Library. There is no other *Robert* there but *Robert* King of the Scots, and a coin of no consequence. There are indeed two of *Eustacius*. The one very like No. 55, but with this small difference, that the legend is evidently Eistaohius, whereas yours is Evstaohius. The weight is exactly *eighteen grains and one fourth*. The other is, with regard to the face, the same as your No. 54; only, instead of the hand behind the figure, there is a sort of square, with four points, or pellets. The Reverse is quite different, and the legend, 'Eboraci, E. D. T. S.' The weight is exactly *sixteen grains*.

"As I was viewing these coins, I saw one of Stephen and Henry; the weight exactly *nineteen grains*.

"I consider myself as extremely obliged for your kind present of the two prints, which are very curious, and require my best thanks. Should you see Dr. Giffard soon, I should be glad, if

* Of New College, Oxford; LL.B. 1720; LL.D. and Canon of Christ Church, 1735; and a Fellow of Winchester College. He published three single Sermons: 1. Before the Sons of the Clergy; the superior Excellency of Charity, 1735. 2. The Nature and Advantages of a righteous Fast, 1740. 3. The Edification of the Church of Christ.—He died in 1765; and bequeathed his Books and Collection of Roman and English Coins to the Library of Christ Church.

(with

(with my humble service) I could hear from him, with regard to the several Catalogues of our Society, of which he promised to send me an account at his leisure.

"I shall always with great pleasure obey any orders you are pleased to send me; and whenever business or inclination brings you to Oxford, I shall take it as a favour to wait on you here.

"I am, Sir, your very obedient, &c. PHIL. BARTON.

"For greater certainty I have again transcribed the weight of the coins:

Eustacius, with a Reverse different from your No. 54, weighs - - - - - -	16 grs.
Eistaohius, the same as No. 55 - - -	$18\frac{1}{4}$
Stephen and Henry - - - - - -	19

"I think I mentioned to you a fine chaise-piece, which is in the Free-school at Southampton, and which to be sure has not stopped you enquiries."

"SIR, *Christ Church, July* 8, 1755.

"I send this to acquaint you, that I have immediately obeyed your commands, and have obtained leave of the College that their coin of Eustacius may be drawn for your use. But, the misfortune is, that Mr. Green happens not to be in town; but is expected in a day or two, as I am assured, without fail. At his return, I will endeavour, that it shall be done in the best manner, and with the greatest dispatch we possibly can.

"I am, Sir, your very obedient, &c. PHIL. BARTON.

"P. S. Since I wrote this, Mr. Green has come home; and to shew our zeal, we have instantly finished the drawing, and enclosed it by this post. Mr. Green assures me, it is done with the greatest exactness, will accept nothing for his trouble, and (with his humble service) begs your acceptance of it. I have only time to add, that I am, Sir, your humble servant, P. B."

Letters to and from the Rev. Dr. RICHARD BURN*.

To Dr. DUCAREL.

"DEAR SIR, *Orton, June* 21, 1763.

"When I had the pleasure to see you last, you were so kind as to intimate to me a seeming mis-quotation in my book, with respect to the son succeeding the father. The passage, I suppose is at page 104 of my book, vol. I. a quotation from Gibson, 796.

"If that is the case, you will observe the quotation is as was intended, *viz.* Gibson, 2d Edition, vol. II. p. 796, which pro-

* The Rev. Richard Burn, LL. D. of Queen's College, Oxford, Vicar of Orton in Cumberland, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle; Author, in conjunction with Mr. Nicolson (see p. 588), of the Histories of Westmoreland and Cumberland; but still better known by his popular volumes on the Duties of Justices of the Peace and Parish Officers, and by his "Ecclesiastical Law." He was himself an active magistrate; and died at Orton, where he had been Vicar 49 years, Nov. 20, 1785.—See him noticed in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 55. 525.

bably

bably you may have overlooked, as it stands concealed (as it were) amongst the quotations from Linwood in the exposition of Peccham's constitution. ....

"If it is otherwise, I will be greatly obliged to you for your further kind information; and for what other errors (as I fear there are many) which may have fallen under your observation; for as I am conscious to myself of my inability in many respects, I should think myself extremely happy under the correction of your knowledge, assiduity, and experience, I am, good Sir,

"Your much obliged and most humble servant, R. BURN."

"GOOD SIR, *Orton, Dec.* 12, 1767.

"I thank you for the favour of yours. It hath happened, that I have subjected myself to many applications from justices of the peace, and from clergymen, which I have generally thought it became me to answer as well as I could; but from yours I am edified and instructed. The cases are curious; and from the tenor thereof, I am tempted to look upon the dispute betwixt you to be like a sort of trial of skill between two expert jockies.

"Rather than give no answer in what the law hath left indefinite, I have writ down what is my own private opinion. There have been no determinations, in most of the cases, in the courts of equity, so far as I have been able to find, either from printed reports, or conversation. There are no printed cases of determinations in the ecclesiastical courts, from a very illiberal reason indeed, for the civilians say the essence of their trade consists in keeping them secret.

"I have not seen Dr. Ibbetson's Charge, but will get it.

"From what you observe on the statute of the 28 Hen. VIII. I see clearly I had mistaken that part of it, perhaps through inattention in such a multiplicity of matter. It only relates to the successor and lessee.

"Probably you may hit upon many other things that it will be useful for me to know; for which I will be very thankful.

"I take the copy of Dr. Brown's decree to be genuine. It is like their work. I have heard him speak of it as a case that determined no point of Law. The 20*s.* paid to the plaintiff seems to be what was due after the expiration of the former lease by the Doctor. The pretences of modus's have been trifling; and the other tithes specified are undoubtedly due of common right, and consequently no length of time can excuse from payment.

"I am, good Sir, your obliged humble servant, R. BURN."

From Mr. GOUGH.

"REV. SIR, *Enfield, June* 28, 1775.

"I have not the pleasure of being personally known to you, but the interest I take in every thing that tends to illustrate our National Antiquities will, I trust, be my apology for the liberty I take to inquire after your 'History of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.' It is some time since I heard this desirable work was in great forwardness. It has since been reported

ported to be at press, and afterward to have been at a stand. I should be very sorry to have the latter report confirmed; but as I am preparing a new edition of the 'Anecdotes of British Topography,' I should be happy to give the publick a satisfactory account of your labours, and of every such work. I flatter myself you will indulge me with this opportunity of saying with exactness what has been or is intended to be done by former collectors or yourself towards illustrating two counties so fertile in antiquities and events of every period. I am, Sir,

"Your most humble servant, R. Gough."

To Richard Gough, Esq.

"Good Sir, *Orton, Westmoreland, July* 17, 1775.

"The 'History and Antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland' I forward this day to go to the press immediately. It is composed from materials collected from time to time by curious and inquisitive men, which the authors (Joseph Nicolson, Esq. nephew to the late Bishop Nicolson, and myself) have had the success to obtain from the several proprietors; consisting of extracts from the public records, chartularies of several religious houses, manuscript histories of private families, and of public events, accounts of border affairs between the two kingdoms, and other matters; all which materials brought together would make about twenty pretty large volumes in folio. So that if we fail in the execution, it is not for want of information.

"I am, good Sir, your very humble servant, Rich. Burn.

"P. S. As I live in a sequestered part of the world, I have not had the happiness to see or hear of your book; and therefore probably have erred in your address."

To the same.

"Good Sir, *Orton, Sept.* 19, 1775.

"Yours dated Aug. 31, I received last night, and not before. The London stamp upon it is Sept. 16, so that the delay must have been betwixt you and the general post office.

"Page 277, l. 16, *r. Joseph* Nicolson of Hawkdale, Esq. N. B. That family always write their name without the letter *h*. This MS. is in several other hands.

"P. 278. l. 10, *r.* 'The aforesaid Joseph Nicolson, Esq.'

"——— l. 15, *r.* 'by the said Mr. Nicolson, and the Rev. Dr. Burn, Chancellor of Carlisle.' [They include most of the materials which are worth taking notice of, that you mention.]

"P. 280, *r.* 'Penrith Church*yard*.'

"P. 281, *dele* (at the bottom) 'They are on the Westmoreland side of the Lowther, but in Penrith parish,' neither of those positions being the fact.

"The late Lord Lonsdale was never married. The two young Ladies are the present Sir James Lowther's sisters.

P. 282 and 283. Not 'William Lord Howard,' but 'the Lord William Howard (3d son of Thomas Duke of Norfolk.) There

There are many stories of him; but I never heard this of the prisoner.

"P. 283, l. 29, *ruine* cross, Qu. Runic?

"P. 287, *r.* 'View from Lowther Hall, the seat of Sir James Lowther, bart. of Penrith and *the beacon;*' by, &c.

"I take it for granted you have seen Bishop Nicolson's 'Historical Library;' though I do not perceive you make any mention of it.—He wrote nothing about Northumberland.

"Mr. Nicolson's work and mine will not be out soon; and not by subscription. Yours, R. BURN."

Letters of Dr. JOHN BURTON*.

To Dr. DUCAREL.

"SIR, *York, July* 12, 1754.

"Notwithstanding my long and tedious epistle to you by the last post, I believe I forgot to mention, that if either you or any other gentlemen be desirous of seeing the originals of any of those Charters copied over in the two volumes which I sent you to look at, I can easily send them for your or their perusal.

"I likewise forgot to tell you the reason of a dash with my pen thus —— under a word, or letter of a word. Whenever I could not certainly distinguish the word or letter I made that mark; as also when I thought it requisite some notice should be taken of it, as in some of them there was false concord in words at full length, then I generally gave a stroke under the word.

"In all places where the Charters were so defaced as not to be recovered, I left a space and marked them thus .....; and in copying I wrote the *æ* instead of a single *e*. In other respects I followed the original as nearly as possible.

"This morning in perusing a deed of William de Melton, Archbishop of York, b. 1, n. 45, granting leave to Thomas Wake Lord of Lyddel to remove his Priory from Cottingham to Haltenprise, dated 11 Aug. 1330, in the 18th year of his pontificate, pursuant to a bull of Pope John 22d, dated kal. Jan. in the 9th of his pontificate, for that purpose, I find amongst the witnesses to the Archbishop's Licence, as follows: 'Magistro Adam de Haselbech, Rectore ecclesiæ de Stretton dicti patris cancellario.' And he is not mentioned in the List I sent you, which helps, in part, to fill up the chasm therein, Robert de Riplingham being then Chancellor of the Church. Whenever I find any person occurs Chancellor of the Diocese, I shall minute him down for you. No doubt I have met with several in the same way, but as they more properly belong to the Spiritual Court than the Church, I had never regarded them; but as soon as I have my books of Charters indexed, I can soon find them out.

"By this post I write to the gentleman who lives at Dunscroft (an old acquaintance of mine), to know if, in perusing the

* The industrious Yorkshire Antiquary. Several of his Letters have been given in vol. III. p. 377; and "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 526.

old

old deeds (which he had occasion to do, having had several law-suits about the tythes), he has met with any thing belonging to that cell to Roch Abbey, to desire the perusal thereof.

"If it be convenient, shall be glad to have those two volumes which I sent, to be here against our assizes at farthest, the 29th instant, because some people may then want to see them; and I likewise must employ a person to make an index.

"Dr. Topham has been laid up in the gout about a fortnight, so I fancy his London expedition is not likely to be so soon as was imagined. The York stage-coach comes out of London every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, till Michaelmas; and the carrier every Monday morning throughout the year, and comes into York on the Tuesday noon in the week following.

"I remain, Sir, your obliged humble servant, J. BURTON."

"DEAR SIR, *York, Feb.* 12, 1769.

"Your kind favour I am much obliged to you for; and pursuant to your friendly advice, I have wrote an ostensible letter, which I flatter myself will answer some good end, rather than burn the MSS. You perceive I have dated the inclose of the 27th Jan. when I wrote last. If the gentlemen who peruse my Catalogue, think I have any merit from what I have done; and that I am capable of finishing what I have undertaken; if they will contrive any means for my subsistence, without being under a necessity to follow my profession, as at present, I shall devote my whole time to complete the work. This, I should think, with gentlemen of their rank and fortune, would be no difficult matter; for how many, who have nothing meritorious to recommend them to the publick, have places and pensions given them? If such a method can be taken, and a fund subscribed, to be under their own directions, to pay amanuenses, to purchase paper, &c. I will see every thing done completely, and desire nothing for either my MSS. or my trouble, till they are reimbursed to the last farthing; and then, if they think I shall deserve it, I should expect the remainder of the copies; but not otherwise. Many persons will subscribe to take a book or books, when printed, provided they pay no money till delivery of a copy, who would not subscribe to pay any cash at present.

"I have sent a Catalogue to our worthy Representative, Sir George Saville, together with the scheme for forming a Society to promote the same practice as the Irish Nobility and Gentry have done. I intend also to send the same plan with a Catalogue to several other of our Nobility and Gentry of this county; and if they begin a Society, here are some hundreds in this county who will subscribe towards it when begun. I am very certain I can keep four or five amanuenses at work; and could begin to print my second volume of my Monasticon again; and in three months can begin to put the pedigrees of the Gentry to the press. This volume of the Monasticon will contain a number of material Records, relative to all the estates that did belong to the Religious Houses.

"As

"As to fixing a price of my MSS. to the British Museum, if the other methods fail, I know not what to say. I must consult you about that matter, which by talking with some others, you will be better able to do than I can. But I should prefer the Society to any other method. I think with proper amanuenses, &c. I could finish the whole in three years, and I shall not be 60 years of age till June next. I have nothing but to ask pardon for taking up so much of your time, which I hope you will the easier excuse, as I want to see, as it may be called, my child in embryo, brought to perfection; which is the hearty wish of, dear Sir, your most obliged humble servant, JOHN BURTON."

To RICHARD GOUGH, Esq.

"SIR, *York, June* 19, 1769.

"Although I have not the pleasure of being personally acquainted with you, I am greatly pleased with your excellent Topography, and have taken the liberty to correct some parts, and to add some others relating to Yorkshire, that when you favour the world with a new Edition, or print any Addenda, the Corrections and Addenda may give satisfaction to curious searchers after antiquities.

YORKSHIRE.

"P. 543, last line but one, instead of, 'are now the property of Dr. William R.' *read* 'Were late the property of Dr. William R. and now of Dr. John Burton, of York.'

"Page 544, l. 16, for *Skirrack*, read Skyrve or Skiervek. Line 17, for *Stainbridge*, Staincliff; and for *Eycross*, read Ewecross. Line 20, for *Johnson*, read Johnston; and so in other places, *viz.* in pp. 551, 559, &c,

"Page 545, last line but one, for *Kirkleys*, read Kirklees. N. B. I had a letter from Mr. Torr lately, and he writes his name *Torre*.

"Page 549, l. 19, 'and the greatest part are included,' *read* 'and all within the County of York are included,' for the Archdeaconry of Nottingham being in that county, I did not copy that part.

"Page 559, l. 18, for *Howlden*, read Howden.

"Page 573, l. 26, for *Osmundthick*, read Ossendike.

"Page 574, line 6, for *Malholm*, read Malgham; *near Skipton*, but it more properly should be *near Settle*, being nearer to the second market-town than the former; and again, in p. 576, l. 31 and 32, for *Mulham*, read Malgham.

"Page 578, l. 1, for *Bleistrete*, read Blake-street. Formerly it was called Bleak-street, lying near North and South. Ibid. l. 20, for *Wentsdale*, read Wentsleydale.

"I herewith also send you a Catalogue of MSS. collected by myself, since the printing of which I have added vol. XVI. and have last week met with about 100 original charters relating to the Abbey of Kirkstal, not yet published, *penes* Jerem. Dixon, of Gledhow, near Leeds, in com. Ebor. Esq. lately High Sheriff of this County.

"John

"John Stanhope, of Horsforth, Esq. has a large volume of Tenures in Yorkshire, the same as the No. XVI. in my Catalogue, but fuller, and the descents of several of the Gentry of the West Riding.

"Richard Wilson, of Leeds, Esq. now Recorder, has several volumes, containing the arms and pedigrees of several of the Nobility and Gentry in the Northern counties, in 8 volumes, in folio and quarto:

Nomin. Villar. in the Hon. of Pontifract.

A Roll of the Valuation of the Chappels in Leeds Parish.

An Acccount of the Fees paid to the King in many Townships in Yorkshire, in fol.

Kirkby's Inquest, fol.

Tenures of Lands in com. Ebor. in different places.

Compot. or Rental of the Archbishoprick of York.

Survey of the Colleges, Chantries, Free Chapels, Guilds, and Fraternities, in York and Yorkshire, from Dodsworth's MSS. vol. 61, by the Rev. Mr. William Smith, Rector of Melsonby near Darlington, in vellum, fol.

Valor. of Ecclesiastical Benefices, Conventual, &c.

Nomin. Villar. by whom held, &c.

Papers relating to Well Hospital in 1709, granted in 1342.

Addenda to Camden's Britannia, in fol.

History of the Surprizing of Pontefract Castle, &c.

A Folio, containing several matters relating to Abbies and other Religious Houses, in com. Ebor.

Compositions for goods and arrearages of Recusants in com. Ebor.

A Miscellaneous Collection, sold in 1711, to Mr. Thoresby, being part of the Collections of Christopher Hildyard, Esq. who died at York in A. D. 16.., containing Kirkby's Inquest, and the Perambulation of the forest of Galtrees, near York, in with several other things, in folio.

Other Miscellanies relating to Yorkshire, in folio.

"I likewise met with the whole Collection of MSS. made by Richard Thornton, Esq. then Recorder of Leeds, now in the custody of John Smith, of Heath, Esq. 25 volumes, most in folio, containing materials relating to the different branches of the History of Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire, *viz.*

The Pedigrees and Arms of the Gentry in the three Ridings of Yorkshire, and Cheshire also, with Tenures of Land in Yorkshire, by whom held, &c.

Inquisitions post mortem.

Escaet. Inspeximus's, &c. Archer's Pedigrees of Lincolnshire Gentry; of Lancashire, by Hopkinson, in his own hand-writing.

The Honour of Richmond, most of which is in Gale. Chronica Mon. de Melsa, de Fundatione et progressu ejusdem, &c. with the Chartulary thereof, and an Index thereto, with several miscellaneous volumes relating to other Religious Houses, Churches, &c. and particular Families.

"If I meet with any thing else worthy of your notice, I shall communicate it, upon knowing the address to you, which I doubt not the worthy gentleman to whom this is inclosed, can inform me of; and if you meet with any thing worth notice relative to Yorkshire, I shall be proud of the information, and the world will be the more obliged to you, if it should please God to enable me to live to publish what I have collected. The second volume of the Monasticon Ebor. has been ready long.

"Wishing you health to go on with your laborious undertaking, I remain, &c. JOHN BURTON."

From the Rev. SAMUEL BUSH*.

"DEAR SIR, *Wadham College, March* 18, 1738-9.

"I suppose you have heard that we are like to have Dr. Lisle for our Warden. Thursday next is the day appointed for the election, when he will be chosen unanimously. I shall declare the vacancy to-morrow. I believe the University will proceed against our late Warden to-morrow likewise. I shall go for London on Friday morning, on some extraordinary business. I shall scarce stay in town a week, however, I propose myself the pleasure of seeing and spending some time with you. My compliments to all friends, &c. &c.

"I am your obliged friend and humble servant, S. BUSH."

"DEAR SIR, *Wadham College, April* 5, 1739.

"I doubt not but you was surprized at my leaving London so abruptly; but I hope Mr. Ashe made my apologies upon seeing you at the Fleece Tavern, where we had agreed to spend Tuesday Evening; and where he promised me to meet you and Mr. Sherard. I fully designed to be in London this week with Mr. Hinckesman, but the Warden† has desired me to defer my journey for a week, in order to assist at the passing the College accounts for seven years past, in which we are now wholly engaged five or six hours every day, and we hope to go through the whole by Wednesday next. The Warden has likewise deferred his journey to London on the same account. I am fully determined to be in London some time next week. I very much want to see you, and to talk with you concerning my Leghorn expedition, and the method I am to pursue in order to make it effectual.

"I have desired Swinton‡ to give me a list of the merchants'

* Of Wadham College; M. A. 1729. He resigned his Fellowship for the Vicarage of Wadhurst, Sussex, a College Living. He died in 1783; and left most of his Books to Wadham College.

† Robert Thistlethwayte, M. A. of Wadham College, 1714; B. and D. D. 1724, on being elected Warden.—In 1730 he obtained a Prebend at Westminster; but abdicated, and resigned his Wardenship in 1739; went to France; died at Buologne in 1743; and was buried at Dover.

‡ The Rev. John Swinton; M. A. of Wadham College, 1726; F. R. S. 1729; B. D. of Christ Church, 1759. He had in early life been Chaplain at Leghorn; and in 1767 was appointed Keeper of the Archives in the University of Oxford. He was a learned Numismatist, and a good Oriental Scholar; and a contributor to the Philosophical Transactions; and died in 1777. See "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 406; vol. IX. p. 13.

names now resident there; he tells me there are great alterations since he left it; however, he offered me what interest he had.

"Dear Sir, I am greatly obliged to you for the services and good offices you are so ready to do me in my recommendation to the gentlemen in whose power it is to appoint me Chaplain at the above-mentioned place; whether I succeed or not, your great kindness shall be always gratefully acknowledged, by

"Your most obliged and very humble servant, S. Bush.

"Dear Sir, *Wadhurst, Aug.* 17, 1753.

"I return you many thanks for the favour of your last, which I received about a fortnight since. You seem to have mistaken my meaning in my former letter, by congratulating me upon my recovery. After I had sent you my case for Dr. James's perusal, the inflammation and fever were very much lessened, before that I received yours with Dr. James's inclosed. The medicines during the first week of my taking of them did me a great deal of good, but they operated so very much the second and third week, that I again relapsed into my former weak state; and the fever and inflammation was so much increased again by this purging, that I was afraid that I should be obliged to leave the medicine off entirely. I have since continued to take them in a lesser quantity than what Dr. James had ordered; and I am now a good deal better, though I think very little, if any thing, better than when I first began to take them. Dr. James seems to think that I have no inflammation upon me, and that it is only a slow fever; if it were so, I think I have little hopes of recovery whilst it continues upon me, but could I once get rid of it, I flatter myself that his powder taken after the manner which I now do, will in time destroy this acrimonious disorder in my stomach, and restore me to my former health. I have not yet written to him, but intend it some time next week, when I hope to be much better than I am at present.

"The Bishop of Clogher* is a learned man, and the Voyage which he has published, and his observations upon it, gave me a great deal of pleasure in the reading, but I should have received much more, had the characters which he mentions been inserted in this Voyage; however, I hope that this account which he has published will excite some able and curious persons amongst the learned of this Nation to endeavour to procure a transcript of those characters. I have no knowledge, I confess, of the Oriental languages, any farther than being able easily to distinguish the characters from one another; but I have read most of those authors, both in Latin, French, and English, who have written, *ex professo*, on this subject; I mean concerning the antiquity of the present Hebrew characters; and I think that the arguments made use of in favour of the Samaritan characters, greatly outweigh those that have been produced in favour

* Dr. Robert Clayton. See an account of his Journey to Grand Cairo, in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 83.

of

of it, for the Rector is attended by two physicians, who tell me he will never get abroad again.

"I have sent to Macclesfield for an impression of the pardon granted to the Leghs of Lyme, which I will send you with my picture when I receive it from Manchester, and will let you know the post after what carrier it goes by, and at what inn it will be left. I wrote to Lloyd last post to desire you to go to John's Coffee-house in Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-Fields, there to buy me a quarter of a pound of the best brocoli seed, and to direct it to me, and send it to Miss Fitzherbert, at Mr. Maynell's in South Audley-street, near Grosvenor-square, who would take care to forward it to me, and I will reimburse you when I get to town. I hope Piero has by this time got his Commission, and that I shall receive the news of it by the next post, for I have it very much at heart, and do wish him all imaginable success in the Army. If he is in town, pray remember me kindly to him, and to Potter and Cholwell, and tell them I often remember them over an honest bottle.

"I should be glad when you have leisure, that you would let me know all the news that's stirring, and what the grand Council of the Nation is upon, for you know that I have a small turn towards politicks, and am in a part of the world where I hear but of one side of the question, and that very partially represented. Pray give my best compliments to Mr. and Miss Jerardau; and when you see the Miss Sermons, tell them that they are not out of my thoughts. Adieu, dear old man! I am your most affectionate friend, and obliged servant, GEO. CLARKE.

"P. S. When you write to your friend Camin, I desire you will get him to send you an Italian what do you call it, to put over children to preserve them from being overlaid by the nurse."

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Chester, April* 20, 1741.

"As nothing gives me more pleasure than to hear of your welfare, so nothing affects me more than to hear of your indisposition; and I have really endured a good deal of pain on your account ever since Lloyd acquainted me with it, and would have told you so myself a week ago, had I not been so very much hurried with business, that I have been even forced to neglect things of great consequence to myself. I long much to hear of your recovery, and hope the next post will bring me a letter from you with an agreeable account of your being established in a good state of health, for I really love and value you, and can never hear of your enduring pain without bearing a great part myself.

"I most sincerely condole with you on the death of Mr. Potter*, which has made me miserable ever since I heard it; and the more so as I am informed he shot himself. I beg you will let me know the particulars, if you are acquainted with them, for it is an action so inconsistent with his principles and judgment,

* One of the Common Pleaders in London. He died April 9, 1741.

that,

that, I am bewildered in fixing on a motive that could possibly determine him to commit the action. Oh! my dear Ducarel! you cannot imagine how my spirits are sunk with melancholy for the loss of a companion, whose conversation was ever entertaining and improving. I loved him like a brother, and lament him as such. Pray let me hear from you by the first post, and tell me how you are, for the news of your health will greatly ease the burthen of my mind. When you see Younker, remember me affectionately to him. I sent your impression to Vere and Carters, and hope you have received it. Heavens preserve you! Direct to me at Stockport, and tell me whether you have received the impression. I am, with the highest sense of friendship, yours most affectionately, GEO. CLARKE."

From JOSIAH COLEBROOKE *, Esq.

"GOOD DOCTOR, *Budge Row, May* 17, 1763.

"This waits on you with many thanks for my agreeable entertainment at Lambeth. As I mentioned a doubt about the picture in the Gallery which you call Katherine, wife of Henry V. I believe if you will examine 'Houbraken and Vertue's Heads of Illustrious Persons,' which were published some years since by Knapton, and of whose lives our friend Dr. Birch gave an historical account, you will find that the picture in dispute is Lady Jane Seymour, wife of Henry VIII. and mother of Edward the Sixth. The dress and face seem to agree (as near as my memory will serve to retain objects remote from each other) with my print of her picture; but as you have the book in the Library, I wish you would compare this print of Lady Jane with the picture, and see if Vertue did not copy that for his print. You will excuse my being so particular on this account, as the peculiar dress of Henry the the Fifth's time would hardly be revived so soon as Henry the Eighth's; and a second print from the same picture, though under another name, would not be satisfactory to the curious; neither will it diminish the value of the picture to have it an original of that Lady, which must have been painted by Holbein, the only painter of note at that time; but as I have referred you to the authority on which I founded my objection, shall only desire you will compare the print with the picture before you have it engraved.

"As to the copy of Domesday, my memorandum runs in these words: 'Copy of Domesday book, the gift of the Duke of Norfolk to the Society, delivered by Dr. Gale, June 8, 1681, which was given to the Library Keeper, to be safely kept and registered.' Birch's 'History of the Royal Society,' Pt. IV. p. 90.

"I am, with great respect, your humble servant,

"JOSIAH COLEBROOKE."

* He was elected F. S. A. in 1748; and Treasurer of the Society in 1761; He was also elected F. R. S. in 1755; and died Aug. 18, 1776. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 585; vol. V. p. 514.

From

From PHILIP CRESPIGNY*, Esq.

" DEAR SIR, *Southampton, Aug.* 25, 1758.

" I am greatly obliged to you for your kind letter of the 21st instant. The account of the Rape we had seen in the papers, but not with those particular circumstances you mentioned. As we have been daily taken up in one party or another, I have not yet had leisure to visit Malwood Castle, nor the monument erected by Lord Delawar, in New Forest, in the place where stood the famous oak, on which glanced the arrow which killed William Rufus, nor consequently the oak which buds and withers in the same day. This party I hope I shall make before the next week is out, and I will endeavour to get you a bit of the root of that famous old oak which was a secondary cause of Rufus's death, having seen two or three pieces of it made into tobacco-stoppers. As this is of some (though of no great) antiquity, you may be pleased with it. I suppose you will find no difference in the oak of those times, and that of the present. I will take off the inscription of the monument, and design it in the best manner I can, and get all the information I can of this very memorable oak. I can (I think with good authority) inform you that near this oak, when Rufus was killed, lived a poor man with his family in a small hut, who maintained himself and family by making of charcoal. This man, when Rufus was killed, was applied to for his horse and cart, which he lent, and in which he carried Rufus's body to Winchester; and as a reward for this, he had some rods of land (to the amount of an acre or two, which lay about his hut) given to him; and what is most remarkable is, that the immediate descendant in the male line, of this charcoal man, bearing the same name, does now live in the hut, and in possession of land, and is himself a charcoal man, and that every descendant from the first of this family, to the present man, have lived in and possessed this hut and land, and they have been one and all charcoal men, have as such maintained their family, and never been richer nor poorer the one than the other. This is the certain tradition of this country, and this family is deemed the most ancient in the county; but when I am upon the spot I will make more full enquiry into this story, which I believe is true in the manner I tell it you.

" As for the other *budding oak,* the accounts which we have had in the newspapers a little after Christmas were not (as I am informed) true. That a multitude of people went there on Christmas day is certain, but that this tree buds on that day *(only)* in the morning, and withers at night, is not so. This particular oak, and many others in the forest, do on Christmas day (and for a month before and after) bud in the morning, and the buds

* This gentleman, who died Feb. 11, 1765, was of considerable eminence in Doctors Commons, where he was King's Proctor; as was also his son, Philip Champion Crespigny, Esq. (who resigned the office in 1783). He was M. P. for Aldborough and Sudbury in Suffolk, and died Jan. 1, 1803. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXIII. p. 89.

shut

shut up in the evening; and if the bough is cut off, the buds, instead of shutting up in the evening, will wither and die. But that Christmas day is the only day that this happens is laughed at by people of sense hereabouts; but as it is credited by the low and ignorant vulgar who never go there but on Christmas day, and who see the buds in the morning, and the withering of their bough in the evening, give way to that idle superstition, as they never think of enquiring into the truth of the story, or the cause of the withering; and never think of it but on Christmas eve, and Christmas day.

"We propose going on Tuesday next about three or four miles off, to visit some very fine old ruins of Netley Castle, and of an antient religious house near it, which are near this shore East of this town. I am told they are very remarkable and extensive ruins, which would afford much satisfaction, and matter of enquiry and observation to those who are judges in these sort of Antiquities. I will also make what enquiries I can about them. I was going to wish I was an antiquary, as there are in this country many curiosities to entertain one that is; but these things are quite lost upon the people here, who prefer the present times to the enquiries of what was done in the days of old: —*De Gustibus non disputandum est!*

"I am got undesignedly upon a subject which is out of my sphere, and on which I cannot write with that propriety which it requires; therefore will conclude with our best compliments to you and all friends at the Commons; and am, dear Sir,

"Your most faithful humble servant, P. Crespigny.

"We all bathe in the sea daily, and drink the salt-water, which agrees exceedingly with us."

Dr. Ducarel's Letter of thanks to the Society of Antiquaries at Cortona, on being elected a Member thereof, 29th of August 1760.

"Illustrissimi Domini,

"Diploma, quo me in venerabilem Societatem vestram Cortonensem cooptare dignati estis, magno cum gaudio, necnon gratissimo animo, a Dno Wilcoxo accepi. Eoque gratior quo insperatior erat Honor ille quem in me contulistis, quod benigni Consilii vestri omnino ignarus eram, donec Diploma vestrum nuperrime ad manus meas venerit. Beneficii vestri me haud indignum præstarea udebo: et venerandæ Societatis vestræ nec iners nec inutile Membrum esse conabor. Quam cito sese occasio obtulerit, per Dominum Venuti Livorniæ Præpositum Libros nonnullos vobis mittam, in Bibliotheca vestra locandos; quod Munusculum acceptum fore Societati vestræ spero; Societati inquam Cortonensi, quæ ut in æternum vigeat floreatque ex animo vovet et exoptat

"Humillimus et obsequentissimus
Servus et Consocius vester."

From

of the Chaldee characters. That the Jews during their captivity under the Assyrian or Babylonian Princes had forgot their own language and character, and made use of the Assyrian, or what is commonly called the Chaldee, in its stead, is natural to suppose; for that from this time the old Hebrew ceased to be the mother tongue of the Jews, I think no doubt can be made; and though I am fully persuaded of the truth of all this, yet I very much question notwithstanding, whether what is called the Samaritan character be the true old Hebrew character, as is generally supposed, and has been with so much confidence asserted by those who have declared against the Chaldee character. I am rather inclined to think, and indeed this has been my opinion long since, that neither the Chaldee nor Samaritan are the true old Hebrew characters; but that they are entirely lost; or if they are any where preserved, that those mentioned by the Bishop of Clogher to be seen at this time in those deserts, are likely to be the true old Hebrew characters; and that they were probably engraved upon those rocks by the Israelites, and were designed by them as monuments of some great events which happened to them during their long abode in the Wilderness, before they entered the Promised Land, or Land of Canaan.

"I thought, from the account which you gave of those characters, that they were transcribed in the Voyage which was published by the Bishop of Clogher; and for this reason I was so desirous of seeing it; and should a copy of them ever be procured, and be made public, it would probably put an end to this controversy, which has so long subsisted amongst the Learned.

"In Dr. James's letter to me, he has advised me to take 40 drops of the Fryer's balsam twice a day. He finds fault with the prescription in the Dispensatory of the College; according to which it is made by most Apothecaries, and has recommended me to some which is made by Mr. Brandt, the King's Apothecary, in Arlington-street. I will desire the favour of him, when I write to him, to order some to be sent by Mr. Brandt's servant to your house; and I desire the favour of you to pay for it, either to Dr. James, or to Mr. Brandt's servant, and I will order Notus or his servant, to call for it at your house. As Dr. James has received two guineas already, I suppose he will not expect another fee, till after one or two letters more; however, I desire the favour of you to acquaint me, when more money is wanted, and I will transmit it to you directly by Notus. I have only room to return you my hearty thanks for the many kind favours which I continually receive; and to subscribe myself,

"Your very obliged friend and humble servant, S. Bush."

From Mr. Camin.

"Dear Sir and Friend, *Leghorn, Oct. 2, 1740, N. S.*

"Under the 21st of August, I had the honour to write to you, with a few lines for Mr. Barton concerning the velvets you formerly ordered me to provide for him, to which I am expecting

his, or your answer, since which I have not had the pleasure to receive any of your favours, which will cause brevity. The present serves chiefly to advise you of my having forwarded you the known three silver medals, by Tomaso (who was Mr. Leigh's servant), he being set out for England, by land, with an English gentleman, and therefore hope will very soon be with you; and that they may be more punctually delivered, I have directed them to Messrs. Leigh and Miller, to whom I gave orders last post, immediately, on reception, to send them to you. Their cost, with the charges, is 2*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* to which add 3*s.* for the cost of a copper medal of the present Pope, which, at your leisure, you may please to pay the said gentlemen. This last medal did not arrive in time to embrace this favourable opportunity, and I must therefore be contented to send it you the first sea-conveyance. In the said packet you will find another copper piece of King Theodore*, which was given me, though hitherto I have not been able, by any means, to get a piece of silver, though I still continue my diligence to serve you, and live in hopes, at length, to succeed. My hearty respects and service to your brothers, Mr. John Pigou, and other friends (not forgetting the O.W.), who I hope are well; and believe me to remain, with the most grateful esteem, dear Sir and Friend,

" Your most obliged humble servant, J. Camin.

" P. S. If our friend Mr. Leigh should take a resolution to come out here again, in order to terminate his affairs, I cannot think it would be an unpleasant jaunt for you, who, I presume, have little affairs upon your hands to hinder you, to come along with him. I have room enough to accommodate you with me, and the pleasure I should receive in seeing you here, would be more than I can find terms to express. I hinted something of this to Mr. Leigh in my former letters, for which liberty I heartily beg your pardon."

From Mr. Clarke.

" My dear Friend, *Stockport, Feb.* 20, 1740-41.

" I was in so great a hurry when I wrote my last letter to you, that I scarce remember what it contained, and though I have not received a line from you since, yet I cannot omit writing to you by this post to let you know that I have made what enquiry I can about this Rectory, and find that with proper management it may be brought to upwards of six hundred a year. I likewise wrote to the person who purchased the next presentation, to know whether he was inclined to dispose of it, and I received for answer that a twelvemonth ago he offered it for 1450*l.* which is fifty pound less than he gave for it, but that his son's health was so greatly increased since that time, he would not part with it upon any account, so that the matter is at an end, which I am very sorry for, as I think it would have suited you, both on account of health, company, and a pleasant country, better than any Living in England; besides a quick possession

* Then King of Corsica.

of

things I have by me at this time, or chuse to stay till my friend sends the things from Bentall. I make no doubt of these future ones being good and fair impressions of, I think, only two sorts of Plants, Fern and something else which I cannot recollect, of which we sent several pieces, with a parcel of other curiosities amongst which were those you was so good to send me, to which we added Coins, and a hogshead of strong beer in bottles, for the amusement of a Jesuit in Sicily, to whom I have translated the letter my friend wrote, and asked for the things you desired.

"I am, Sir, your obedient humble, and unknown servant,

"JAMES DUCAREL."

Mr. DA COSTA to JAMES DUCAREL, Esq.

"SIR, *Adams Court, March* 10, 1752.

"I shall now pleasure myself with answering your question about the Jewish Soldiers, which you desired of me by your very esteemed favour of the 15th Feb.

"I have with great care reviewed all the books I am acquainted with, but not content with that, and not being any wise greatly conversant in Rabbinical learning, I desired a very learned and curious (Belisaria) student of our nation to carefully peruse all the Rabbinical authors about it. His answer is, he finds not the least mention made of either the arms or dress of a Jewish Soldier, and only one author says, that they had a mantle or piece of cloth dyed with Tyrian purple, as a badge. Their arms are also very uncertain, only it is generally believed that there were companies of spearmen, archers, swordsmen, &c. and a buckler was common to all. Armour we find fully mentioned in 1 Sam. and other places. In short, I am of opinion there was no dress particular to the soldiery, I mean, while the Jews were a free Nation; but when tributary to the Romans, I do not doubt they followed the Roman dress. In regard to any drawing, &c. we never permitted any in our books, apparel, &c. it not being agreeable to the Religion, and though not on the same account, yet I do not find that drawings were at all used in books, &c. even by the Greeks and Romans, for all we know of their antiquities is absolutely what is preserved in antient statues, bas-reliefs, sculptures, medals, &c. which we were absolutely forbid.

"I am sorry it is not in my power to resolve your question in a more satisfactory manner, but I find there are no hopes of giving you any further information on it. I shall at all times with great pleasure be very ready to solve any questions you may put to me relating to our religious ceremonies, customs, &c. as far as I am capable of doing. Godwin's 'Jewish Antiquities,' or Lewis's 'Hebrew Republick,' perhaps may give some account of the Soldiery, but I have not the said books.

"I am greatly obliged to you, Sir, for your friendship in recommending me to your Brother at Shrewsbury, whose obliging letter you forwarded me, and the box with the Fossils your Brother sent I received also safe. I beg you will return my sincere thanks

to

to the said gentleman, and that I shall write to him in a few days to acknowledge his friendship. I assure you, Sir, that on all occasions I can serve you, or your Brother, I shall be ready; for believe me to be, with all esteem, Sir,

" Your very obliged humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

Mr. James Ducarel to Mr. Da Costa.

" Sir, *Salop, March* 18, 1752.

" The inclosed I have received from my friend Mr. Roger Kynaston. You will please, if you write to Mr. Pennant, who is a very learned and good man, to talk of Mr. Kynaston as your friend and acquaintance, which will prevent mistakes, as Mr. Pennant does not know me. I hear that the box of Fossils arrived in town, because I had directed them to a friend, and had inclosed a gold chased watch case. I shall be happy if they were at all worth your acceptance; and I remain, Sir,

" Your obedient humble servant, James Ducarel."

Dr. Ducarel to Mr. Da Costa.

" Sir, *Doctors' Commons, April* 3, 1752.

" My Brother tells me he has sent you a letter from one of Mr. Kynaston's friends, who is a great Fossilist, who lives in Flintshire, who offers you his correspondence, and that he hath also sent you a box of Fossils, the Petroleum, &c. and complains he has not heard from you since I take the liberty of acquainting you with it, and make no doubt but you will let my Brother hear from you by to-morrow night's post; who am, Sir,

" Your most humble servant, And. Ducarel."

Mr. Da Costa to James Ducarel, Esq. at Shrewsbury.

" Sir, *London, April* 4, 1752.

" I cannot express to you, how sensible I am of the obligations I owe to you, and Roger Kynaston, Esq. for your friendship and aid towards my proposed Work, and the augmentation of my Collection. Permit me to assure you, Sir, I shall always be ready to acknowledge the favours by the offer of my services to your commands.

" Your letter of the 29th Feb. brought me the list of Fossils you procured from Flintshire; I suppose from Mr. Pennant soon after I received the Fossils safe. I assure you they were greatly welcome, and were mostly such as I have been long seeking for. The Pitch-stone and Petroleum from your place I greatly wanted; and the account of it you wrote to my much esteemed friend your Brother Dr. A. Ducarel was so accurate, as to enable me to be master of its entire natural history.

" I beg leave to remind you, that whenever you can procure me impressions of Plants from the collieries, they will be greatly welcome to me. They are found not only in a stratum of coal-slate, just above the coal, but also in nodules of iron-stone, in the

From Mr. Da Costa.

"Sir, *Adams Court, in Broad Street, July* 22, 1751.

"I received the favour of your letter, and with pleasure I obey your summons. I shall therefore honour myself with waiting on you next Wednesday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, and enjoy the pleasure of your conversation, which I have always greatly esteemed. I am, &c. E. M. Da Costa."

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Sir, *Doctors' Commons, Aug.* 7, 1751.

"I beg the favour to see you, or to have a line from you as soon as possible after the receipt of this. If you call upon me, let it be as early as you can in the morning. I have received a letter from Shrewsbury, and if you will draw up an exact Catalogue of the Fossils you want from Messina, and give it to me, you will receive it from Messina; but you must be very exact in your Catalogue. I will shew you the letter I have received when I see you, which I hope will be very soon. And. Ducarel."

To Dr. Ducarel.

"Sir, *London, Aug.* 9, 1751.

"According to the permission you gave me, I here have noted the various Fossils found at Messina, in Sicily, in order to desire you to procure them for me, from the Rev. Fryar of that place, whom your friend is settling a correspondence with; and in order to demonstrate to you that if you can acquire me the Fossils of Sicily, by the means of the said correspondence, I will on my side further it to the utmost of my power by reciprocally sending him the various English Fossils I can collect, herewith I present you a packet of English Fossils to send to the said Rev. Father, to augment his Collection.

"Instructions for collecting the Fossils and other natural productions of Sicily.

"In the hills, and on the beach or shore about the city of Messina, and especially at a place called La Madonna delle Gravitelle, immense numbers of Fossil Shells and curious Petrifactions of various kinds are found; also, *Vertebræ Glossopetræ Bufonitæ, &c.* Fossil *Echine,* or *Riccii Marini in pietriti,* and their spines, Fossil Corals, and Coralloids very elegant, and of many kinds. These curious Fossils are found in such great abundance in the rocks, stones, &c. thereabouts, as is almost incredible, according to Agostino Scilla, a native of the place, in his work entitled, 'La Vana Speculazione disingannata dal Senzo.'

"To get me the different kinds and varieties of the *Bezoar Mingale di Sicilia,* a large quantity of it will be very agreeable. This is described by Paolo Boccone, a Sicilian author, in his 'Recherches et Obs. Nats.' and in his 'Museo di Fisica et Esp.'

"Some specimens of the different sorts of the *Petroleums,* or rock oils, as also of the *Pece Minerale,* or fossil pitch of Sicily.

"A pretty large quantity of the *Terra di Biara,* near Palermo, in its native state, or as it is dug up out of the earth, as also of

of its medical preparation called *Polvere de Chiaramonte*, and *Polvere di Fondacaro*. This is given gratis to people by the Cordeliers, called *Zuccolanti*, at Palermo. See Boccone, ibid.

" Some of the *Sal Ammoniacum croceum*, found on the metallic substances thrown forth out of Mount Ætna. See Boccone, ibid. And also specimens of the different metallic and mineral substances, cinders, &c. thrown from the said Volcano, and which are vulgarly called *Sciare*.

" The *Pietra Stellaria di Sicilia* is mentioned by many authors, and many sorts of them are found in Sicily. I should be glad to have some specimens of the different kinds.

" I should also be glad of the jaws and teeth of the following fishes, which are natives of the Sicilian sea, *viz.* of the fish called by the Sicilians the *Pesce Vacca*, the *Pesce Canicola*, the *Pesce Stampella*, and the fishes called *Sarco Orata*, and *Dentato*, all which are figured in Scilla.

" A very curious kind of *Echinus Ovarius* with long spines, (figured by Scilla, tab. 22), is fished, though rarely, in the Sicilian sea, of which I desire a specimen.

" A kind of *Echinus Cordatus* (figured by Scilla) is fished in immense quantities in the port of Messina, of which I desire five or six specimens. *Echini* of several kinds are fished at Zacca and Messina, of which I desire specimens.

" Various fine shells, jaspers, and other curious stones, fuci, and other marine plants, and various curious marine productions are found on the beach at Messina. Specimens of them will be very acceptable to me.

" *Vermi Marini* are found in great abundance on the rocks in the sea, especially at the place called Il Secco del Porto de la Citta di Messina, and by the vulgar are called *Vetri di Mare*.

" And whatever Minerals, Earths, Stones, and other Fossils of Sicily they please to send will be very acceptable.

" I beg they may pack them up in the same manner I do those which I send to them, marking them No. 1, 2, 3, &c. and making a Catalogue answering to the Numbers on the specimens, in which I beg they will note where each specimen is found, what is the vulgar name given it by the inhabitants, whether it is in quantity, or scarce, and all other particulars of their Natural History they can come to the knowledge of. I am, with all esteem, Sir, your obliged humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

" Sir, *London, Aug.* 12, 1751.

" I wish you could recommend to your Brother, and to your Friend at Shrewsbury to collect me what Fossils they can in that neighbourhood, and in Shropshire, such as Earths, and Clays, Stones, Marbles, Minerals, Metals, &c.; also any curious figured Stones, resembling plants, shells, and other parts of animals and vegetables; and should they be able to collect any, desire them to wrap up each sample or piece in paper, and number them 1, 2, 3, &c. and to draw up a Catalogue or List numbered, answerable to the papers in which I beg they would note what it is,

is, where it is found, if plenty or scarce, the vulgar name of it, and what other particulars of Natural History they can come to the knowledge of.

"I should be glad to have some of the Pitch Stone, and the pitch or oil got from it, which is got at Pitchford and Bentall in Shropshire. There are several quarries and coal-pits in Shropshire. In these quarries and coal-pits are found great varieties of curious figured Fossils like Shells, &c.; and in the coal-pits fine impressions of plants are found in a layer of coal slate which lies always just above the coal. I am, with all esteem, &c. E. M. Da Costa."

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Sir, *Doctors' Commons, Aug.* 30, 1751.

"My Brother desires me to return you thanks for the Fossils which are arrived there safe, and to assure you that he will send to Sicily for what you want, as soon as Mr. Kynaston returns from Ireland; and as to the Fossils and Marcasites you want from Shropshire, he will apply to somebody that understands them to get them for you, but says, if he was to go to the coal works, he does not understand them when he sees them, but will not neglect any opportunity in his power to procure you the things which that county affords. I shall be very glad to see you when you come this way, and shall be much obliged to you if you would send me those French Catalogues you mentioned when you have an opportunity of so doing. And. Ducarel."

"Sir, *Doctors' Commons, Oct.* 22, 1751.

"My Brother from Shrewsbury is in town, but goes away in three or four days. If you have a moment to spare any afternoon (except Wednesday) this week, I should be glad if you would call upon me, especially if you have any thing more to say about Fossils at Messina. No morning suits me, on account of the Term, which begins to-morrow. And. Ducarel."

"Sir, *Doctors' Commons, Jan.* 4, 1751-2.

"My Brother acquaints me that Mr. Kynaston was collecting, by the means of a friend, some Fossils for you from the coal mines at Bentall in Shropshire, which, as soon as received, he should send to me for you; that he was packing up last week his parcel to Messina, and had wrote for every thing you desired there. I am, Sir, your most obedient, &c. And. Ducarel."

"Sir, *Doctors' Commons, Jan.* 23, 1752.

"The inclosed from my Brother I just received by this post. If you will send me some of your Proposals, I will send them into Shropshire, where I do not doubt but you will meet with subscriptions. Your most humble servant, And. Ducarel."

Mr. James Ducarel to his Brother Dr. A. C. Ducarel.

"Sir, *Shrewsbury, Jan.* 20, 1751-2.

"Six miles distant from this town, we went to view the famous well at Pitchford, on which is the *Petroleum* which your friend Mendes da Costa desired so much. I have got a gally-pot full;

full; it is gathered during the hot months only, and comes on the top of the water like scum. The well is in a farm-yard, and lies liable to all the filth of it. About a quarter of a mile beyond it lies a famous rock, part of which is under a brook, and the stone which is dug from that rock is so much impregnated with *Petroleum*, or Fossil Pitch, that if you throw it into the fire, it will run; and such stuff is extracted from it as the *Petroleum* I have gathered in the gally-pot. Out of this rock they make here the famous British oil, for which one Betton has a patent. He has a Laboratory for making it in this town, and uses near 60 tons of the rock in the year; it is so heavy, that a stack, or four cubic feet of the rock is reckoned to weigh three ton, or sixty hundred, that is, the country people compute it at that, and say that the waggon has been weighed at our engine when loaded with a stack, or four cubic feet of it. The gentleman is returned from Bentall, who is to get me the plants on coal slate, which Mr. Da Costa wants. He tells me he has spoke to some intelligent colliers to procure a parcel of them; that they are now opening a new pit where they expect to find a great many; that Fern is the only plant impressed usually found; and that, though there are cart loads of them amongst the rubbish of the old pits, yet they cannot easily be got at, at least in winter, as they lie buried under all the rubbish that is since come out of the coals. They are always sure to find them at a certain depth. As soon as I have them, and all the other things your friend wanted from hence, I will send them to you. JAMES DUCAREL."

To Mr. DA COSTA.

"SIR, *Doctors' Commons, Feb.* 15, 1751-2.

"A question has lately been asked me, wherein I hope you will not take it amiss if I desire your assistance, *viz.* whether there is extant any where a print or drawing, or any account of the dress and arms of a Jewish Soldier? or whether the Jewish Soldiers did not wear the same dress as the Roman Soldiers? A line from you in answer to this will very much oblige, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, AND. DUCAREL."

Mr. JAMES DUCAREL to Mr. E. M. DA COSTA.

"SIR, *Shrewsbury, Feb.* 29, 1751-2.

"Inclosed herewith I send you a list of some Fossils I have procured for you from Flintshire. I shall add thereto a pot of *Petroleum*, or fossil oil, and a piece of the Pitchford rock. I am promised some of the impressions of plants upon slate from Bentall. The gentleman who procures them for me has been disappointed of some which were expected to be found in opening of a new pit, but they found none good; however, he has spoke to a master of the colliers who lives there, and has some knowledge of Fossils, and much more curiosity than those gentry commonly have. I shall wait your answer before I send you the box of Fossils desiring to know whether you please to receive the things

the coal-pits at Bentall. A gentleman here shewed me some he had lately sent him from thence, on such iron stone masses, which impressions were very elegant and curious.

" Whenever you or Mr. Kynaston want any Fossils, apply to me, and I shall always obey your commands by sending you whatever duplicates occur in my Collection.

" Your esteemed letter of March 18, comes next to answer. I have obeyed your orders to a tittle, for I wrote this very night to Mr. Pennant a very long letter. I begun it by recommending myself as a person well known to Mr. Kynaston. I cannot help repeating in the fulness of my heart the obligations you lay me under by your generous friendship, but I will always strive my utmost to merit the continuance of it.

" I have taken the liberty to inclose you a Proposal, to be ready to your hand, in case you should want any. My best respects attend Mr. Kynaston, and I heartily congratulate him on his marriage. I have nothing further to add, than assuring you of my sincere respects, and that I am, with great esteem, Sir,

" Your very obliged humble servant, E. M. DA COSTA."

Dr. DUCAREL to Mr. DA COSTA.

" SIR, *Doctors' Commons, April* 25, 1752.

" My Brother informs me that he shall go to Bentall in May, to fetch some fine Fossils, which he has the promise of, all which he intends should be for you. He and Mr. Kynaston desire you would let them know the names of the Fossils which they sent you, which were *so very scarce, and which you never could get before.* It is for their own private satisfaction only. When you can favour me with your farther thoughts about the Jewish Soldiers, I shall be glad of a line. Your former letter I sent to my Lord Mayor some time ago. I am, Sir,

" Your most humble servant, AND. DUCAREL."

Mr. DA COSTA to Dr. AND. DUCAREL.

" DEAR SIR, *Adams Court, Broad Street, May* 27, 1752.

" I am greatly obliged to your Brother for his friendships; for not only the Fossils he sent me were exquisite, but also Mr. Pennant's Correspondence*, which he obtained me by means of R. Kynaston, Esq. is an extraordinary one, having received several elegant specimens from the said gentleman, as also several exceeding curious letters on the subject of Fossils.

" I shall be extremely glad of the Fossils from Bentall, which your Brother was promised this month, they will be greatly welcome, as they consist of impressions of Vegetables, which I could never obtain before from that place, and which are generally exceedingly curious.

" The curious Fossils which I could never get before that

* Of which I have a large collection, addressed to various persons, both on Natural History and Topographical Antiquities.

your

your brother sent, and which Mr. Kynaston wants to be pointed out to him, were, pebble lead ore, figured lead ore, green lead ore, a kind of radiated spar, a mineral called blinds, the pitch-stone, and Pitchford well pitch.

"Now I am upon the subject of the pitch-stone, and Pitchford well Petroleum, pray, Sir, the first time you write to your brother, after paying him my respects, make the following queries from me, *viz.* Is the Petroleum or pitch he sent me in the gally-pot, naturally found floating on the Pitchford well in hot weather? or is it only an artificial extract made from the pitch-stone? and, if from the said extract, Bettan's British oil is not again extracted? As on these queries there depends a great point of natural history, I beg he would answer them clearly and fully.

"About the Jewish Soldiers I can learn nothing further from our Jewish Authors; but as I was dipping into the 'Scripture History of the Jews and their Republic, by James Home, Esq. Advocate, London, 1737,' 2 vols. 8vo, in vol. 2, p. 306, I met with the following paragraph; which, as I think gives a clear account, and as I accompany it with my plaudite, I shall here transcribe it, *viz.* 'It does not appear that, before the reign of Saul, there were any regular troops in pay kept up in Canaan. The whole nation consisted of fighting men, ready to march against the enemy, as soon as the necessity of their affairs required it. They were like the Trained Bands or Militia of some countries, ever ready to assemble upon the first order; so that when a war was resolved upon, all the people that were capable of bearing arms, immediately upon the first call, gathered together in their respective Tribes, and according to the exigency of the case, or the importance or necessity of the enterprize, greater or lesser drafts were made, in order to form the main body of the army.' I remain, with all esteem, dear Sir, your very obliged humble servant, E. M. Da Costa.

"P. S. I forgot to inform you I have written to Italy for the Medallion you desired, in this manner:—A Medallion of Pope Julius III. his head, with D. JULIUS III REIPUBLICÆ CHRISTIANÆ REX AC PATER. Reverse, ANGLIA RESURGIS UT NUNC NOVISSIMO DIE, and was struck on the accession of Popish Mary to the Crown of England. In any metal, but it is more desirable in copper or silver."

Dr. Ducarel to Mr. Da Costa.

"Sir, *Doctors' Commons, Aug.* 24, 1752.

"I returned from France last Sunday se'night, and had the pleasure of seeing Mons. de Buffon at Paris, at whose house your name was mentioned, and some other handsome things said which I should be glad to communicate to you by word of mouth, and therefore desire you would do me the pleasure to call when you come this way, and are at leisure. I am, you know, always at home, and glad to see you. The sooner you call the better. I like a morning better than an afternoon. When you do me the

the pleasure to call, I hope you will not forget to bring with you the present of Fossils you promised me when I went abroad.

"I am, Sir, your most humble servant, AND. DUCAREL."

To Dr. DUCAREL.

"DEAR SIR, *Mincing Lane, Fenchurch Street, March* 5, 1761.

"The following on Printing, I have extracted for your use, and hope it will be agreeable to you; *viz.*

'J. D. Schoepflini Consil. Reg. ac Franciæ Historiogr. Vindiciæ Typographicæ Argentorat. 1760,' in 4to.

'L'Art de la Xylographie, qui consiste à imprimer des Livres avec des planches de bois gravées, est né à Harlem.'

'La Typographie, qui consiste à imprimer avec des Caractères Mobiles de bois, à Strasbourg.

'La Perfection de l'Imprimerie par des Caractères de fonte, à Mayence, que Laurent Coster imagina le premier, Jean Guttemberg gentilhomme de Mayence le second, & Jean Schoffer le troisieme.'

'Le Célébre Professeur prouve ce qu'il avance par rapport à cette Ville et à Guttemberg, par les termes d'un Manuscrit de 1439, où se trouve le detail d'un procès que Guttemberg eut cette Année avec les heritiers d'un de ses Associés, ainsi que la deposition des temoins, & la sentence des magistrats.'

"Extracted from the 'Bibliotheque des Sciences pour Janvier, Fevrier, &c. 1760,' vol. XIII. p. 241. From, dear Sir,

"Your greatly obliged and humble servant,

"E. M. DA COSTA."

To Mr. DA COSTA.

"*Doctors Commons, March* 9, 1761.

"Dr. Ducarel's compliments to Mr. Da Costa. Is infinitely obliged to him for his letter of the 5th Instant, and his abstract of Mr. Professor Schoepflin's 'Account of Printing.' The Doctor cannot write himself, having a return of the inflammation in his eyes, since last night; but takes the liberty of sending him herewith the copy of Mr. Meerman's Letter *. The Doctor has several times attempted to translate it into English, but in vain; he therefore begs the favour of Mr. Da Costa to get it translated by some proper person, in order to lay it before the Society of Antiquaries; and will, with great pleasure, pay the charges attending such translation."

"*Doctors Commons, Wednesday morning, April* 1, 1761.

"Dr. Ducarel begs the favour of Mr. Da Costa, if Mr. Meerman's Letter * is translated, to send it to the Doctor's house to-morrow morning, as the Doctor intends to read it before the Society of Antiquaries to-morrow evening."

* This Letter was communicated by Dr. Ducarel to Mr. Nichols; and is inserted in the Appendix of his Treatise on the Origin of Printing.

To the Rev. Dr. JOHN DENNE*, Archdeacon of ROCHESTER.

"SIR, *July* 6, 1754.

"I hope you will excuse the liberty I take of troubling you with this, when I acquaint you that it relates to the Cathedral of Rochester, towards the History and Antiquities of which, I am told, you have made large Collections. We have very few MSS. in the Library of Doctors Commons; but in one (which is a Collection of various matters, mostly relating to the Practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, Prohibitions, &c.), I met with 'The Patronages of all the Benefices within the Diocese of Rochester,' a sample of which I have herewith sent you.—This MS. is neatly written about the time of King James, or Charles the First; but by whom these Collections were made I have not been able to discover; nor is it mentioned whence it was taken. As soon as I saw it, I immediately thought it might be of some service to you; and in case it is not taken from your Registers, or if you think it will be of any service to you, I will with great pleasure copy it, and take the liberty to convey it to you; who have the honour to subscribe myself, &c. AND. DUCAREL."

To Dr. DUCAREL.

"GOOD SIR, *Rochester, Aug.* 29, 1754.

"According to the forms, ceremonies, and punctilios of modern and fashionable correspondences (wherein the more you know of me, the more faulty or free you will find me), I ought, almost by the return of the post, to have made my acknowledgments at least for the favour of a letter, dated the 6th of last month.

"The truth is, that though your information about a Manuscript in your Library at Doctors Commons relating to the Patronages of all the Benefices within the Diocese of Rochester was very kind; though your offer to transcribe it for me was more obliging; yet, as it could answer no view or purpose of mine, I was willing to hope that you would put a candid construction upon my silence; and excuse me, as an *Antiquary*, for not troubling you with compliments, or with letters upon a subject wherein I had nothing new or material to say or conjecture, nothing more indeed than to observe upon your Manuscript, from the specimen you send of it, that it could be of no service to me, as having large and correct accounts of Presentations and Patronages, which go up, almost regularly, as high as the Conquest; from whence, give me leave to inform you, that it must have been written within the years 1559 and 1605; for in that compass of time the right of the Lords Cobham to the patronage of Halstow both began and ended.

"This would have been my answer to your letter; but I was willing to defer it till I could say somewhat for myself in the promise I had made you of contributing the best notices I have, among my Antiquarian Collections, in regard to the Chancellors

* Of this very excellent and learned Divine, see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 107. 550.

of

of this Diocese. What I have met with in my present searches, I have transcribed into the papers I inclose. Let me only observe to you by the way, that I find no mention of such Officers under our Bishops till 1327, or thereabouts. They seem at that time to be contemporary with *Vicars-General*, and to have both gone on with like regularity in the exercise of the separate jurisdiction they had by their different grants respectively. The first person in whom both these offices were united and exercised at one and the same time seems to have been Dr. Lewyn, about 1595. Since his death all Patents have been concurrent in the grant of both offices to the same persons, during life, with little or no variation of powers or restraints. Before this coalition indeed, it is pretty certain, in this Diocese at least, that all the branches of Ecclesiastical Power, which the *Bishops* did not exercise in person, nor had granted to their *Archdeacons*, whose jurisdiction and endowment began under Gundulphus, by a grant to Asketyll, or Anschetill, so early as the year 1089—before this coalition, I say, *Bishops* from time to time committed what power they chose not to exercise themselves, in such proportions as they thought most advisable, among *Officers*, who were called their *Officials, Commissaries, Chancellors*, and *Vicars-General*, during their own pleasure, but never beyond their own continuance in the See. Each *Bishop*, when he came into it, had for certain the sole and full appointment of his own *Officers*; and I believe the free removal of them, when or how he pleased.

" In antient times, I see reason and precedents to conclude that all delegated jurisdiction from our *Bishops*, in its several branches, was from time to time, and *pro re natâ*, committed to, and exercised by, persons who were known by the general appellations only of their *Officials*. Of this kind we find some in our Registers as early as 1185; nay, *Archdeacons* had likewise their *Officials*, who may be pretty regularly traced up to the year 1254. Accordingly I have collected a *List* of them, almost as complete as that of *Chancellors, Vicars-General*, or *Commissaries*. Ever since Dr. Calverley's time, in 1565, the *Archdeacon's Officials* have been for the most part the very same persons as were *Chancellors* and *Vicars-General* to the *Bishops*, though the *Episcopal* and Archidiaconal Patents were always distinct. There has no Ecclesiastical authority been exercised throughout the whole Diocese but by them, though care was always taken to preserve the Court's Jurisdiction and Rights of the *Archdeacons*, quite separate from any claims that could be made by the *Bishops*, *Chancellors*, or *Vicars-General*, from an unity of possession in their respective offices. However, to secure this point, and to shew the regard I have for your profession in the Civil and Canon Law, as settled wisely by Dr. Henry Harvey (soon after the Reformation) in your College of Doctors Commons;—for these reasons I did not join with the *Bishop* in appointing his *Chancellor* Dr. Lewyn for my *Official*, upon the death of Dr. Henchman. My Patent then waited the acceptance of Dr. George Lee, since

Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; upon whose resignation I gave it to Dr. Sympson, who is now *Chancellor of London*, and my *Official*; persons who do honour to their own profession, as well as credit to my judgment.

"But it is, Sir, high time to conclude so long a letter, with little perhaps in it to your main design and purpose; but, should it in any wise answer them, my Antiquarian Collections, both from printed books and manuscripts, shall, upon notice, be at your service, in what concerns *Ecclesiastical Officers* of any kind or denomiation within the Diocese of *Rochester*. Allow me only time for connecting and transcribing the materials I have already put into method and order. I am, in these studies; good Sir, your fellow-labourer, and faithful friend and servant, J. DENNE."

To the Rev. Dr. DENNE.

"SIR, *May* 28, 1755.

"I had the honour of receiving your most obliging letter on Monday afternoon; in answer to which, I beg leave to assure you, that it will always give me great pleasure to think it is in my power to do any service to yourself or any of your friends.

"As the clandestine Marriage mentioned in the Case you was pleased to send me is a matter of great moment, wherein the Publick is concerned, I immediately carried it to the worthy Chancellor of London*, and from his house went directly with it to Mr. Sharpe's Chambers at Lincoln's Inn, where I found his assistant Mr. Francis, with whom I staid about an hour. This gentleman informed me that Mr. Sharpe had orders to prosecute Wilkinson at the expence of the Crown; that three indictments were already found against him; that he had obtained a Warrant from the Lord Chief Justice to take him up; but that Wilkinson could not be found, having absconded for some time; that they were in hopes of securing him very soon, because no pains or expence will be spared on this occasion; that in order, if possible, to discover where he is, both men and women had been employed, but hitherto without success. This gentleman further acquainted me with his having a Deputy who officiated in his absence at the Chapel of the Savoy; and that a prosecution would be shortly commenced against the said Deputy as soon as his name could be discovered. He also told me, that no longer ago than last Sunday, banns were published by Wilkinson's Clerk (not by his Deputy) for 46 couples, in the Savoy Chapel, during the time of Divine Service; and on my expressing my surprize at the great number, he told me that I might depend upon the truth of it, as he had it from some of his own people, whom he sent on purpose to discover Wilkinson. He farther told me, that, as there were already three indictments against Wilkinson, he thought it would be proper for the present to keep your Case, which was a very strong one, in reserve; and desired I would leave with him the Case, and your Letter, which I accordingly did. I therefore, Sir,

* Keeper of the Seals to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

do

do not write my opinion upon the questions put to me, because I think the right method of proceeding against Wilkinson is that which Mr. Sharpe is pursuing.

"I hope, Sir, you will approve of the steps I have taken in this affair; and in case I should hereafter hear from Mr. Sharpe, I will immediately give you notice of it; and, if you should then happen to be absent, will acquaint the Rev. Dr. Bate* of Deptford (whom I am a little acquainted with), with any information I may receive from Mr. Sharpe relating to this matter.

"I beg leave to conclude this letter by asssuring you that I remain, with the greatest respect, &c. AND. DUCAREL."

To Dr. DUCAREL.

"SIR, *Vauxhall, June* 19, 1755.

"I deferred hitherto the return of your Manuscript Collections relating to Chancellors, Vicars-Generals, &c. in hopes of finding leisure, not only to have made some more additions to your lists, but likewise to have paid my respects to you in person. However, I am herein prevented by that unavoidable hurry of business and company which generally attends my removal to Rochester, for which place I set out to-morrow. Though, to make you the best amends I can for my neglects, my purpose is (during my residence there this Summer), to go through all the Records in our Register Office, and to extract thence whatever I can find serviceable to your plan, beyond what I have already communicated to you respecting the Diocese of Rochester. I shall also carry with me all my own Antiquarian Collections relative to every other Diocese; and, after reviewing them carefully, will digest every thing worth your notice, according to the method you have pursued; and then from time to time (as I have leisure and opportunity), send you such memorials, in distinct letters or dispatches, as you may easily make a proper disposal of, wherein-soever you may perfect your excellent design.

"I thank you for your intelligence about Wilkinson, and shall hope to be obliged by the farther account you promise me.

"I am, with the sincerest personal esteem, and with all readiness to give you my poor assistance in every manner I can, dear Sir,

"Your most obliged humble servant, JOHN DENNE."

From Archdeacon DENNE.

"GOOD SIR, *Rochester, Sept.* 21, 1758.

"I thank you, both for the favour and pleasure of a letter, though it gives me somewhat of concern, to think that I must at present answer it with as little satisfaction to you as to myself, who having left all my Collections relative to the Antiquities of Lambeth at Vauxhall, can only write upon the point wherein you consult me from my memory, or some imperfect and indigested *memoranda* that I have here amidst my miscellaneous extracts; from whence I can report nothing more with

* The Rev. Julius Bate. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 56.

any

any degree of certainty, than that the Manor and Rectory of Lambeth were originally given to the Bishop and Church of Rochester jointly, by the Countess Goda, in the same full and ample manner as she herself held them, which is thus set forth in a very antient Record, intituled, 'Registrum Temporalium Roffensium; Domesday in Rotulo Wyntoniens':—'Diebus illis dederat Comitissa Goda Manerium de Lambeth Ecclesie, retento jure patronatûs Eccl'ie: et postea Wmus Rufus Rex Monachis concessit. (Fol. 11, n.) Quisquis Deo, seu pro Deo aliquid prestat non hoc ipsum a se alienat, set melius sibi ipsi in posterum reservat. Qua ipse ductus, ego Will'mus, Dei gratiâ, Rex Anglorum, trado de jure meo Ecclesie Roffensi S'ti Andree apostoli Eccl'iam S. Marie de Lambutha, de me semper, et de successoribus meis, cognoscendam et tenendam, cum omnibus que ad eandem Ecclesiam pertinent, tam in terris, silvis, aquis, pratis, quam in omnibus aliis rebus, tam intra burgum, quam extra, saca et socne, toll et theam, cum aliis consuetudinibus, quas Comitissa Goda prius habuit, et ego hactenus in meo Dominico habui. Et hoc concedo pro salute anime mee, Patris mei, et omnium Parentum meorum, et pro restauratione dampni quod eidem Ecclesie, licet invitus, intuli, pro conquirendis inimicis meis, qui intra jam dictam civitatem contra me, et contra Regnum meum injustè congregati erant, et de quibus Deus, sui gratia, victoriam mihi contulit. Hanc ergo donationem, propria manu signo et confirmo. Presentibus Testibus et assentientibus de Baronibus mei, Thoma Archiep'o*, Rogero Comite Scropesburiensi, Henrico Comite Warwicensi, Henrico de Ferrariis, Rogero Bigoto, Ivone Tailleboso, Will'mo Pevrell, et aliis pluribus.' (Fol. 17, a.) Hæc carta etiam verbatim ferè recitatur, in Textu Roffen. fol. 211, necnon in MS° a. x. 9, fol. 107, 108. Domitian, Bibl. Cotton.

"Correspondent to this account are the following Extracts out of our Textus Roffensis, as published by T. Hearne: 'Willielmus Rex, filius ejus, dedit Lamthelam, ad victum Monachorum.' (p. 153.) To the same purpose is the determination and sentence of Imarus the Pope's Legate, between the years 1142 and 1147, upon a contest between the Bishop and Monastery of Rochester, concerning their respective claims and rights in the Manor and Church of Lambeth: 'Asserebant Monachi memoratum manerium sibi ad victum proprium a Rege Anglorum Willelmo juniore concessum rationabiliter, et donatum: et ad ejusdem rei evidentiorem probationem, cartas et confirmationes in medium proferebant. Contra quæ, cum Ascelinus Roffensis Ep'us nichil firmum, nichil validum responderet, nec se in pretaxato manerio jus habere probare posset, ipsum manerium, cum omnibus suis appendiciis, secundùm quod Cartæ Donationis et Confirmationis continebant, ipsis Monachis nos [Imarus, Dei Gra. Tusculanus Ep'us, Apostolicæ sedis Legatus] adjudicavimus, et ipsos possessores constituimus, ipso eorum Ep'o promittente,

* Of York.

quod

quod deinceps sine vexatione, et in quietatione Monachos bona et possessiones suas habere permitteret, et pacem eis servaret; quod et ipsi firmiter observare præcipimus—et autoritate officij, quo fungimus, ipsis confirmamus.' (Fol. 204, 205, 206.)

"This instrument appears also in the Cotton Library, Domitian (A. X. 9, fo. 125 a.). Accordingly we find Lambeth among those manors which were confirmed to the Monastery of Rochester (A. D. 1103) by Henry I. Archbishop Anselm, and Bishop Gundulphus (Text. Roffen. p. 224—227.) However, I cannot forbear observing here, that the Manor of Lambeth went by different names, *viz. Lamhetha, Lambetha,* and *Lamhytha,* as Bishop Gibson remarks in his 'Explicatio nominum locorum,' at the end of his Saxon Chronicle, p. 34. Even those of *Lamthyde, Lamhithe, Lambhitha, Lamhea, Lambethæ, Lamhee, Lamhed, Lamheth, i. e.* (vertente Camdeno) *Portus, sive navium statio lutea—Hodie Lambeth in agro Surreiensi ad ripam Tamesis, sedes Archiepiscoporum Cantuariensium.*

"You hence see that the Manor of Lambeth belonged in the Saxon times, even from Goda's days, to the Church of Rochester, till the Conquest, when it was seized into the Royal demesne; but afterwards restored by King William Rufus, for a valuable consideration; and then assigned, *ad victum monachorum,* with no other reserve out of it, than some provision-rents, that were to be contributed to the Bishop, by way of an *Exemium,* or an hospitable entertainment (according to the Ordination of Gundulphus) on the Festival of St. Andrew every year, as is thus recorded in our 'Registrum Temporalium,' fol. 107, b. 'Gundulphus Ep'us dedit et disrevit (co-operante Lanfranco Archiep'o Cant.) eas possessiones Ecclesiæ, que prius ad solius Ep'i dispositionem pertinebant, ad victum Monachorum; insuper sibi et successoribus suis reservavit et retinuit de Manerijs Monachorum Echennium, proveniens de certis rebus ad festum S. Andree apti sine conditione singulis annis perpetuo solvendis.' This Exennium was then valued at 10*l.* which sum is still paid by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, to their Bishop; and their contribution towards it out of their Manor of Lambeth, was thus proportioned: 'unum salmonem, et dimid' millen. de lampridis.'

"In this way things went on till an exchange was made of this Manor, Mansion-house, and Rectory, for those of Darenth in Kent, with Archbishop Hubert Walter, about the year 1197, by the free and joint consent of Bishop Glanville of Rochester, and his Priory; which exchange was afterwards confirmed by King Edward the First, and the Pope, as may appear from original instruments, whereof I have copies at Vauxhall, as also from Rymer's Fœdera, tom. I. p. 89. The view of it, no doubt, was the settling (Mat. Westmonast. fo. 444, and Hoveden) a College of Secular Canons at Lambeth, which were to have been the Chapter of the Archbishop, quite independent of the Monks of Canterbury; and with an intention to humble that whole Order, and prevent their interfering in the Civil or Ecclesiastical Constitution of this Kingdom. "The

"The plan seems to have been concerted between that Prelate and his Sovereign; but was, after many struggles at the Court of Rome, set aside, and that College demolished by Pope Innocent III. by a Bull, in so haughty a style, as would have much better become an Eastern Emperor than a Christian Prelate. The whole history of this contest is worth reading, both in regard to the Colleges of Hackington and Lambeth, as it is set forth at large in 'Gervasii Chronicon, inter Decem Scriptores,' or the Abridgment of it in most of our Ecclesiastical Historians, particularly Dr. Inett's 'History of the English Church,' vol. II. pp. 332—374.

"Let this suffice for the contest about erecting a College at Lambeth; but as to the exchange of the manor, the palace, and rectory of it, I cannot forbear observing, that the rector was to pay what was due on the balance of the account by a perpetual pension of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Bishop of Rochester, in lieu of the separate rights of that Prelate, not only to provision-rents from this estate of the monastery; but also of his claim to reside in the mansion-house of it whenever his affairs should call him to London or Westminster, or to an attendance on Court, Parliament, or Convocation. He had moreover a demand for oats, hay, provender, and firing, during such his residence, out of the same manor.

"But of what kind Lambeth-house then was in the materials, fashion, or compass of its buildings, I have not learnt with the least certainty from any historical accounts within my searches; and from them, know as little about the changes, additions, and improvements, that may have since been made by its greater owners, according to their respective abilities, judgments, tastes, or fancies. But probably it was originally, and for some time afterwards, little better than a good mansion-house, though of an humbler kind than we can now descry of the Black Prince's Palace in the ruins of Long Barn in Kennington Lane, where he kept his Court; and after his return from conquering France, received and magnificently entertained, not only the nobility, but the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London. It was, I apprehend, no other than a manor-house, the same as that on the manors of Kennington and Eltham, of the same sort with those capital messuages, which every Lord of a Manor had suitably to his rank, his estate, or family, and wherein they lived and spent their revenues, with honour, hospitality, and charity. Thus kings and nobles, barons, and prelates, had a variety of palaces and seats, or habitations, so that the poor Bishops of Rochester had no fewer in this Diocese than five, besides their Palace Court, within the precincts of their Cathedral, and Rochester Palace, their town-house in Lambeth. Accordingly they kept moving to and fro, as the number and nature of their manors required, and resided on each of them no longer, than whilst they consumed the annual produce of their respective demesnes, together with such provision-rents in kind as they had reserved

reserved for their maintenance out of those lands and estates, which they had granted out on different tenures, to their villans and tenants, by way of cultivation and improvement. These rents, as also the several services they were to perform besides to their Lords, were in after times changed into pecuniary compositions, or quit-rents. What the rents and services were within the several manors or tenures belonging to the See or Church of Rochester, are described, and set forth most exactly and minutely, in two very antient and valuable manuscripts, which are still preserved, intituled, 'The Custumale Roffense,' and 'The Registrum Temporalium.'

"But you, dear Sir, know as well, or better than I do, these things, and can tell when and how mansion-houses on Baron's manors grew to be palaces, seats, or castles; and can, I dare say, trace (for instance) through your copious treasure of antiquarian collections, how that humble house at Lambeth, which heretofore belonged to the Priory and Bishoprick of Rochester, became in time to be clothed with archiepiscopal dignity and grandeur in its edifices, apartments, and offices. The pittance I have found and laid up hereof, will, I suspect, be of little use to you, who have already gone through (nay, drained of each curious or valuable article) all the wills and acts of our Metropolitans, that are extant on record, or in manuscripts, or in printed books. Few, indeed, to the best of my memory, are those Notitiæ that have occurred to me in that branch of your design, wherein, as you inform me, you have confined yourself entirely to the History of that Palace, in its architecture, with such additions and alterations as have at any time been made to the fabrick, whereupon I have only to remind you of what is said in the Antiquitates of Archbishop Parker, under the lives of his predecessors, and his own; or of what Strype has added to it, more particularly in pp. 305, 332.

However, give me leave here to intimate to you, as by the bye, that when this manor-house, belonging to the Bishoprick and Priory of Rochester was made an Archiepiscopal Palace, there was at the same time another Palace erected for our Bishop by way of exchange, of whose particular dimensions and environs I have an exact account (if my memory fail not) some where or other among my papers. It took thence the name of Rochester Place, or retained it till it was changed for the modern name of Carlisle House, as being granted to the Bishops of that See in the 27th of King Henry VIII. after the attainder of Bishop Fisher, through a parliamentary authority.

"However, the Bishops of Rochester were no losers by this alienation, for in lieu thereof they had, and still enjoy the mansion-house of the Prior of St. Swithin in Winchester, situated near St. Margaret's Hill in Southwark. This was indeed taken from them in those days of civil troubles, when Monarchy, Episcopacy, and Cathedrals, all met with the same fate; and under this disaster Rochester-house was sold, with all its other possessions,

sessions, by an usurped power, to lay purchasers, who erected on it, with its precincts, several tenements, that have (ever since the Restoration) been held by leases under the Bishops of that See, on a reserved rent, with the usual fines upon any renewal of them.

"But it is, dear Sir, high time to put an end to this long rhapsody, that may be quite impertinent to you, in the present plan of your proceedings *; but if I shall find (at my return to Vauxhall) among my papers, any collections or hints, that shall seem more to your purpose, they will with pleasure be at your command and disposal, as a grateful though slight acknowledgment of those great and sundry obligations I have to you, both as an Antiquary, and your very faithful friend and obedient servant, JOHN DENNE."

From Dr. FRANCIS DRAKE †.

"SIR, *York, June* 30, 1753.

"I received your agreeable letter, and am glad to find by it, that there is likely to be an union in our Fraternity ‡; but from another hand [Dr. Stukeley's] I learn that there still remains great wranglings about powers from your new Charter.

"I have purchased you both the books you wrote for, from the Author himself §, who happens to be a Printer in this City, and was my predecessor also in a History of York; but indeed I stole little out of him. You may see a further account of him in the Preface to my Book. I doubt you will think them very dear when you have read these volumes; for this Author, like old Tom Hearne (spare the comparison), when he has done with his subject, prints every thing else that comes to hand to swell his volume. (Hull 5*s.* Ripon 4*s.* 6*d.*) I believe the towns of Newcastle and Manchester have been both described; and if you have a mind to have them, I will endeavour to get them for you.

"When you see Dr. Ward, pray my compliments to him, and ask if he did not receive a letter from me lately, with an impress of the Malton stone. I shall impatiently wait for his explanation of the inscription. I hope he will also send me a few Prints of Doncaster Cross.

* Dr. Ducarel made considerable use of this Letter of Dr. Denne, in his "History of Lambeth Palace." See also the "History of Lambeth Parish," Appendix.

† The Historian of York; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 87; and vol. VII. p. 115.

‡ The Society of Antiquaries.

§ Thomas Gent; of whom, and of his various publications, see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 103; vol. III. p. 721. Mr. Gough (Brit. Top. vol. II. p. 422) gives the copious title of Gent's "History of York," which he calls "an useful Compendium, the work of an industrious Printer, containing some things not in larger Histories." He compiled in 1762, when sinking under age and necessity, "the most delectable, scriptural, and pious History of the famous and magnificent Eastern Window (according to beautiful portraitures) in St. Peter's Cathedral, York; and died May 19, 1778, in his 87th year.

"I readily

"I readily accept of your correspondence, and shall do my part to deserve it, consistent with the business of my profession. I shall be glad to learn what passes further at the Society; for, without a correspondent, it is impossible for a stranger to learn what is doing amongst you,

"I thank you for your good intentions about Normandy; I shall study to make you a proper acknowledgment for it; and am, Sir, your most obliged humble servant, FR. DRAKE."

"SIR, *York, July* 16, 1753.

"I have procured for you two more books of Ripon and Hull, but cannot meet with either Newcastle or Manchester in all this City. I shall be obliged therefore to send to those two places for them, though, on second thoughts, I much question whether the latter place was ever published. This will retard the sending up the others, unless you please to order otherwise. As to any other Local Antiquities in the North, I know of none, though, as you say, there is a much larger field here than in any other part of England. They are, indeed, cursorily described by general writers; but that does not answer the end of the more inquisitive in our way, in which I find you have a true taste. The Bath inscription is very uncommon; I should be glad to know, in your next, whether it be genuine or no. There are no Prints of York taken off, more than served the books; and of them there are none left but about ten copies, nor have I any intention to trouble myself about another Edition; a much greater work, which I have been long and am still engaged in, having laid the *scribendi cacoethes* sufficiently in me.

"I have heard nothing from Dr. Ward yet, which I am a little surprized at, as he wrote to me about a drawing of our late Roman Altar, which was lost, or mislaid, and he wanted another. I hope it is found again, for it would be difficult for me to get one so well done as the last.

"As to Saxon or Danish Coins, we have none here that collect them except myself, and those are only such as have been found with us. I have not many silver Coins, but a good number of those called *Stycas*, the humble monies of our Northumbrian kings, in the Heptarchy. If you have a mind, I will send you a Catalogue of them; who am, Sir,

"Your friend and brother, FR. DRAKE."

"SIR, *York, Aug.* 12, 1753.

"I have both your last letters, one by the post, and the other by Serjeant Eyre *. You had no need to recommend that gentleman to me so strongly. I see so few so well versed in Antiquities as himself, that it is a great pleasure to me to attend such, and shew them what remains we have left, of different kinds, in that way. He has seen almost every thing here, and seemed so well pleased, that I will not rob him of the satisfaction of making a recital to you from his own mouth. His Brother and he leave this City to-morrow, where they have been much fatigued with

* William Eyre, Esq. called to the dignity of Serjeant at Law in 1741.

business

business, in order for their further progress into the more Northern parts.

"I have thought proper to send you two of the Coins supposed to be of Henry I. but your friend and I rather judge them of Henry II. If you find they are of the latter, you need not return them to me; but if the former, you must, because I am under promise to restore them, though I make no doubt but to have a dozen of the same given to me, for the use of myself and my friends; amongst whom you shall be particularly remembered. I send you up also, by the Serjeant, a couple of the stica monies, to add to your Collection, which I beg your acceptance of.

"Please to make my compliments to Dr. Ward, and tell him the original drawings of our Roman Altar are at last found. It seems I left them in one of my agent's hands to be restored to the Doctor; but he forgetting this, has brought them down with him to me here. I shall return them by the same person, and have ordered him to deliver them to the Doctor's own hands.

"I had like to have forgot the main business I had to write to you about; which is to tell you, that the books you wrote to me for, all went up by our carrier last Friday, and will be in London on Saturday next. The Serjeant has paid me for them, and he will bring you my receipt. I have not learned yet whether Manchester was ever published; but, if it was, you shall have them.

"I thank you for your Antiquarian intelligence; if any thing else occurs to you in that way, I shall be glad if you will communicate it to, Sir, your assured friend, FR. DRAKE."

The Rev. WILLIAM DRAKE* to Mr. NICHOLS.

"SIR, *Isleworth, July* 10, 1778.

"Mr. Gough wrote to me the last post, informing me he wanted a paper of mine to be inserted in the fifth volume of Archæologia. I should be glad to know if you have an immediate occasion for it, so that the press would be stopped without it. I could let you have it sheet by sheet, if that would do; or, if you would give me more time to write the whole over and correct it, I should like it better. As I am now Vicar of Isleworth, I can come up at any time to look over the sheets, which will be necessary, as some of it is in the Gothic language. Another paper of mine upon the same subject is ordered to be printed.

"In my first copy I find a note written, I imagine by you, as it relates to a Saxon term for *a grape*. I thought it proper to acquaint you with this circumstance, that you may form your note in whatever manner it is agreeable to you, and may examine my copy, and alter any expression that is in any degree offensive to you. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. DRAKE."

* Vicar of Isleworth; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 87. He was son of the very learned Historian of York, and Father of Dr. Drake, the excellent Essayist.

JAMES

JAMES DUCAREL, Esq. to Dr. DUCAREL.

"DEAR BROTHER, *Great Maddox Street, Jan.* 11, 1748-9.

"I came from Tilney Hall on Sunday evening after having spent ten days very agreeably in Hampshire, where nothing was wanting but a little frost. However, we had some few fine days to walk and ride out in; and as we were a large company, in a good house, where nothing was wanting, we easily put up with those hours that we were confined to the house.

"You will see upon this day's paper the story of a Black King's Son being sold by a Captain with whom his Father had trusted him to be brought to England for his education. That Captain was George Hamilton, who sold him for 40*l.* in order to sink the gold-dust and other effects which the Black King had given to bear the charges of his education. This and other particulars I have had from a gentleman lately come from the West Indies, who knows the truth of these things. I am, dear Brother,

"Your affectionate brother and humble servant, J. DUCAREL."

"DEAR BROTHER, *Shrewsbury, May* 11, 1752.

"I received the favour of yours, and desire that you would send the French cheeses to the Bell Inn in Wood-street, on Monday morning, to go by the Shrewsbury waggon. I thank you for your account of the Society of Antiquaries, and congratulate you on your being elected of the Council of that Corporation. One Mr. Whitfield, an eminent Surgeon, and a good Scholar, who is a man of very good fortune in this town, has told me that he had given a friend of his a rough draft that he himself took of *Medgley's Fold* above two years ago. As he came home one night, he fell in amongst the stones by chance, and, thinking it a Druid Temple, returned there the next day to view it, when he was confirmed in his opinion; and took the above draft, which he gave to a friend, to do out neatly. He has promised me a copy of it, if his friend, who is a Lawyer, has not thrown it away. I told you in a former letter that Kynaston and I are to take a ride to see it when he has a little leisure, as we must lie out when we go.

"I must tell you that the country people have many legends, fables, and traditions concerning *Medgley's Fold*, where they a say a great personage, I believe a Giant, use to milk his cows in that inclosure, &c.

"I remain, dear Brother, yours sincerely, JAMES DUCAREL."

"DEAR BROTHER, *June* 8, 1752.

"I came home last night at 8 o'clock from my expedition to Gloucester, where we have had a very pleasant jaunt, and none of the little accidents that frequently spoil parties. At my return, I found your obliging letter of the 4th of this month, in answer to which I shall begin by wishing you a good journey, and a great deal of pleasure. Hereto annexed you will find a letter to Mr. Tothall*, of Dover. I desire as a favour that you would use

* Mr. William Tothall was for some years a woollen-draper in Tavistock-street, and a frequenter of the Bedford Coffee-house, where he became acquainted with Hogarth, whom in 1732 he accompanied in the "Tour by

his vessels, and tell him you do it at my recommendation. He is useful to me as a Correspondent at that place, will use you well, and get any little thing ashore for you that you like to bring over, you telling him of it. I have lately made him a present of a fine flitch of bacon; he may recommend you to Mr. Le Veux at Calais, who is a friend of my uncle De Villette, who recommended me to him; is Receveur de l'Amirauté, and who will hereafter serve to get any thing conveyed to England to Mr. Tothall that you might want. He is likewise concerned with Tothall in these vessels, which are set up in opposition to Minet, who has a great estate by it, and is grown saucy. When you come to Dover, you will be besieged with a dozen masters of ships. Before you engage, send for Mr. Tothall, who lives just by the Quay, or go to see his fine collection of Shells, which I think is worth your inspection. However, speak to him, to get an acquaintance. Tell him and Le Veux you are Mr. James Ducarel's Brother, which is enough.

"When in France, ask this question, to Ridel, Milsonneau, or George Guiguer:—A gentleman bred and born in England, and of an old family and great fortune in Worcestershire, goes a few years ago to live at St. Omer's, from bigotry to the Roman Catholick Religion and to the Jesuits, and carries over with him his fine service of English silver plate; after a few years dies, and leaves 10,000*l.* sterling to a friend of mine, and 5000*l.* sterling to his daughter, besides his fine service of plate to her, who is a child. He has also left a great deal to the Jesuits there. Query—how this plate can be brought to England, it being confiscation to bring it out of St. Omer's to any other Town, and more particularly to a Sea-port. My friend, whom I saw at Worcester, who is a Lawyer, and was sent for from Worcester by this gentleman to make his will at St. Omer's, desires to know what steps must be taken to get this plate over.

"I have had a letter from my nephew James Ducarel, who seems to have mistaken me for you, as he mentions that Mr. Joucourt sends his compliments, and will write as soon as he has any certain account of the book I bespoke; which I know nothing of, and suppose it must be you he means. His letter besides is an account of what they do in that school, and a panegyrick on the Hague and Rotterdam.

by Land and Water," so admirably depicted in the graphic designs of that inimitable Humourist. Having acquired a decent competence, Mr. Tothall retired to Dover; but being of an active disposition, he there set up a fly-boat, for purposes at that period well known, and traded to Ostend and Flushing; but in one of these trips his vessel was unfortunately lost. His residence at Dover was on the Rope Walk, where Hogarth sometimes visited him. Being much afflicted with asthma, he bought a very small cottage at West Langdon, three miles from Dover, to which he used to go on horseback. Digging in the garden of this cottage, he found what to him was a great treasure, some valuable Fossils. He died Jan. 9, 1768, aged 70; and was buried in St. Mary's Church at Dover. His Collection of Shells and Fossils was sold in 1769 by Langford. See the Anecdotes of Hogarth, 4to, vol. I. p. 522.

"I sup-

"I suppose I shall hear from you again before you go; if not, write to me from Paris. At Calais buy a 'Livre de Poste,' the first thing you do. It not only tells you every post, and the names and distances of places, but also how much you are to pay at every stage. You will go, as I suppose, to the Lion d'Argent at Calais, which I think the best house in France. Mind you have a map to the 'Livre de Poste,' and buy it bound, for you cannot travel without one, even though you went to Paris without. Do not buy it of your Landlord, if you stay in the town any time, for he will get 6*d.* profit by it; but, if you are in haste, it is not worth while to give yourself trouble about it, and the Landlords keep them in the house.

"We shall go to *Medgley's Fold* shortly. Whitfield says, your upright is pretty true. What you call the Portal, he calls a Tribunal, says there was a stone across your two portals, like those of Stonehenge, and that the stone at 80 yards distance was the altar. Some of the little stones on the East are almost overgrown with moss and grass.

"In this progress down the Severn, I have seen some fine ruins of Abbeys and Castles, which I have not time to relate, particularly some very considerable ones of *Bildewas Abbey* in Shropshire. I am, dear Brother,

"Yours sincerely, JAMES DUCAREL."

"DEAR BROTHER, *Tuesday, July* 25.

"The manner of using the colours is as follows: get a little gum arabick, and melt it in water, after which mix up any of your colours in the gum water, such as the Carmin and Cendre blue; but the Gomme Gutte wants no gum arabick, being itself a gum. The Gomme Gutte and the Cendre blue mixed together make green. This is all my directions.

"On Friday next, at 12 o'clock, I am to meet Mr. Peter Brushell at your chambers, to prove poor Captain Pigou's will. Pray give the enclosed to Crommelin Pigou; if you see him, tell him I send it to him, by Brushell's direction, to be properly put to the general post, for the American packet, and that Brushell says Pigou will take care of it, being the letter to the Major, concerning his Brother's affairs. If you do not see Pigou, let it lie till Friday on your table, and I will then give it to Brushell himself, and it will not be forgotten.

"That morning Mr. Johnson, of Rotterdam, and myself will call to pay you a visit. He came by the last packet to England.

"I had a letter yesterday from Jemmy Ducarel, dated June 21. He was well, and likes Gibraltar and the Army. He has been a fortnight at sea in the Monarch man of war, cruising in the Gut of Gibraltar, to prevent the French getting out. He had a party of Land-forces under his command, and liked cruising very well. A gentleman tells me he is now 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. I remain, dear Brother,

"Yours sincerely, JAMES DUCAREL."

Mr.

Mr. Gerard Ducarel to Dr. Ducarel.

"Dear Uncle, *Bath, Oct. 4, 1758.*

"I have not had an opportunity yet of seeing any fire on ship board; but as I was on shore during the siege of Louisbourg, and seen it there, I write to you according to your desire. I hope, dear Sir, you will excuse my having deferred it so long. I was in the Camp with my Uncle Hamilton; he was very kind to me, and so was Brigadier Wolfe, whose gallant behaviour you have heard of, and nobody can say too much in his praise, and that of the whole Army. The soldiers worked like horses, in making the roads, and drawing up the cannon; and the sailors went and lent a hand to build the batteries, and did what they could. I hope our arms will continue to succeed as well as they have done at Louisbourg.

"I have been in Plymouth Sound this fortnight, and was so lucky as to meet with Capt. Willett, who came in there. I have left the Burford to go on board the Chichester along with him; she is gone into dock, and I took that opportunity to come to Bath, and stay here till I receive orders from my Captain. I hope I shall have better luck than in the Burford, and take some prizes.

"Your dutiful and affectionate Nephew,

Gerard Ducarel."

From Mr. Gustavus Ducarel.

"*Warspight, Gibraltar Bay, Jan. 6, 1762.*

"I take the opportunity of the Danaë's return with a convoy to England, to acquaint my dear Uncle of our safe arrival in Gibraltar the 29th instant. We found all the ships here which sailed from Spithead before us with sealed orders; and, now assembled, we form a fleet of sixteen sail of the line, formidable enough, I hope, to make the Spaniard repent stopping our ships, and publishing his insolent Manifesto.

"The country we are in is very poor, consisting of high and barren mountains. Gibraltar Rock is itself a great natural curiosity: it is thought a mile in direct height; and, notwithstanding, is perpendicular and projecting on the North and East sides, fearful to most beholders. From the summit, which I climbed the other day, you have a most noble and extensive prospect of the Straits and both seas, Africa, Mount Atlas, and Apes Hill, so called from the inhabitants, on one hand; Spain, with the adjacent towns, on the other.

"We make almost sure here of a Spanish war, and in consequence are putting every thing in order for a siege. The communication is entirely shut up for these three weeks past. The Favourite frigate going out, got within reach of a Spanish fort, which opportunity they took to fire five shot immediately at her.

"And now I must beg you will accept my assurances that I am, dear Sir, your dutiful and affectionate Nephew, G. Ducarel."

From

From Mr. Gerard Ducarel*.

"By this time my dear Uncle must have almost given us up, for in the room of three or four, we have now been absent more than five months. As I shall have many more things to say, I will content myself with giving him an account where we have been, and the length of our stay at each place.

On the 13th of April we took on board the Algerine Embassador; in eight days arrived at Algiers; our stay was four weeks; in a fortnight's passage got to Tunis; remained there five weeks; before our departure were informed the French Fleet had been seen on the coast, but luckily found nothing of them in our route of five days to Tripoli; continued there four weeks; and in a voyage of eight days re-anchored in the Bay of Tunis. At our arrival every body was astonished to see us, particularly the French, who could hardly believe their eyes; for Admiral Bompart had been there with ten sail of the line five days after our departure; had given out his resolution that we should not escape him; in consequence dispatched two ships to Tripoli, who arrived just after our departure; two to Algiers, to intercept us there, whilst himself blocked up the usual passages. Our escape was owing to making use of one which was not common for large ships. The French officers were in high spirits before their departure; talked of nothing but catching the English Embassador, with his fine presents; and all the medals we had collected were shared in their ideas. After a week's stay, we attempted to sail again from Tunis, but were chased in by two large men of war, and were informed by neutral vessels that no less than five were cruising for us off. After a month's stay, on Sept. the 3d, came in Mr. Bompart, with six sail of the line, and frigates, anchoring without the neutrality of the port. On the 6th, a small vessel arriving, he sailed again. None of their boats came ashore; only the French Consul went off to them. On their going, reports were given out that they resolved, if they cruised a year, we should not escape them; but all this proved mere gasconade, for they went immediately for Toulon. On the 13th, neutral ships arriving, and nothing being seen on the Coast, we sailed, and in a fortnight's passage got to Algiers. Here we learned that two ships had waited for us a long time. Our stay at Algiers was one week; and on the 19th we joined Admiral Saunders with his fleet off Gibraltar.

"As our stay was so long at Tunis, my dear Uncle will perceive I had good opportunities of visiting the ruins of Carthage. Almost every day my curiosity led me thither. But oh! how changed! from that City which inclosed fifteen miles of ground, and poured forth armies of 30,000 men at its gates, is now the merest heap of rubbish. Its port is now so covered with sand, blown in by the North winds, that if the Moors did not call it the Port, one

* This Letter is indorsed, "Received Dec. 20, 1762, from my Nephew Gerard Ducarel, ætat. 17, Midshipman of his Majesty's ship the Windsor, Captain Cleveland." A. C. Ducarel.

would hardly find the spot; but of that which they made after Scipio's mole had blocked the old one, are very distinct traces. It has been nothing less than a complete harbour, dug with immense labour; length about a quarter of a mile, breadth about sixty fathoms, till you come to the upper part, where it opens into a round bason, with an island in the middle. At its communication with the sea, are the remains of a mole, run out to prevent the North-east winds throwing in the sand; but for want of its being repaired, the mouth is now entirely blocked up with sand. The cisterns, or reservoirs, are the only things which have escaped the devouring hand of time. By the number one would conclude every house had one, besides the small ones, which are scattered every where. There are two sets of larger; the first of these serves as habitations to the Arabs or Moors, who live in them, as the Cyclops of old, cattle and all the household. The cisterns are in number 20; they are 100 feet long; but as they are filled up very high by the Arabs, breadth is not to be determined. Here begins the aqueduct, which may be traced all over the Plain of Tunis to fifty miles distance. In one place some of the arches are intire, about five miles from Tunis, 50 or 60 feet high, and columns 14 or 15 feet square, by which one may judge the labour and pains it cost. The other set are a row of 17 fine arched cisterns, almost entire, 60 foot by 17, in depth about 12 feet. The pipes which brought the water to them are still to be seen, made of brown earthenware; the plaster they laid over them is hard and firm like iron. They lay in a little hollow, very convenient for water to drain down. The Dyrsa or Citadel Hill looks still, from the Country, like a fortification, steep and difficult of access; on it there is a little eminence, which looks artificial, with the remains of winding steps, but rather too low for the Temple of Esculapius. Here they have dug out a number of pillars which support the gable end of houses, angles of walls in Tunis. Towards the sea-side are distinct traces of a triple wall advancing ten or twelve yards into the water. The innermost of these has been arched; the piers of them still remain, ten feet by eight. A number of common sewers are likewise to be seen almost entire, both on the beach and in the sea. The stone moulders, and gives way, whilst the mortar is like rock or iron; by the coarseness it appears to have been mixed with sand, and is laid on in great quantities.

"These are all the remains I could perceive of ancient Carthage. At Tripoli there is one pier of a triumphant arch, with the remains of a fine group of figures. As well as at Tunis, the gable ends of houses, and angles of the walls, are supported by fine pillars of marble, granite, and even porphyry. These have been brought from the ruins of Lystra, 20 miles to the Eastward of Tripoli: they are said to be very magnificent.

"I inclose, my dear Uncle, a List of the Medals which I have been able to procure him at Tunis and Tripoli. Amongst them is a small one of Alexander Africæ Tyrannus, considered as singular

gular by all writers I have been able to see. By the quantity of rubbish he will see what dirt one is obliged to wade through with these Moors, who if you pick or chuse, would sell none; so the way is to take all, good and bad, for the sake of one which may be worth all the rest. They are to come by the purser of the Windsor, who promises to deliver them with his own hands; as he is always very civil to me, I have no reason to doubt it. Believe me, dear Sir,

"Your most dutiful and affectionate nephew, G. DUCAREL."

From Miss M. DUCAREL.

"MY DEAR UNCLE, *Oakley Park, Oct.* 23, 1773.

"You do not speak of your letters as they deserve, or as I esteem them. Did they not come free, I should ever consider the expence as well bestowed that gave me the pleasure of hearing from you, if it was but two lines; and I always consider myself as much obliged to you for your goodness in favouring me with such frequent and kind letters. No more from Bengal I suppose this year; but the writing time draws near, and as I am to write to my Brother by Mr. Francis and Mr. Chambers, besides the long letter by the first ship, I must soon begin my dispatches.

"I find you have made a new publication*. What a source of entertainment, dear Sir, you have within yourself to be able to bring to light things that seemed lost and buried in darkness and oblivion. What I have seen of your publication explains to me two lines in an old Poem published nearly an hundred years ago, that I never understood before:

'Thus *John Tradeskin* starves our greedy eyes,
By boxing up his new found rarities†.'

"I can hardly give you an account yet what is to be our winter destination, or when I shall have the pleasure of seeing you in town, but I do not suppose it will be long before we leave the country, though the weather is still very fine, and Lord Clive takes the diversion of hunting every day. He talks of spending the winter at Naples, but with a male party only, Lady Clive not having health or spirits for so great an undertaking. I am, dear Sir,

"Your obliged and affectionate Niece, M. DUCAREL."

From the same.

"MY DEAR UNCLE, *Berkeley Square, March* 12, 1774.

"I have copied the following account in haste, having very little time allowed me, therefore I hope you will excuse all the imperfections you may find. The thing is certainly curious, and will amuse you and my Aunt. I am, my dear Uncle,

"Your obliged and affectionate Niece, M. DUCAREL."

* This refers to Dr. Ducarel's Account of the early Cultivation of Botany in England; and more particularly of John Tradescant, a great promoter of that science, and of his Monument and Garden at Lambeth.

† By the facetious Dr. William King of the Commons.

Mr. Kelsall's Account of Pompeii.

"After being disappointed several times in our intended excursion to Pompeii, we have at length been (yesterday), and had a most favourable day. This City suffered the same fate, and in the same dreadful eruption of 79 as Herculaneum; but this City was buried in ashes and pumice, whereas Herculaneum was inundated by lava. The latter is at this time a solid rock, and covers the City perhaps 100 feet. Pompeii is only ten or twelve feet under the present surface, and the soil loose and easy to work; yet very little of this ancient City is brought to light: there are no more than 20 or 30 people employed. The most remarkable things you see are, a Gate of the City; a street with different shops, distinguished by their signs; Temples, Parades, one house in particular, which must have been inhabited by a person of distinction. Think of seeing the house of an old Roman, in perfect preservation, upwards of 1700 years old! The plaister and paintings on the walls are most curious.

"There is something inexpressibly melancholy in reflecting on the fate of these places. Adjoining to this house there were large vaults, where we saw a number of *Amphoræ*, jars in which they kept their wine. It should seem that at the time of the dreadful shower of ashes which overwhelmed the City, the family took refuge in the cellars, and there perished from suffocation, for here were found 24 skeletons, which remain to this time. In another house we were conducted into the cook-room, where there are several vessels and the skeleton of a woman in the very posture in which she died. In the prisons were found skeletons with fetters on their leg bones. In short, it was pleasing, and at the same time melancholy, to view this monument of antiquity, and to reflect on the devastation of a volcano!"

To the Rev. Dr. Zachary Grey.

"Rev. Sir, *Inner Temple, Aug.* 11, 1742.

"Dr. Warren* is now with me, and having acquainted me with your design of publishing Hudibras, I communicated a letter to him which I received this morning from an ingenious physician in Hertfordshire, whose name is Dr. Evetts, with whom I am very intimate, who has lately brought out of Warwickshire a Hudibras, with many MS notes by his grandfather, who was an eminent schoolmaster, and, I think, a clergyman. Some of them, he says, are printed, and some are not. If your curiosity should induce you to desire to see it, I will endeavour to borrow the book of my said friend, whom I shall see next week, and shall be much obliged to you for a line by the return of post, because I go into Hertfordshire on Saturday morning.

"I remain, Sir, your most humble (though unknown) servant,

"And. Ducarel.

* See before, in this Volume, p. 383.

"Dear

"Dear Sir, *Wednesday.*

"My friend Mr. Ducarel is so kind to write to you, as you see. I desire you will please to direct to him at the Inner Temple, in case you shall answer his letter by to-morrow's post otherwise to direct to him afterwards at Wellwyn in Hertfordshire. In your answer to him pray let him know how he must direct to you afterwards, for I think you are going shortly into Bedfordshire. I am, dear Sir, &c. Wm. Warren."

To the Rev. John Nixon *.

"Dear Sir, *Doctors Commons, July 7*, 1753.

"I answer with great pleasure your very kind letter of the 4th, and am very sorry I have no frank to inclose it in. Your inclosed letters I sent away directly to the penny post.

"I am very glad to hear that your friend Sir Thomas Cave is about the History of Leicestershire, and he may, upon your account, depend on all the assistance in my power. I have looked over my Collection, and have, to my great concern, nothing by me relating to that County.

"On the receipt of yours I immediately wrote to Dr. Rawlinson, who has since called upon me, and informs me, 'that he bought all Blackborne's Papers, and assures me that there is nothing in them relating to the History of Leicestershire. He advises your friend to consult *Valor Beneficiorum*, a MS. in the Bodleian Library; and also Bishop Tanner's Papers in the Bodleian likewise; where he says there are many things relating to the County of Leicester.' Vide also many monumental Inscriptions in Le Neve.

"The late learned and Rev. Mr. Francis Peck, Rector of Godeby, near Melton, in Leicestershire, a Member of our Society whom I well knew, hath in his 'Memoirs of the Life of Oliver Cromwell,' 4to, 1740, which I bought of him at that time, published Queries for the History and Antiquities of Leicestershire, which I find he re-printed in that book from a single sheet in folio, in 1729, at the desire of several friends. At the end of these he mentions a MS. of Mr. Burton's hand-writing, sent to him by an unknown gentleman, and afterwards his having since that time purchased another of Mr. Burton's. This Mr. Peck hath left behind him a son who is a clergyman; and I think it would not be improper for your friend to endeavour to purchase his Father's papers†, as I hear he has no taste for Antiquities.

"There was very lately in Osborne's Catalogue (price five guineas to the best of my remembrance) Burton's Leicestershire, with many MS notes and additions by the late Rev. Mr. Carte, Rector of St. Martin's in Leicester. This book may by your friend be enquired after, and may prove of service to him.

* See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 293.

† All these papers were afterwards purchased by Sir Thomas Cave; and were subsequently given by his Brother and Grandson, the two last Baronets, to Mr. Nichols, by whom they were incorporated into his History of the County of Leicester.

"As

"As to Leicestershire, I apprehend it will be absolutely necessary to search, and to carefully examine the Bishop of Lincoln's Registers, which contain the Institutions, Collations, and many particulars relating to the Ecclesiastical History of that County. No great matter is to be expected from the Library at the Heralds' College with regard to that County, as I am informed; it being already inserted in Burton.

"I can at present recollect nothing more relating to that County. Pray present my compliments to Sir Thomas, and I will assist him in so laudable a work as far as I am able, and wish him good success. Such a work will be an honour to him and to that County.

"I will conclude by acquainting you, that a gentleman set out by sea from London for Caen last Thursday, to whom I gave a letter, and who has promised to send me from thence drawings of the Church of the Abbey of St. Stephen, and of the Monument of Matilda in the Abbey of the Trinity. As soon as I receive them, they shall be engraven; I only wait for them to put my notes to the press. I shall never forget your kind assistance to me in that Work; but have greatly improved and enlarged the observations since I had the pleasure of seeing you.

"Wishing you health, and assuring you that I shall at all times be very glad to hear from you, I remain, &c. A. Ducarel.

"P. S. We are pretty easy and pretty well settled at our Society. Our new house is agreeable to every body, and next Thursday a fine print of the Cross at Doncaster will be delivered to our Members."

To Charles Frederick*, Esq.

"Sir, *Doctors Commons, June* 16, 1755.

"I have for some time past been collecting materials for an History and Account of the Anglo-Gallic, Norman, and Aquitaine Coins, struck by the former Kings of this Realm, which account is almost finished; but having two days ago received a book from abroad lately published by l'Abbé Venuti, where your name, and coins in your possession, are frequently mentioned, I take the liberty of troubling you with this, to desire you would give me leave to wait upon you any afternoon that suits you, to talk on this subject†; or, if you like it better, shall be very glad to have the pleasure of seeing you at my house at Doctors' Commons, at any time that may be agreeable to you, being always at home. I have the honour to remain, Sir, &c. A. Ducarel."

"Intended to be sent to Mr. Frederick, but was not sent because I altered my mind.

"Sir, *August* .., 1755.

"I took the liberty of troubling you with a letter by the penny post on the 16th of June last, a copy of which is here

* Afterwards Sir Charles Frederick; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 140. 568.

† Of the assistance given to Dr. Ducarel by Sir Charles Frederick, see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 383.

enclosed,

enclosed, and as I have not been favoured with any answer, I am to presume it never came to your hands.

"Give me leave, Sir, to add to my former letter, that M. Venuti, in his Dissertation on Anglo-Gascon Coins struck at Bourdeaux, has not only described, but likewise engraven and published several of those Coins that were in your possession so long ago as the year 1740. As the Coins in his book are by his means become public, I have a right, and it can be no injury to you, to let the world know what a great number of Anglo-Gallic Coins are still to be found. I shall therefore from that book engrave the few I want to complete my account of them, and by that means shall somewhat increase the number of Coins already engraven by me, which at present exceed one hundred.

"If you are desirous, Sir, of seeing my plates, or M. Venuti's Dissertation, I will with great pleasure give you a sight of them whenever you please to do me the honour of a visit at Doctor's Commons; and as my Work consists of a Series of Letters to the most eminent Antiquaries of this Kingdom, if you desire it, Sir, one of them shall be addressed to you.

"I beg leave to subscribe myself, &c. AND. DUCAREL.

"I have sent a special messenger with this to your house in Berkeley Square."

To the Rev. JOHN HUTCHINS*, Wareham, Dorsetshire.

"SIR, *Doctors Commons, Sept.* 12, 1761.

"I am much obliged to you for yours of the 7th instant, and for the Endowments of the Vicarages it contains, and thank you for them. Be not afraid in the least of the person who threatens to prosecute you for mentioning your *suspicions of his being a methodist*, especially if he has acted *much like a methodist*. If he attempts it, inform me how the case stands, and I will tell you how to act.

"The inclosed is the first proof of the first of Ancient Windows, from the drawings of Mr. Aubrey's book† which you brought to town. It is done at my expence. The 2d and 3d are now doing at the expence of Thomas Tyndal and Mark Cephas Tutet, Esquires, both Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, who have laid down the money for their engraving, which are nearly finished; and therefore if that MS is not printed, they, as well as myself, will be very ill used. You must therefore apply immediately to the owner about it. If you are in want of interest, I will, upon hearing from you, immediately apply to Sir Peter Thompson, who is my old friend, to bring this matter about; for it must be printed as things stand now, or else you have brought me and my friends into a very fine scrape, who never once dreamed 'that you had made the extract

* The worthy Historian of Dorsetshire; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p. 406.

† "A Series of antient Windows," engraved by Francis Perry, from the rude sketches of Aubrey. Of this very curious publication see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p. 385.

for

for your own private use, without the knowledge of the proprietor of the MS.' Besides, the printing will do honour to the MS. its author, and its owner; and it is expected to be done in town, where it is well known why, wherefore, and by whom the Plates of the Windows are engraving, and also for what purpose.

"What you mention in another part of your letter, 'that you must have time to digest what you collected at Oxford and London, is certainly true, as to your History of Dorsetshire, but does no way relate to Aubrey's MS.; for this, which is finished, needs nothing more than to be immediately transcribed for the press (during which time your preparations for the History of Dorsetshire ought to lay dormant), and ought to be got ready as soon as possible, and should contain no other addition to it but a short Plan (by way of Preface) of your intended History of that County.

"These, Sir, are the thoughts of your friends in London, to whom I have shewn your letter.

"You are, Sir, to keep the inclosed proof plate to shew to your friends; at the bottom will be my name and arms; and so of the other plates, of which proofs will be sent you when done. You will please not to neglect this affair of the MS. and send me a letter on this business as soon as you conveniently can.

"I could likewise wish to know the date of the Ordination of Bradsole, which you say is in the hands of the Vicar. If you cannot get the date, at least tell me in your next from what Bishop's Register it is taken.

"In a post or two I will send you my List of the Chancellors of Bristol, which is not quite copied out, and would have crowded this frank. I hope to hear from you soon; and remain,

Sir, your most humble servant, A. C. Ducarel."

To Dr. Matthew Maty, at the British Museum.

"Sir, *Doctors Commons, March* 24, 1766.

"The contents of this packet are—First, 'The Life of Professor Ward,' in the late Dr. Birch's hand-writing; 2dly, an Addenda thereto, from the Register Book of the Society of Antiquaries; 3dly, Two Letters to me from Mr. Loveday*, about the said Professor, which two Letters I desire may be returned when you have done with them.

"His Grace the Archbishop† is entirely of Mr. Loveday's opinion and mine as to the Epitaph in Bunhill Fields, *viz.* that it should be dropped, &c. as in Mr. Loveday's last letter, to which I refer you. With regard to the *Addenda*, that will easily be inserted in your copy, under the proper years. The title of this Work, if you approve of it, should properly be, 'An Account of John Ward, LL. D. Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College, F. R. S. and F. S. A. by Thomas Birch, D. D.' (to which may be added his other titles of F. R. S. &c. &c. &c.) But this I entirely submit to your consideration.

* See these Letters in the Third Volume of these Illustrations, pp 647.648.

† Dr. Thomas Secker.

"The

"The Archbishop being very desirous of seeing this Work printed, I request you would be so good as to examine these Papers immediately, and give me your opinion, and favour me with your thoughts on this subject as soon as you can; assuring you, Sir, that you may at all times command any assistance in the power of

"Your humble servant, AND. DUCAREL."

To M. GRENTE DE GRECOURT, à Rouen.

"MONSIEUR, *Doctors Commons, à Londres, le* 19 *May*, 1767.

"J'ai reçu la semaine passée l'honneur de votre lettre du 2d de May. Le Conseil privé de ce Royaume juge absolument en dernier ressort et sans appel, toutes les causes qui y viennent, soit des cours d'Amirauté, ou des Colonies. Le *Modus procedendi* des premières m'est bien connu; celui des secondes n'est point de mon ressort. Mais pour vous tranquilliser vous pouvez, Monsieur, être assuré que la justice est administrée dans toutes les cours de ce Royaume avec la plus grande exactitude, et impartialité, soit au natifs, ou aux étrangers. La sollicitation des juges est si absolument inconnue ici, que l'idée seule de son existence (quand on en parle) fait trembler les auditeurs.

"Voila dont, Monsieur, une reponse à toutes les questions de votre Lettre du 2d de May.

"M. Duane de Lincoln's Inn m'est connu depuis un grand nombre d'années. C'est mon intime ami, et la seule personne que je vous aurais recommandé, si vous ne l'aviez pas vous-même nommé dans votre Lettre; il est habile, diligent, et du premier ordre comme Jurisconsulte; estimé de tout le monde; riche et en même tems honnête homme; il parle et écrit fort bien la langue Françoise, qu'il a appris dans sa jeunesse à Rouen, où il a demeuré plusieurs années.

"Si vous m'aviez écrit il y a trois semaines, vous aviez vous-même pu voir M. Duane à Rouen. Des affaires particulières l'ayant appellée à Paris (où il a resté seulement dix jours) il n'en est revenu que Jeudi passé; et Samedi je lui ai remis votre lettre du 2d de May.

"Il est convenu entre nous qu'il entre en votre procès, que je vous en informerais par cet ordinaire, et que vous lui écrirez tout droit par la poste d'abord que vous aurez reçu cette lettre.

"Voila donc, Monsieur, ma reponse. Je suis bien charmé de vous pouvoir rendre service. Vous êtes ami de mon Frere; cela suffit; evitez vos complimens. Vos Lettres me feront toujours plaisir. J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c. &c. AND. DUCAREL."

To RICHARD GOUGH, Esq.

"*Doctors Commons, June* 5, 1769.

"Dr. Ducarel presents his compliments to Mr. Gough. He returned from Canterbury last night. During his stay there he was frequently with Mr. Hasted, who returns herewith the MSS. which Mr. Gough so kindly lent him, with a great many thanks,

as

as will appear by Mr. Hasted's letter in the parcel which is sent with this note; and the Doctor is much obliged to Mr. Gough for his civility to his friend Mr. Hasted on this occasion."

To Lord George Cavendish.

"My Lord, *Sept.* 11, 1770.

"Soon after I was honoured with your frank, I wrote to Dr. Burton of York to enquire if he knew of any MS. Collections in the North relative to Furness Abbey, but have not yet received any answer to my letter. I also wrote to another learned friend on that subject, who wishes success to the work, and submits to your candour a note relative to the Cistertian Monasteries.

The true arms of this Abbey are certainly those engraven by your Lordship from the Seal in the Augmentation-office. Bishop Tanner had never seen them. This I mention, because I have great doubts about Nos. LXXVIII. and LXXIX. among the arms prefixed by that learned Prelate to the 'Notitia Monastica.'

"I have the honour to remain, &c. And. Ducarel."

To John Palairet, Esq.

"Sir, *Doctors Commons, April* 20, 1772.

"I herewith return you, with a great many thanks, M. Schlagaer's learned letter, and shall be greatly obliged to you if you will be pleased to convey the inclosed to him, under your cover, adding thereto his proper titles, with which I am entirely unacquainted. I have the honour to be, with great esteem, Sir,

"Your faithful humble servant, A. C. Ducarel."

To M. Schlagaer, Librarian and Keeper of the Medals to the Duke of Saxe Gotha.

A Doctors Commons,

"Monsieur, *à Londres ce* 20me *d'Avril,* 1772.

"Mons. Palairet ayant eu la bonté de me communiquer la Lettre du 14me de Mars 1772, que vous lui avez écrit, je suis fort sensible de l'honneur que vous m'avez fait. Vous avez eu la bonté de vous ressouvenir de moi dans les termes obligeantes, j'ai prié Mons. Palairet de me permettre de vous écrire sous son couvert à l'égard des deux Medailles de Charles II. Il y a si long tems que je n'y ai point pensé que je les ai aujourd'hui presque entièrement oublié. Je me rappelle seulement quelque idée qu'elles ont été frappées à l'occasion d'un école fondée à Christ Church à Londres par Charles II. pour l'instruction des jeunes gens dans les mathematiques, la geometrie, et la navigation, qui subsistent encore aujourd'hui.

"Comme il n'y a personne qui se connoisse Medailles mieux que vous, permettez moi, Monsieur, de vous consulter sur un Medaillion en cuivre que j'ai dans mon Cabinet, et donc voici la description.

"Un homme armé portant un bonnet, et tenant une épée, FHEDERICUS . DE . NIGRIS. Au revers, un rocher, et un grand arbre, FLECTOR . AMORE . SUM . QVOQVE . AMARA . 1552.

"Je

"Je voudrois bien savoir qui étoit ce Phedericus de Nigris. Je le crois Allemagne, et que son nom étoit Schwartz, mais je ne nullement comprendre l'allusion ni l'inscription au revers. Faites moi l'honneur, je vous prie, Monsieur, de communiquer vos pensées à ce sujet par la poste. En même tems ayez la bonté de me dire si votre traité touchant les Medailles modernes, dont M. Palairet m'a parlé il y a plusieures années, est imprimé et son titre. Comme je serai fort charmé de l'honneur de votre correspondence j'espère d'avoir bientôt de vos nouvelles, et j'ai l'honneur d'être avec un parfait estime, Monsieur,

"Votre très humble et très obeissant serviteur, A. C. DUCAREL."

To Mr. NICHOLS.

"*Doctors Commons, Saturday, April* 13, 1776.

"Dr. Ducarel presents his compliments to Mr. Nichols, and returns him many thanks for his kind present of Dr. King's Works, of which he apprehends Mr. Nichols is the Editor. It is an excellent Collection of useful and valuable Tracts, and will do the Editor great honour; and be received, by the learned, with general approbation. The Notes are instructive, and, at this time, particularly useful."

"*Saturday Afternoon, Sept.* 25, 1779.

"This comes with Dr. Ducarel's compliments to Mr. Nichols. The Doctor is very sorry to hear that Mr. N. is seriously indisposed. He therefore desires Mr. N. would immediately send a note (*per* bearer), and inform him whether he thinks he *shall*, or *shall not*, be able to come to Lambeth Palace *to-morrow* by 11, where the Doctor goes on purpose to meet him. If he fears he shall *not*, let him signify it *by a line*; if *yea*, the Doctor will meet him there, and Mr. Sampson* expects his company to dinner there at 2 o'clock†.

At all events, the Doctor hopes Mr. N. will be well enough to be at Doctors Commons on the 29th, to dine at St. Katherine's‡."

Letters to and from MARTIN FOLKES§, Esq.

To Mr. E. M. DA COSTA.

"DEAR SIR, *Goodwood, near Midhurst, Sussex, Aug.* 9, 1747.

"I wish this may find you returned from your Derbyshire expedition, where I hope you have had much pleasure and entertainment, and where I doubt not but your observations will both have afforded new discoveries to yourself and to such as delight in the enquiry into truth and the nature of things. If you are not yet returned, my best services also attend Mr. Fissington.

"I am here in the country with his Grace the Duke of Richmond, who, as he cultivates and loves all sorts of natural know-

* The faithful Steward of Archbishop Cornwallis

† The regular dinner here at the Palace on Sunday.

‡ Where Dr. Ducarel used to give an annual dinner to his young friends, the Clerks of the several Proctors.

§ The learned and worthy President both of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VIII. pp. 137. 566.

ledge,

ledge, has just founded a wild receptacle for fossils in his garden. He has transplanted from the coast large fragments of rock, rich in all sorts of fossil shells; he has interspersed corals and other marine productions, and a spacious grotto, where nature has furnished a vast variety of shells, and art a most beautiful disposition of them. In short, I could not help immediately wishing you might partake with me of an entertainment so much to your taste; and the Duke was, upon hearing what I said, desirous also that you might impart to him your observations. In short, he commands me, with his services to you, to invite you down, if your affairs will permit. He is now going from home for a few days, but will be back the 18th of this month of August. You may, if you can, come down in the Portsmouth coach, to a place called Liphook, where he would send a servant and a horse to attend you hither, to one of the pleasantest places, and the best company you can possibly meet. The Duke being the most humane and the best man living, you need be in no difficulty about your eating, here being all sorts of fish, and every day the greatest variety of what you may feed on without breach of the Law of Moses, unless the lobsters of Chichester should be a temptation, by which a weaker man might be seduced. Here is also a Chaplain, I should suspect originally of your Nation, for he talks Hebrew almost naturally, and will not wish to harm you any more than myself. But, to be quite serious, if your affairs will permit, you cannot pass a few days more to your own taste than in this expedition; so you will let me hear from you. I am, dear Sir, &c. M. Folkes."

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Dear Sir, *Goodwood Park, Aug.* 28, 1747.

"I yesterday received yours of the 25th instant, and am glad to hear of your safe return out of Derbyshire, where I make no doubt but you have received much entertainment from the natural curiosities of the place. We should have been very glad to have seen you here, where I am sure both the kind reception of the Duke, and a great many curious things he has adorned his gardens with, and some neighbouring places abounding in petrifactions, and the like, could not fail being delightful to you. His Grace is very sorry the duties of your religion, which every good man is well attached to, prevent your coming hither just at this time, and the more so as the house is now in a manner empty of company. He expects a great deal down on Tuesday se'nnight the 8th of September, but which will be gone the latter end of that week; and, as he stays longer, and I propose the honour of still continuing with him, he will hope to see you on Sunday or Monday the 13th or 14th of September, when you will be sure to meet with a true welcome from the best Family in the Universe. I assure you I know not a better, more humane, more civil gentleman in the world, or whom all that knew him would more gladly wait upon. A friend of yours, Dr. Bayley, of Havant,

Havant, dined with us yesterday, was very glad to hear you was expected, and will be very glad to shew you any thing in his way. Your living you need be in no pain about, as we have not had a single dinner without plenty of what the strictest Laws of Moses would allow you, though at the same time we have eat barbecued shols, and other abominations to your nation; but we are all citizens of the world, and see different customs and different tastes without dislike or prejudice, as we do different names and colours.

"You will favour me with a line, and I will give you also notice if any unforeseen accident should call the Duke away. He very kindly gives his service to you, and commands me to assure you he heartily wishes to see you here. I am, dear Sir,

"Yours affectionately, M. FOLKES."

"DEAR SIR, *Sept.* 11, 1747.

"I am obliged to you for the favour of your last, and the account of your religious duties at this season, which I was not before acquainted with. My Lord Duke desires his compliments, and will be very glad of the favour of your company here; but is himself obliged to go for London on Thursday next, and I believe I shall be in town in three or four days, where I shall hope to see you, and to settle the bringing you down, if, as I suppose, we come down again about Monday se'nnight, so I will say no more of it till I see you at my house. I will give you notice as soon as I arrive. I am, very truly, dear Sir,

"Your affectionate humble servant, M. FOLKES."

To MARTIN FOLKES, Esq.

"DEAR SIR, *London, Sept.* 14, 1747.

"The following account I take the liberty to humbly present to you, with the specimens of small pieces of the Rhombic spar, found frequently in the lead mines of Derbyshire; and a large and small piece of refracting spar, like the Island crystal. This Rhombic spar is the *Rhomboid Selenites* of the Germans. It is found, not only in large masses near Rhombic, which they call white spar, but also in irregular masses, rising at top into points or stumps, and resembling the snags of a dog's tooth, as the miners imagine and express themselves, whence called by them dog-tooth spar. Though in the whole mass the spar is very opake, yet on shattering it, the latter especially, clear and transparent pieces, so as to refract lines like the Island crystal, are sometimes broke from it; but such clear pieces are so exceeding rare, that many pounds of spar may be shattered before a piece which will refract can be found. These specimens are particularly from a lead mine, called the Ox close mine, near Snetterton, in Darly parish, in the Wirksworth Wapentake, in Derbyshire. From, dear Sir, your most devoted, and obliged humble servant.

E. M. DA COSTA."

Rev.

Rev. John Foot* to Dr. Ducarel.

"Dear Sir, *Yoxall, July* 16, 1746.

"I am greatly obliged to you for the favour of your letter, which, in acquainting me with the recovery of your health, gave me a great deal of pleasure; nor did you a little increase it by giving me hopes of seeing you in Staffordshire this summer, a county, I shall venture to say, you will be much pleased with. I forgot whether your taste in Antiquity leads you to the enjoying the sight of ancient ruins, the venerable remains of some old Abbey or Temple, nodding under the stroke of all-devouring Time. If your taste lies too in this branch of antiquity, I will promise to give you high delight when you come to Yoxall. The mouldering walls covered with green ivy that surround me; the hanging roofs that threaten instant destruction, while you walk beneath them; wild naked rooms (fit haunt for ghosts); a wilderness hard by; and an old Temple situated in the midst of venerable yews. All these solemn remains, I say, of Time, will fill the mind of a true lover of Antiquity with a very pleasing and delightful melancholy. But, after all, notwithstanding the near resemblance of my habitation to the ruins of an old Abbey, I comfort myself with the reflection, that I am the Lord Abbot, and can do what I please. This is a circumstance that removes those gloomy thoughts, which the solemnity of the place would otherwise very much incline me to entertain.

"I have had no opportunity of meeting with any English Coins lately, and my Patron's kindness has thrown me into such a hurry of business, that at present I cannot spare time to look after them.

"I have only room left to assure you, that whenever you come into Staffordshire, you shall meet with a very hearty welcome at the old Abbey above-named, from, dear Sir,

"Your most obliged and humble servant, J. Foot."

Mr. Froment† to Dr. Ducarel.

"Worshipful Doctor, *Carlisle House, Lambeth, May* 1770.

"Having had the honour of teaching your nephew and nieces the Misses Ducarel many years, when at Greenwich, and having heard of your great reputation, as a most learned gentleman, and a very great Antiquary, makes me take the liberty to address myself to you, to beg the favour of you, if agreeable, to help me out.

"I live at Carlisle House‡, and have renewed my lease last Friday for 21 years, with the present Bishop§. I have been informed that the said Carlisle House is extra-parochial, and

* LL. B. and Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. He was presented to the Rectory of Yoxall in 1741; and died in June 1766, aged 48.

† Sometime an eminent Dancing-master at Lambeth.

‡ See an account of Carlisle House, in Nichols's History of Lambeth Parish, p. 74.

§ Dr. Edmund Law was then Bishop of Carlisle.

con-

consequently free from parish taxes; but Dr. Porteus *, &c. desires me to prove—if so, or else to pay. I know this cannot be done without a friend to direct me how to act; and, if by your goodness, I could come to some proof, I would for ever acknowledge the favour.

"N. B. If I knew when it would be agreeable to you, that I may pay my respects in person, I should take it as a very great favour to know your pleasure on that head by the bearer; and as I am sensible that such a thing cannot be done without searching, besides great inquiry, I will very readily pay any expences whatsoever with pleasure, to come at it.

"I have got a brick at home that was on the top of that little curious gate in the Gothic order that has been pulled down. That was in Edward the Sixth's reign. I heard also that it was a Royal Palace of Henry VIII.; and the row of houses newly repaired over against my iron gate is still called *Royal Row*.

"As the exchange was between the Bishop of Rochester, Lord Russell, and the Bishop of Carlisle, I do not doubt but a Survey, as an explanation, can be got from the Register, or of Rochester, as that estate was originally belonging unto him. At the Parliament Office, beside that private Act of the 26th of Henry VIII. there is another Act to the same purpose that was past three years afterwards, which may be more extensive—I do not know.

"I remain, with the greatest respect, worshipful Doctor, your most obedient humble servant, JNO. BAPTISTE L. FROMENT."

Letters of the Rev. WILLIAM GOSTLING †.

To Mr. JOSEPH AMES, Ironmonger, at the Hermitage.

"SIR, *Canterbury, June* 14, 1736.

"I hope before this comes to your hands, you will have received the two stones you picked up at St. Austin's Monastery, which I sent by Philpot's hoy, which sailed for Bear Key last Saturday. I packed them in matting; but the stone which is to be cut between Mr. Thompson and you, I thought there was no occasion to pack up, so directed it with a piece of charcoal. Pray give my humble service to him, and let him know that he has not yet seen every thing I can get him the sight of here, and that I should be glad to see him at Canterbury again, as I should you too. Mr. Lewis was well last Friday. I hope I shall hear that you are so too, and Mr. Thompson, to whom I believe I should have written, if I had not forgot which was his christian name of the two I took in my direction how to send to him.

"Since you left me, I have got a piece of a huge bone (I suppose part of an elephant's thigh bone) petrified, which the dredgers for copperas stones fished out of the sea. It is a splinter of the bone, about 22 inches long, and from 5 to 6 across.

* Then Rector of Lambeth.

† See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 677; vol. VIII. p. 577.

"I should

"I should have wrote this yesterday, but my duty called me into the country, and I forgot to write after I came home till it was too late for the post. Remember, that Mr. Thompson and you are to take no notice from whence you had the stone, for if you do, I shall soon have customers for twenty times more than I can get of it.

"I am, Sir, your most humble servant, WILLIAM GOSTLING."

To the Rev. Mr. JOHN LEWIS.

"REV. SIR, *Canterbury, Nov.* 21, 1741.

"I was out of town almost all last week, and had not yours till I came home on Saturday, too late to think of answering it that day.

"The oldest printed musick book I have is of 1565. The title, 'Mornyng and Evenyng Prayer and Communion, set forthe in four partes, to be song in Churches,' &c. Imprinted at London, by John Day, whose picture is at the end, dated 1552, in the fortieth year of his age. This I take to be the first church musick that was printed in English.

"In 1574 Tallis and Bird had their patent for printing musick, but they were Masters, not Printers. Accordingly you find that Vautrollerius printed the book at the end of which the extract of their Patent is. Afterward Este or East printed several musical books, as assignee of W. Byrd. He afterwards printed others as assignee of Thomas Morley, and of William Barley, who himself printed as assignee of Thomas Morley.

"Morley was Batchelor of Musick, and published several works. Some Este printed, some Peter Short, as particularly his 'Introduction to Musick,' in 1597, a book that bears a good price at this time. P. Short printed Musick in 1601, by the assent of T. Morley; and P. S. (I suppose Short) for Thomas Adams in 1603, by the assignments of a Patent granted to Thomas Morley.

"This is all the account my Collection will enable me to give of the English Printers of Musick before 1600; and you see I have brought it lower to justify the small additions I have made to Mr. Ames's Catalogue enclosed, which I shall beg you to send him, and this letter with it, if you think it worth his seeing.

"I thank you for your kind present of your 'Treatise on Seals.' I have delivered the rest as directed.

"My wife gives her humble service, and, I thank God, is well. Mr. Newton of Wingham has been like to die of bleeding at the nose. Mr. Norris yesterday was taken ill while keeping the Courts, with total loss of his memory, but to day is better Mrs. Egerton has had the misfortune to lose her son, about a week ago, a most promising youth, and generally lamented here.

"I am, Reverend Sir, your obliged humble servant,

"WILLIAM GOSTLING."

"'Processionale ad usum eccl'ie Sarum, &c. Impressum Londini. An. M.D.LV.' without the name of any printer or bookseller, and with musical notes 'The whole Book of Psalms, collected into English metre by Thom. Sternh. John Hopkings, and

and others, conferred with the Ebrue, with apt Notes to sing them withall. At London, printed by John Daye, dwelling over Aldersgate, An. 1576. Cum privilegio Regiæ Majestatis per Decennium.'

" N. B. A former Edition of these Singing Psalms was printed by Day, 1569, with the Psalter or Primmer then printed They were printed again, 1599, by John Windet, for the Assignes of Richard Day, son, I suppose, of John Day, which seems to intimate that R. Day was no Printer. G. Lewis."

To Mr. Joseph Ames.

" Dear Sir, *Canterbury, Dec.* 3, 1759.

" I am afraid you have long ere this condemned me as a careless fellow; and indeed I had forgot some of the particulars I was to send you till the other day I happened to light on your note. Tallis and Bird's Patent I sent you by Mr. Thompson.

" In 1588 Thomas Este, Assignee of William Byrd, printed N. Yonge's ' Musica Transalpina,' vol. I. (vol. II. was printed by Este in 1597, when the Patent was out of date).

" In 1590, Este, as Byrd's Assignee, printed the first set of ' Italian Madrigals, englished by Tho. Watson.'

" In 1601 Thomas Este printed the ' Triumphes of Oriana,' as Assignee of Thomas Morley, the Publisher of them; but I do not find any copy of Morley's Patent. In 1597 he put out Weelkes's Madrigals and Kirbys, not as an Assignee; but in 1600 he printed Weelke's Madrigals, as Assignee of T. Morley; and in 1608, Weelkes's ' Ballettes and Madrig. of 5 voc', as Assignee of William Barley. In 1598 he printed Wilby's Madrigals, first set, not as an Assignee; and in 1609 set the second, by the names of Thomas Este, alias Snodham.

" In 1606 J. Windet printed Alison's ' Hour's Recreation,' as Assignee of W. Barley; which Barley in 1599 published Bennet's first set of Madrigals, as Assignee of T. Morley.

" In 1612 some Madrigals and Mottels of Orl. Gibbon's were printed by T. Snodham, Assignee of W. Barley; and in 1613 M. L. J. B. and T. S. printed musick, as Assigness of W. Barley.

" This is a rough sketch, you will say, of what I could pick out of my Collection; but I may possibly find something to add to it, and then it will be time enough to put it in form. My ' Kalendayr of Shyppars' is dated 1559.

" As to Day's book, the title is ' Certaine Notes set forth in foure and three parts, to be song at the Morning Communion and Evening Praier, very necessarie for the Church of Christe, to be frequented and used: and unto them added divers godly Praiers and Psalmes in the like forme, to the honour and praise of God. Imprinted at London, over Aldersgate, beneath St. Martin's by John Day, 1560.

' Cum gratiâ et privilegio Regiæ Majestatis.'

" If these memoranda give you any pleasure, I shall be very glad of it; and am, dear Sir, &c. Wm. Gostling."

Mr. Da Costa to Mr. Gostling.

"Sir, *London, Aug.* 31, 1776.

"Our mutual Friend Mr. Ingham Foster* pleasured me with the perusal of your letter, in which you very obligingly express yourself in regard to me, and my intended work of 'A Natural History of English Shells.' You further wish you could assist me, but that your *Supellex Conchyliorum* is mostly of Foreign Shells. However, I am sure, your goodness will urge you to assist me, when I acquaint you I only want a parcel of the Shells of your Coast, common as well as rare, to collate with those of our other Shores A small basket-full with due notices of their names, frequency or scarceness, &c. would content me.

"I have written to our friend Mr. Jacob †, and believe that he is collecting for me.

"The Rev. Dr. Kaye‡ is so obliging as to deliver you this Letter. That gentleman has a recommendatory one from Mr. Foster to you; so shall conclude with assuring you I am, Sir,

"Your greatly obliged and obedient servant, E. M. Da Costa."

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Good Sir, *Oct.* 19, 1776.

"I am sorry to be so incapable as I am to give any assistance to your design. Many years ago a basket of Foreign Shells was given to me, to which several have been added since; but though I admire their beauty, I know very little of their Natural History; nor have I ever spent a day in searching for those of our own Coast, so as to know what are rare, and what not so.

"Dr. Kaye is just come in, so I must conclude,

"Your most humble servant, W. Gostling."

Letters of Edward Hasted §, Esq.

To Dr. Ducarel.

"Dear Sir, *Sutton, Aug.* 26, 1764.

"The many civilities I have received from you will always call on me for a perpetual acknowledgment of them; and every fresh addition to my Collections adds still to the remembrance of them, as you, or your Friends through you, have been so generous, that I can hardly find any thing in my Study but what has come from them. The fine weather makes me wish to see you down soon, whilst it lasts. I have been looking out for amusement for you, and have found two or three Roman Tumuli within a mile of St. John's. These we will open; and, as I have served a regular apprenticeship to such labours, I fancy I can amuse you very agreeably. Beside these, are some fortifications,

* A curious Collector; see "Literary Anecdotes," vol VII. pp. 138. 567.

† Of whom see hereafter, p. 653.

‡ Afterwards Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. and Dean of Lincoln See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 212. 607.

§ Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 172. 587.

and

and the finest piece of Roman Road between London and Dover. You must afford me a day or two for this work, as you seemed to promise, when I saw you last, and let us be once more happy together.

"I am so continually employed in the MS. I have received from Mr. Edmondson *, that I have hardly time for my meals. It is very curious, being an accurate Survey of all the Windows and Monuments in most of the Churches in Kent; and curiously drawn. What makes them more valuable, is their being taken before the great Rebellion, at which time they were most of them destroyed by the Fanaticks.

"I received last Saturday from Mr. Whitworth a large box of Papers, &c. which he had collected for Kent; but of all the rubbish I ever saw in my life, I never met with any thing so trifling. Indeed I can hardly think it possible that a man could undertake such a work as this, be four years about it, and at the end be just where he first set out; all that he has collected being comprised in three or four sheets of paper at most, besides the printed books that his box is filled up with. But why should I mention this? Mine might perhaps have been the same, had it not been for the friendship of Dr. Ducarel.

"I hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you soon, and that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you here before it is long, with Sir Joseph † and Mr. Astle‡, to both whom I beg to be remembered. I am, dear Sir, your much obliged and most obedient servant, EDWARD HASTED."

"DEAR SIR, *Sutton, Dec.* 13, 1764.

"I have no doubt but Mr. Astle has told you how happy he made me in a visit here; of our Antiquarian entertainment at Ingress, and our sallying forth in search of further Antiquities the next day; of the Saxon arch; Roman bricks; Tumuli and Entrenchments; and of the Roman Mile-stone, which, since he went, I have purchased, and have got home, and I esteem it as a singular and invaluable monument of antient times. I intend making a drawing, with the measurement of it, and add a small description, and send it up to our Society. I yesterday took a ride in further search of Antiquities; and in the great Woods by Stone (containing 1500 acres of wood-land), I found a fine and fair Roman Camp adjoining to the old Watling-street way, which runs through, and is now covered with wood. Further on, about two miles, I with much difficulty got up the highest hill in all the Woods, just at the back of Swanscamp. As the Romans always occupied the highest ground, from experience I expected to find some vestiges of their strength here; and I was not mistaken, for I found the largest, and I think the finest Camp, and the prætorium very plain, that I ever saw, but so much grown up with wood and thick bushes, that I could not then take a

* Mowbray Herald Extraordinary. See before, p. 543.

† Sir Joseph Ayloffe. See "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 16. 506.

‡ Ibid. pp. 14. 505.

plan and measurement of it, which I shall the first opportunity. There is no road to this place, and the ascent and descent so excessive steep, that it was with difficulty I conquered either of them. In my return, I narrowly searched all over Dartford Brent, where the Watling-street way lies most firm and conspicuous, and after much care, I found a number of Tumuli about a rod from the road, of different sizes, and some of them so large, as shewed they were over persons of some, though not of the greatest note. Happily they have never been plundered, so that I have great expectation from them. As I have been so lucky in these discoveries, I shall one day soon follow this road from Dartford eastward for some miles, and I doubt not but I shall gain much instruction from it. I wish I could have you down at the opening of some of these. I will not touch those on the Brent before Summer, when I shall make a whole day of it, and then perhaps you may give me the pleasure of your company.

"I find the Parochial Answers to the Queries, which are in the Lambeth Library, are so very necessary to my History, that it will be of no worth without them. How I shall manage, I know not; for, where they are, it will be impossible to spend so much time as to copy them: but I must beg your contrivance for me in this, which will add to the many obligations conferred on, dear Sir, your most sincere and much obliged humble servant,

"EDWARD HASTED."

To Dr. DUCAREL.

"DEAR SIR, *St. John's, Feb.* 13, 1765.

"I thought I should have had the pleasure of calling on you in London long before now, but I have been prevented by a great cold. I find the Heraldic MS. which Edmondson bought for me is very curious, and well coloured and preserved. I wish it was much more so, as I should then have an opportunity of making you a present somewhat worth your acceptance; but such as it is, as you have expressed a desire for it, I shall beg your acceptance of it when I have done with it in reference to my History, which I labour much at, and in a no very agreeable part of it, which is making references, and comparing authors, and running over a multiplicity of books, some of which are so very dry, and pass over so heavily, that they almost make me weary of this sort of work; but I go on, in hopes of getting through some time or other.

"I was over at Rochester, and saw a brass plate, which had been just dug up in pulling down an old wall, to make a gateway. It is thin, about 6 inches by 10. On it is engraved, 'Lady Margaret Obrien, daughter of the Rt. Hon'ble the Earl of Inchiquin, dyed at the Hague, aged ..... an. 1678.' How this plate could come under such a place as this, is strange. There are six holes for screws, which makes me imagine it to have been screwed down on a coffin, which might in this place have

have been plundered; and perhaps neither that nor the corpse went any farther; but the refuse was thrust in here, and this plate amongst it, for fear of discovery. I wish you would give me your thoughts of it.

"I hope to have the pleasure of spending six weeks or two months in London this Summer, when I shall have, I trust, a more frequent opportunity of paying my respects to you.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Your much obliged and most obedient servant, E. HASTED."

From Mr. DA COSTA.

"SIR, *Royal Society, Oct. 24, 1766.*

"I presume to trouble you with the following Query:

"In a MS. of Dr. Plot's, dated June 10, 1674, I find this notice: 'Antient Inscriptions on ruinous Buildings—such as the Hebrew exquisitely written on the old walls of the Castle of Canterbury.' Is there such a Hebrew Inscription now extant? If there is, can a copy be procured? or can I have permission to employ some Jew (of Canterbury) to copy it, and decypher it? And would you take it under your inspection and care to inform him where it is, and give him your advice in what manner to do it? and favour the Literati with an exact account of it.

"I do not doubt the patronage of our learned Friend Dr. Ducarel, joined with the Query being purely literary, will plead my pardon for this trouble given you. I am, with great esteem, Sir, your obliged humble servant, E. M. DA COSTA."

To Mr. DA COSTA.

"SIR, *Sutton, near Dartford, Nov. 4, 1766.*

"I received by the hands of my good Friend Dr. Ducarel, the favour of yours, which needs no kind of apology, as it ever gives me the greatest pleasure to contribute my small assistance to any literary Gentleman who thinks it worth his acceptance.

"The Hebrew Inscription you inquire after was written on the walls of one of the stone stair-cases in the old Castle at Canterbury, in the 13th century, by the Captive Jews, during their imprisonment there, and contained some few Versicles of the Psalms, and this Inscription was permanent not many years ago, as I have been told by some who have seen it. It is, I do suppose, no very difficult task to get admittance to this Inscription, by any Gentleman of the County, or one supported by proper recommendations; but, I think, they would make great objections to admit a Stranger and a Jew to search for it, especially as the direction of it rests with the Magistrates of the County in their public capacity. As one of them, as well as in my private station, I shall always be glad to do you every service in the procuring of it that I can; and, as I shall visit those parts of Kent, in all probability with these few months, I shall have an opportunity of getting a copy of it. In the mean time I shall have the plea-

sure

sure of meeting you at our Society, and of consulting on the best means of obtaining it most to your satisfaction.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, EDWARD HASTED."

To Dr. DUCAREL.

"DEAR SIR, *St. John's, May* 12, 1767.

"I received your obliging favour, and congratulate you on the publication of your book, and at the same time return you my thanks for your kind present of a copy of it. I should not have delayed answering yours so long, but I was in hopes I should have had an opportunity of asking you how you did at Doctors Commons. Those hopes are now at an end; and I do not know when I shall be able to see London again; for what with my History, visitings, and family employments, I can seldom, if ever, steal an hour to myself—*Vacare otiosus.*

"In the making of our new turnpike-road between Dartford and the town of Sevenoke, they have been widening of it for the most part of the way; and in digging down the chalk banks near Eynsford Castle, the workmen with their tools disturbed the bones of many skeletons, which, before I could hear of it, they had laid among the chalk rubbish at the bottom of the road, so that before I could get to the place there were not many of them to be met with together. By the situation, which is in the adjoining grounds to the Roman road leading from Wrotham by Farningham Westward, I conjecture it to have been made use of by that people as a place of burial; and by its near neighbourhood to the banks of the river Darent, and by the placing of some of the bodies North and South, I imagine it continued as such in the time of the Britons and Saxons. The skeletons lay very thick, and I have no doubt, by the look of the place, but there are hundreds more of them undisturbed. They had been mostly inclosed in boxes or coffins, as appears by a narrow streak of black mould, which, to each, runs in the same direction and space as the box itself did, though now entirely rotted, and remains only a fine powder like earth. I wish I had leisure to spend a day in searching farther into it, but that I must not hope for some years yet.

"I hope you enjoy your health, and that I shall frequently have the pleasure of hearing from you. Believe me to be, Sir,

"Your sincere friend and servant, EDWARD HASTED."

"DEAR SIR, *Sutton, Sept.* 10, 1767.

"I received the favour of yours just on my setting out for East Kent, and was in hopes I should have seen my Friend Thorpe * at Rochester, but I could not meet with him. On my return, which was but last Sunday, to my surprize, I found him and Bayley† still there, and, by the account of things, I imagine,

* John Thorpe, Esq. See hereafter, p. 673.

† The Draftsman and Engraver employed by Mr. Thorpe for his "Custumale Roffense."

they

they cannot stir this week. I saw what they had done, which is really valuable and curious. They have made a very exact ichnography of the Church, which has never before been taken; nor has any thing curious escaped them, either within or without the building. The Chapter-house door, a most curious piece of sculpture, the several tombs, and particular arches, are already done. The West Front they are now about. They have finished the remains of the Cloysters, and the old Conventual Chapter-house, which, if you remember, we saw in Mr. Wade's garden. Bayley has copied the leaves in the Custumale Roffense (a fac simile) where Mr. Thorpe was deficient in it. Besides this, he has taken in clay some very curious old seals, and a pretty perspective view of the antient Palace of the Bishops of Rochester at Halling, which is now, curious as the building is, demolishing to pave yards and highways. I think they will not repent their trouble, as their gleanings are so very considerable.

"As to myself, my dear Friend, I labour on assiduously, not without hopes one day or other of perfecting my darling child, whom I have nursed up with so much pains and expence. It would be a most agreeable day to me, could I enjoy one with you, but as I know not when I shall see London, I can only say my best wishes and service always attend you and yours; and believe me to be, dear Sir,

"Your most sincere and faithful friend, EDWARD HASTED."

"DEAR SIR, *Canterbury, July* 10, 1770.

"Notwithstanding all our bustle and confusion here, as you may imagine at present, I have stolen a few minutes to ask you how you do. London is the most comfortable place in such an inclement wet season as we have had for some time. I am afraid the crops of every kind will suffer much by it, and we shall find great scarcity before next Winter, and the succeeding crops come to supply us again. The Archbishop* gives great satisfaction to every body here: his affability and courteous behaviour is much taken notice of, as very different from his Predecessors. I have been introduced to him, and had a considerable chat with him. Last night I supped with the Bishop of Peterborough †, who is a very good kind of man for a Bishop, and was very entertaining. The Bishop of St. David's ‡ was here too, to attend his Grace. Immediately on his alighting at the Deanery, he conferred his degrees on Messrs. Palmer, Benson, and Storer; and gave permission for them to wear their hoods, the next day being Sunday. Barford declined it, as then doing his exercise for it at Cambridge.

"The Archbishop was very agreeably disappointed. He had been told by some person, who did not know Rochester from Canterbury, that our Cathedral was tumbling down for want of proper repair; which had surprised him much, especially when he found it in such complete order. The Treasurer of the Church

* Dr. Frederick Cornwallis.

† Dr. John Hinchcliffe. ‡ Dr. Charles Moss.

assures

assures me, that they have not laid out on it for these eight years past less than 700*l.* a year on the repairs of it; an example worthy of imitation by other Bodies of the same kind.

"We are like to be very thin of Prebendaries here. Dr. Benson will be the only Resident left here. Sure such an Endowment as Canterbury requires a little more attention. Mr. Barford has let his house for five years, so we have no hopes of him.

"I have amused myself for a few days in examining into the Archbishop's right of conferring Degrees, and on what he founds it. You, perhaps, can tell me more of it; nobody here knows any thing about the matter.

"When do the Antiquarian Transactions come out? The sooner the better, lest our expectations may be raised so high by the length of time we stay for them, that we may say with Horace, *Parturiunt montes;*—and so forth. Adieu, dear Sir; I shall always be happy to hear from you; and remain

"Your sincere friend and most humble servant, E. Hasted."

"Dear Sir, *Canterbury, Feb.* 18, 1771.

"I received the favour of yours, and wish much to hear the reception your Chesnut Controversy* has met with from the Publick. I have received Mr. Carteret Webb's Catalogue†, which, though a good one, does not merit the very eccentric character given it at the back of its title-page. I assure you, was I master of it, I would part with near half of it as rubbish unfit to be kept in a good Collection.

"I hope Dr. Burton's death, who was no doubt one of our first men in Monastic Antiquities, will be no hindrance to the publication of the second volume of his 'Monasticon Eboracense;' and yet I am afraid it is lost us, as you do not mention any thing of it. His former volume infinitely surpasses either of Sir William Dugdale's; and had not Dr. Burton unfortunately been misled, and involved in troubles and poverty, by his absurd attachment to Party, he would have given the world such a History of Yorkshire, as would have far surpassed any such work heretofore published. He had great abilities, and was withall indefatigable.

"Our Transactions of the Antiquarian Society have done us so little credit, that we are rather out of humour with the compilers of it. Sure, in so many years, there must have been Papers more ingenious, and more instructive, in numbers, sent to, and read at our Society. If not, we are but triflers; and as such, the more we publish of this sort, the more we shall convince the world of it, and expose ourselves to the ridicule of sober judicious men. Nor have we a much better opinion of those who have had the management of the Windsor Print. They will find much discontent among their Country Members,

* See hereafter, p. 675.

† Philip Carteret Webb, Esq.; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 457. 708.

at

at the injustice of saddling them with the price of others' imprudence (I do not speak this of myself, for they are very welcome to my mite towards it). In short, it is a dangerous precedent, and there is no knowing to what length it may be extended.

"We have but little news stirring here, more than the public papers tell us. Our Church is quite neglected by its Members of every degree, beyond the example of what has been heretofore. When such things raise blushes and indignation in a Layman, what must or ought those to feel, who, by their neglect, either occasion, or do not by their authority prevent, such scandalous impieties? Neither Dean Potter, nor Archbishop Secker, under both whom this Church flourished with much lustre, and in the greatest order and discipline, would have suffered it. It is an unpleasant reflection, that the characters of the dead must be established at the expence of the living.

"Your Friends here are all well. As to Faussett *, he is so entirely rusticated at Heppington, that he seldom stirs from thence; and his Friends are tired of paying visits there without any returns, so that he lives quite by himself, as much as if he was 100 miles from hence; nor do we know any thing of him.

"I have marked a few lots in Mr. Webb's Catalogue, which I should be much obliged to you to look at for me, and settle the prices with Baker to buy for me. They are, No. 36. Willis's Not. Parl. 55. Blount's Tenures. 1014. Alphabeti et Diplom. &c. 1530. Dugdale's Baronage, 2 vols. 1635. Heraldi Adversari, if wrote by Ludovicus Herault, Prebendary of Canterbury, not otherwise. 432. British Curiosities; much wanted, if written by one Burton. 1008. Du Fresne, 3 vols. if the best Edition.

"I am in great want of Sir William Dugdale's Baronage, but still I must not go beyond the market-price; and if I do not have this, I hope Baker will pick up one for me somewhere, as soon as he possibly can. Pray give me, or desire him to write me, a line of the prices he puts to them before the sale, that I may have time to write him my mind, if I disapprove of any of them; and when any are bought, I beg the favour of you to pay him for them, and I will either transmit you the money, or pay Mr. Delasaux for you here. What excuses can I make to you to pardon this trouble? I must trust to your friendship, which I have so often experienced, and hope you will give me credit, when I assure you I shall always be happy to prove myself your ever sincere and obliged friend and servant, EDWARD HASTED."

"DEAR SIR, *Canterbury, Aug.* 2, 1780.

"As our time is fixed for paying our visit to Bexley, I cannot but let you know it, in hopes that it may suit your convenience to spend a day with us whilst there. I know you do sometimes make this excursion; and if it should so happen within the compass of our time, it will give us much pleasure. We set out on Friday, and shall probably spend about three weeks there. I hope to be able to take a ride to London before I return; if I

* See vol. III. p. 556; and p. 432 of this volume.

do,

do, I shall most certainly pay my respects at the Commons, though it may be but for half an hour.

"Our Precincts are now really a deserted village. We have only Dr. Dering here. Mr. Beauvoir* is well, and desires his respects to you. I saw Mr. Jacob, of Faversham, yesterday, who is assisting me in the conjecture of fixing the Roman Station *Durolevum* at or Judde Hill in Ospringe. He is very capable of giving me assistance in this matter, from his knowledge of those matters, and long experience in the situations of that neighbourhood.

"There have been many more Roman Remains lately dug up at the Lines at Brompton near Chatham, which I have had a relation of from the Engineer, Captain Douglas†, who is just entered on the study of Antiquity, and is as complete an Enthusiast as I ever met with in my life; for he despises all the Roman remains in this Country so late as Cæsar's time, before which, you know, there were none here. He seems beginning where he should leave off, and talks much of criticising on the conjectures of our late Friend Bryan Faussett, who was, I do think, as capable and learned a man in that way as this country ever had, or will produce.

"I have no doubt but the spot on the Hill within the lines above mentioned was the Burial-place for the Roman Station of *Durobrivis*, or Rochester, in which I am confirmed by those belonging to Richborough and Canterbury, lying in the same position, and at much the same distance from those Stations.

"I remain, dear Sir, your most sincere and faithful humble servant, EDWARD HASTED."

To Mr. NICHOLS.

"SIR, *London, July* 16, 1796.

"The liberal manner in which you received me when I last waited on you, and the kind assistance you offered me, in regard to the printing of my History, encourages me to apply to you again, for the favour of your advice in relation to my intended Edition of it in 8vo. Happy should I have been, had you condescended to have printed it, and published it for me. You have known me, Sir, many years in the habits of friendship with our mutual Friends Mr. Thorpe, Dr. Ducarel, and many more, now long since taken from us; one of whom, and almost the only one left to us, Mr. Astle, I requested to join his interest with you for this purpose; but you, though with much politeness, declined it, though, at the same time, had you but attended to my offers, you would have thought them well worth your consideration; indeed, you would not have rejected them. I am now in treaty, Sir, with Mr. Bristow, of Canterbury, to print it, and publish it

* The very worthy and learned Master of the Free-school at Canterbury. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 40; vol. VII. p. 511.

† Afterwards the Rev. James Douglas; of whom see "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 114. 554.

for

for me; Mr. Simmons, the printer of my folio volume, now in the press, not having sufficient presses to carry forward both at the same time.

"It is proposed, Sir, to print it in eight Octavo volumes; each volume to contain the Folio Maps of the Hundreds, and the Vignettes, as far as can be, of the Folio volumes; a volume to be published every six months; the matter in them to be corrected, amended, and the subjects brought down to the present time, and new arranged, and the superfluous matter, tautologies, &c. taken from it; and, therefore, the work so far abridged, and brought to a smaller compass. The Folio Prints relating to each volume, being about ten on an average, to be stitched in blue paper, and delivered at a separate price, with the volume, should the purchasers wish to have them; but to be at their option.

"This, Sir, is the plan which I beg the favour of you to give me your opinion of, and correct at your pleasure for me. It is with much respect that I request it of you. As to the prices, I beg the favor likewise of your advice. We have thought of about 7*s.* 6*d.* a volume, and about 6*d.* (if not too much) for each Folio Print in each Number. The allowance to the Trade to be liberal, for the promoting the quick sale of the book. An Agent in London has been proposed to me, who should have a like allowance with the Trade; but it appears to me, that an Agent is of no kind of use, but merely to afford warehouse-room for the books, and will be only a kind of monopolist to rob the Trade of their proper discount.

"Will you, Sir, be so good (as a communication between two Friends to go no farther) to advise me on these matters, and to favor me with your sentiments on them, and especially as to the allowances or discounts to the Trade for the sale of the volumes and stitched Number of Prints, an object the most critical of any part of the undertaking. I hope, Sir, you will pardon this liberty, but your liberality of sentiment, so well known, in your readiness to assist those who request it of you, your great experience in the pursuit of Literature, and the many years you have known me, induces me to hope you will not refuse this favour to me; who am, with much respect, Sir, your much obliged and faithful humble servant, EDWARD HASTED."

Dr. CHRISTOPHER HUNTER * to Dr. Z. GREY.

"GOOD SIR, *Durham, Nov.* 29, 1736.

"At last my papers relating to our Prebendary Smart were published last week. Want of good paper and new types were a stop in the beginning. I beg pardon for not performing my promise of sending you the sheets as printed off, which, you being in the country, I attempted not; the letters being to come thither by London, I apprehended the Post-office would have

* Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 190. 597.

made

made free with the franked covers. I wish the book may atone for my fault.

"On Saturday last three books were sent, directed to you, to be left at the Post-house, Caxton. Please to accept one; the other two I beg you will send to good Mr. Baker, one for himself, the other to the beloved Library at St. John's. It was my own fault these did not come by the hands of Dr. Mangey, who will be at Cambridge next week, who offered kindly to convey them, but took horse three days sooner than I expected.

"This unknown hitherto whim of publishing has renewed a former thought I had entertained, of trying a new Edition of one of our old Bishop's well-known Works, I mean 'Ricardi de Bury Philobiblon,' which undoubtedly contributed very much to the restitution of learning in the dark times he lived in, *viz.* 1436, and was published at Spire in Germany, anno 1483, which Edition I have never seen. In our Episcopal Library I have found a MS. in 8vo, and have collated it with the Oxford Edition by James. As soon as I have my Lord Bishop's Licence, shall begin to print it, and send out Proposals, under the Introduction as below. I beg you present my humble service to Mr. Baker, and repute me, Sir, your most humble servant, CHR. HUNTER."

"Haud inacceptum, munus oblaturi sumus Philologiæ studiosis, nova et emaculata Editione desiderati, hisq' diebus rarius obvij operis Ricardi de Bury quadringentis abhinc Annis Dunelmensis Episcopi, de Amore Librorum et Institutione Bibliothecæ Philobiblon nuncupati: Cujus accedet Corollarium Ineditorum sacrorum et civilium ipsius eruditissimi Auctoris, ex Archivis Cancellariæ reverendiss' Episcopi Dunelm. ut et Cartuarijs Registrisq' reverend. et honoratiss. Virorum Decani et Capituli Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Dunelm. aliisque MSS. perantiquis."

"GOOD SIR, *Durham, Nov.* 12, 1738.

"I return most sincere thanks for your kind present, the beloved 'Answer to Neale;' and have unfortunately never been at Newcastle, whereby I am debarred from waiting upon Lawyer Grey*. The unknown and neglected Antiquities of this Church and County give me the most diverting pleasure, having the happiness to be admitted, as well by my Lord Bishop† as the Dean and Chapter, to search into all their Records.

"I wish the inclosed‡ may be new to you. Those Lists we have not here with the copies of Cromwell's Foundation, which encourages me to send them, though it is to be admired if they

* Of whom see before, p. 314.

† Dr. Edward Chandler.

‡ "*Durham, March* 14. We hear that there will shortly be published Proposals for printing by Subscription, on a new type, and Dutch paper, in folio, the Letters from Sir Robert Bowes, of Streathlam Castle, in the County of Durham (an honourable ancestor of George Bowes, Esq. at present Representative in Parliament for this County), Ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to King James the Sixth of Scotland, to the then Prime Minister of State; whereby several of the Transactions of that memorable reign are set in a true light, and the secret springs of action laid open."

have

have escaped good Mr. Baker's search. I beg you will present him my most humble service.

"I have prevailed with the Chapter to take your three volumes into their Library. Dr. Sharp does the same for himself; the third I shall take; and, as others fall in my way, will not fail to secure them for you. Dr. Sharp's intimate correspondence with Lawyer Grey will readily contribute to notify the number of volumes wanted here.

"As to my intended Edition of Richard de Bury, my Lord Bishop has so justly thought the present age unworthy of, if not generally bent against, such early works as promoted the Restoration of Literature. I own, at that time, men of estates and courtiers could convey their estates, offices, and favours, without subscribing their names, by the impression of their seals.

"The disappointment in publishing my volumes of Sir Robert Bowes' and Mr. John Bowes' Letters during their service to Queen Elizabeth in Scotland appears indeed to be a plot of some of the Nobility of that nation, unwilling to have the behaviour of their ancestors to Queen Elizabeth known; which my Lord Bishop knows now very well, though he was prevailed with to dissuade me, but at present is very desirous they should be published.

"I am, good Sir, your assured humble servant, CHR. HUNTER."

Letters to and from EDWARD JACOB *, Esq.

From Dr. DUCAREL†.

"DEAR SIR, *Doctor's Commons, Dec. 20, 1766.*

"Your very obliging letter ought long since to have been answered, but I have been ill of a fever for near three weeks, and did not go out till yesterday, when I waited upon the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has been ill of the gout for near six weeks, and took an airing out for the first time on Thursday last. The Archbishop has directed me to return you thanks for your kind present of the Forms of Prayers to his Library at Lambeth, which he accepts with the more pleasure, as it completes the set of old Forms of Prayers which were already deposited there. His Grace desires you would accept of his 'Sermons,' to which I shall add one copy of my 'Tour through Normandy,' of which I beg your acceptance.

"I am so weak, that I have been obliged to dictate this letter; but remain, dear Sir, your much obliged, &c. A. C. DUCAREL."

* The worthy Historian of Faversham; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 194, 601.

† Indorsed, "Thanks to Edward Jacob, Esq. of Feversham, for his present of some very ancient printed Forms of Prayer, by him presented to the Lambeth Library. A. C. D."

To

To Dr. Ducarel.

"Dear Doctor, *Faversham, April* 21, 1771.

"I will have patience till the Transactions come out, and not give you the trouble of sending your answer, which I am not in the least dubious will lay your doughty Opponent * as flat as a timber-log. I had not Mr. Gough's † book, when you desired my information, but have since procured it; and it pleases me very much, and I can make but little additions to it. Johnson's Second Iter Cantianum, 1634; Sir George Sondes's own Narrative of his Son's Murder; a Sheet of the Fossils in Kent, among the 'Memoirs for the Curious;' and Mr. Lewis's Ecclesiastical Map, are all that occur to me at present. I am possessed of Dr. Plot's MSS. and Sir Roger Twisden's from Warburton's Collection. Some few he mentions I want, and will procure when I can.

"I bought at Mr. Webb's sale, by a Friend, a curious book of Kentish Arms, on vellum, by Mr. Southouse, son of the Author of the 'Monasticon Favon.' which I value highly. There were two Visitations, &c. of Kent, in a late Herald-painter's sale, which I knew not of, otherwise I should have become a purchaser, I doubt not, as I do not value going a little out of the way for pleasure on my Hobby.

"I have to beg the favour of your informing me who is Lessee to the Archbishop for the Tithes or Parsonage of Tong in our neighbourhood, and where he dwells. I beg this, presuming you may be easily informed by his Grace's Secretary. If you can learn, the earliest notice will oblige me. It is to serve a Friend I inquire; and I shall gladly return the favour when in my power. That this may meet you in perfect health, is the true wish of, dear Sir, your obedient humble servant, E. Jacob."

"Dear Doctor, *Faversham, June* 1, 1772.

"Farrer has agreed to sell the walls of Richborough; but the purchaser made the contract, with a proviso that he could separate the stones, which on trial he could not accomplish, and so the bargain is off, if I am rightly informed. My drawing is a very coarse and untrue one of Mr. Warburton. Mr. Boys, of Sandwich, has been very busy about the place, and his account bye and bye I shall have, for which I can be answerable, he is so exact in what he undertakes. I never saw Gostling's by Muxted, nor ever heard him speak of it. I wonder whether Grose has taken any drawings of it. I shall long for the 8th, when I shall get Marsh to meet you. In the interim I remain

"Your very humble servant, Edw. Jacob."

"Dear Doctor, *Faversham, May* 20, 1773.

"The MS. you sent for my perusal was undoubtedly Filmer Southouse's. I have perused him carefully, and find some new information, though not much, as Lewis had perused it, and made good use of it, and myself had collected whatever he says

* On the subject of the Chesnut being indigenous in this Kingdom. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p. 385.

† The first Edition of "Anecdotes of British Topography."

of

of the Town. It is the very book I have been in search of these 30 years. It was in Godfrey's Library, which Mr. West bought, but could not be found there on enquiry some years since *.

"I am in the same situation as I was when I acquired his Father's Monasticon with his MS notes, disappointed in both. There is in it 'An Account of the Riches of the Church in 1556;' and I have one before the Reformation, so have transcribed that, and taken copies of the few Arms I had not before, that were in the windows. All his Monumental Inscriptions are in Lewis, so that you will perceive, though it is a rarity as a MS. yet as it has mostly been printed, it is not of the use one might wish; yet, as a local curiosity, I should like to have it, if you would choose to part with it, as I have his Notes on the Monasticon, and his very curious book of painted Kentish Arms bought at Mr. Webb's Sale.

"Thanks for your account of the Tradescants. I have the Catalogue without the Heads; wish they had been there, as they would have been much at your service. This comes by means of a Friend, carefully I doubt not. I should have been glad to see you under my roof on the Visitation; as that cannot be, I will, if possible, see how you are when at Canterbury. In the interim, I am your obliged humble servant, EDW. JACOB."

From WALTER JOHNSON †, Esq.

"WORTHY DOCTOR, *Spalding, Dec. 7*, 1754.

"As in your obliging Letter to my Father you desire an early answer, I have the pleasure at his instance (who hath long been much indisposed, and as yet continues unable to write himself), to acknowledge that favour received in due time, with the ingenious account of your 'Tour through Normandy,' with your judicious remarks thereon, which he did us the pleasure at our last meeting on Thursday at our Society to communicate, and which gave us great pleasure.

"What notices may from his Collections in any ways contribute to illustrate our Norman Antiquities, he will, when able, himself send you an account of. They may some of them prove the more worthy your notice, as Ivo Talbois, Earl of Anjou, was Lord of this place, and of all the remains of the Mercian Kingdom, in the right of the Lady Lucy his wife, Countess of Lincoln and Leicester, and Lady of Coventry; and the Patron of this rich Benedictine Monastery, which, as Ingulphus Abbot of Croyland reports at large, he injuriously asserted against the Abbot of Croyland, and by favour of his Uncle William the Conqueror, whose Sister's Son he was, subjected our Convent here to his Abbey of St. Nicholas at Aungiers.

* Indorsed, "Presented this MS. to Mr. Jacob. It is an 8vo, with drawings of some Monuments, &c. long since destroyed, and is of the hand-writing of Filmer Southouse, Steward of the Court at Feversham, A. D. 1701. A. C. D."

† Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p. 92.

"On

"On scouring out the channel of the River Welland, which runs through this town, and was a navigable creek to the sea (not many years since), were found and produced at our meetings many matters, some of which he takes to be Norman.

"That Lady, and her after-husband Earl of Lincoln, resided at her Castle here, where Ivo Talbois (and she long after) died, and were buried near the High Altar at the Conventual Church, of which Church he hath a drawing on vellum or parchment, very ancient. Nothing is now remaining of the said Church or Castle, save the Foss of the Keep, and some ruins of the great Gate and Office of the Convent.

"The true descent of this Ivo Talbois Earl of Anjou my Father certainly knows not, but from some 'Memoirs of the Family of Sablon in Normandy,' and what Dodsworth hath said of him in the first Monasticon Anglicanum, nor when or upon what occasion this Castle was demolished.

"He hath preserved several carved stones, which came out of the Castle and Foundations of the Conventual Church; and amongst his Collection of Coins, hath several brass or copper pieces of different sizes, and very various figures (some of which seem to he Norman), dug out of the Castle Fields, the Abbey Yard, and out of the bed of the River Welland, of which, as soon as he shall be able, he will send you a farther account. These pieces, commonly esteemed jettons, or counters, were (as several of the Venetians, and likewise of the Hans Towns), he supposes, by their being found in such plenty, here used in traffick.

"We join in services to yourself and to the Antiquarian Society, whom my Father says, if he can serve in relation to your undertaking, he will most willingly do it. I am, Sir,

"Your most humble servant, WALTER JOHNSON."

Rev. Dr. BENJ. KENNICOTT* to Dr. DUCAREL.

"SIR, *Sept. 6*, 1761.

"I thank you for your obliging letter of the 29th of last month, particularly about Mr. Meerman's intentions. I hope to send the answer to his enquiries some time next week, and shall, at last, I persuade myself, satisfy him on that point.

"Any accounts of Hebrew MSS. which your regard for my Work and me shall very kindly procure, either from Sweden, or Gottingen, or Brunswick, or any other place, will be highly acceptable.—When I revisit London next Winter, I shall not forget my first volume, in testimony of my obligations.

"I was lately favoured with a very obliging letter from Mr. A. Hervey Milles, whom you invited to meet me at your table. As you are his intimate acquaintance, and, I presume, see him frequently, I beg you to express my best thanks to him in return for the civility of his Letter, and for his wishes to assist my Work.

"I here inclose two copies of the Latin Proposals, agreeably to your friendly request; and am, Sir, &c. B. KENNICOTT."

* See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 214. 608.

Letters

Letters to and from Sir GEORGE LEE*.

To Dr. DUCAREL.

"SIR, *St. James's Square, July* 10, 1755.

"Having, in conversation with my Lord Chancellor, mentioned that I had seen Sir Nathaniel Lloyd's 'Account of Lord Keeper Wrighte's Decree upon the Dissolution of the Savoy,' his Lordship expressed a great desire to see it; and begged I would endeavour to procure him a copy of it. I shall be very much obliged to you if you can supply me with a copy for my Lord Chancellor's use. I shall go out of town next Saturday, but shall return again in five or six days. I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, GEO. LEE."

To the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE LEE.

"SIR, *July* 11, 1755.

"I am very sorry I happened to be out yesterday when your servant brought your most obliging Letter, in answer to which I have herewith taken the liberty of sending you a copy of Sir Nath. Lloyd's 'Account of Lord Keeper Wrighte's Decree upon the Dissolution of the Savoy,' for the use of my Lord Chancellor; and if you are desirous of one for yourself, be pleased, Sir, to command it at any time. To this, Sir, give me leave to add, that I know where some old Records and Statutes relating to the Savoy might be found, if such were thought necessary to be consulted at this time.

"I am very glad, Sir, I had an opportuity of conveying these papers to your hands before you went into the Country. I heartily wish you a pleasant journey, and beg leave to subscribe myself your most obedient servant, A. C. DUCAREL."

To Dr. DUCAREL.

"SIR, *St. James's Square, July* 11, 1755.

"I return you a great many thanks for your very obliging Letter, and for the copy of Lord Keeper Wrighte's Sentence, &c. which I shall send to my Lord Chancellor's. When you are quite at leisure, I shall be glad to have a copy of it for my own use; but I beg you will not let me interfere with any other business. I will inform his Lordship of what you mention concerning Records and Statutes relating to the Savoy. Possibly they may be of use on the Trial of the Curate of the Savoy now in custody, if he should put his defence upon a right of jurisdiction.

"I am, with great regard, &c. GEO. LEE."

* This eminent Civilian was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; B. C. L. 1724; D. C. L. and admitted at Doctors Commons, Oct. 23, 1729. He was elected M. P. for Brackley in 1734, and again in 1741; appointed a Commissioner of the Admiralty in 1743; elected M. P. for Leskard in 1747; and for Launceston in 1754. In 1751, on the death of Dr. John Bettesworth, he obtained the offices of Dean and Official Principal of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, with the title of a Knight, and the dignity of a Privy Counsellor; and died Dec. 18, 1758, aged 64. See more of him in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 226. 613.

Mr. William Massey* to Dr. Ducarel.

"*Wandsworth, Feb.* 16, 1754.

"I am very much obliged to you, Doctor, for the hints you have given me in your kind letter, and beg the continuance of your further notices. The quotation from Hickes's Thesaurus indicates, that the Reed *(Calamus)* was used to write withal, when *Eadwin's* picture was drawn; but I want to know when *Quill-pens* were *first* introduced; and I request your observation in reading books above 300 years old, in *Latin* or *French* (I think, Doctor, you understand *French)*, where you find *penna*, or *pluma*, or *une plume*, put for a pen. I imagine Mr. Wanley is wrong in joining the epithet *Metallinum*† to *Calamum;* for, if it were an *iron style* that *Eadwin* held in one hand, what occasion had he for a *penknife* in the other?

"If I could be certain that some of the plates in your old book were *copper*, and that they were engraved in *England*, I should gain several years to my former reckoning. Pray be so good as to examine that particular critically for me; and, if you can, discover any name of the *sculptor* upon them.

"I should think that the word *triquadrum* in the Inscription signifies no more than *triplex;* supposing the MS text to be divided into *three columns;* which, as I have not seen, I cannot be positive in. *Triquadrus* is a corruption of *triquĕtrus*, i. e. *threefold*, or *tripartite;* Holioke and Littleton cite *Cerd*‡ for their authority. So that the Inscription may in English be thus rendered: *Mailbrite Mac-Durnan has well* (or worthily) *expounded this Book of our Lord* (expressed) *in three columns.*

"If this explanation should be any way satisfactory, I shall be glad, who am, with due respect, your real friend, W. Massey."

"Dr. Ducarel, *Wandsworth, March* 26, 1754.

"Your favours of the 22d instant lie before me. As the MS. was not divided into three columns, it is very probable, you have hit upon the sense of the word *triquadrum*, unless, as I have since been thinking, it relates to a *threefold* explanation of the text; for writers of those times were fond of such interpretations, by giving a *literal, analytical, analogical*, &c. exposition of the Scriptures; but this I only offer as a second suggestion. I have likewise been enquiring after this Mailbright; who and what he was, but do not find that any of our Biographers mention his name. I am obliged to you for the information about Edwin, and further request of you, when your leisure will permit, to let me know, if you can, at what time our Court and Chancery Hands were first used; or, of what date the *oldest* specimens that you have seen of them are; and also in what *Courts* they are now *principally* continued. But if I should come to town in the interval, I will take the freedom to call

* See Dr. Ducarel's Note in p. 660.

† "By the bye, *Metallinum* is a barbarous word." W. M.

‡ *La Cerda* was a Spanish Jesuit, who wrote three volumes of Commentaries upon *Virgil.*

upon

upon you, when we may talk more circumstantially, in a few minutes, such matters, than can be done by much writing.

"The benefit I reap from your correspondence shall always be gratefully acknowledged by

"Your obliged friend, W. MASSEY."

"DR. DUCAREL, *Wandsworth, June* 24, 1754.

"I promised to give you some account of the mock election for Garrat, a district within the compass of the Parish of Wandsworth. I have been informed, that about 60 or 70 years ago, some watermen belonging to this Town went to the Leather Bottle, a public house at Garratt, to spend a merry day, which being the time of a general election for Members of Parliament, in the midst of their frolick they took it into their heads to chuse one of their company a Representative for that place; and, having gone through the usual ceremonies of an election, as well as the occasion would permit, he was declared duly elected. Whether the whimsical custom of swearing the electors upon a brick-bat, 'quod rem cum aliqua muliere, intra limites istius pagi, habuissent,' was then first established, or that it was a waggish after-thought, I cannot determine, but it has been regarded, as the due qualification of the electors for many elections last past.

"This local usage, from that small beginning, has had a gradual increase; for no great account was made of it, that I can remember, or hear of, before the two elections preceding this last, which has been performed with uncommon pomp and magnificence, in the plebeian mode of pageantry. And as it has been taken notice of in our public newspapers, it may probably have a run, through those channels, to many parts of the kingdom, and in time become the enquiry of the curious, *when* and *why* such a mock usage was commenced.

"I have herewith sent you copies of some of the hand-bills of the Candidates, that were printed and plentifully dispersed (in imitation of the *grand monde)* before the election came on, by which you may judge of the humour in which the other parts of it were conducted. Their pseudo titles, as you will observe, are *Lord Twankum, Squire Blow-me-down,* and *Squire Gubbins.* Lord Twankum's right name is John Gardiner, and is grave-digger to this parish; Blow-me-down's is .... Willis, a waterman; and Squire Gubbins, whose name is .... Simmonds, keeps a public-house, the sign of the Gubbins' Head, in Blackman-street, Southwark.

"Some time hence, perhaps also, it may be a matter of enquiry what is meant by the Gubbins' Head. This Simmonds formerly lived at Wandsworth, and went from hence to keep a public-house in Blackman-street, who being a droll companion, in what is called low-life, several of his old acquaintance of this town used to call at his house, when they were in London, to drink a pot or two; and, as he generally had some cold provisions (which by a cant name he usually called *his Gubbins),*

he made them welcome to such as he had, from whence he obtained that name; and putting up a man's head for the sign, it was called the *Gubbins' Head.* A hundred years hence, perhaps, if some knowledge of the occasion of the name of this sign should not be preserved in writing, our future Antiquaries might puzzle themselves to find out the meaning of it. I make no question, but that we have many elaborate Dissertations upon antique subjects, whose originals, being obscure or whimsy, like this, were never truly discovered. This leads me to the commendation of the utility of your design in recording singular accidents, and odd usages, the causes and origin of which might otherwise be lost in a long tract of time. But I am afraid, Doctor, I have tired you with this trifling narrative, which I could not conveniently make shorter; however, if you can pick any thing out of it that will any way contribute to your purpose, I shall be pleased, and the rest you may number amongst the useless scribbles of your obliged friend, W. Massey."

"*Wandsworthiæ*, 6to *Cal. Octobris*, 1755.

"Exacto jam et paulò amplius mense, mi Ducarelle, febre sum correptus, nondumque ex ea prorsùs convalui; adhuc cum medicis mihi res est, sed spero me brevi eorum φαρμακοῖς renunciaturum. Ex tuis proximis literis percepi *meum indicem* à te comprobari, quod non minimo me afficit gaudio, quippe tuo indicio haùd parùm tribuendum censeo. Opera viri clarissimi Jacobi Ware, quæ tuus Amicus Colcestriensis, meâ causâ, perhumanitèr memorat, mihi nunquam videre contigit; nullus tamen dubito, quin alicubi apud familiares meos reperiero, ut consulam eum locum, qui videtur ad meam rem apprimè spectare. Vale, vir candidissime, atque me, ut soles, amare pergas,

"Guliel. Massey*."

Sir Christopher Meighan† to Dr. Ducarel.

"Dear Sir, *Paris, Cour de Rouan Quartier, St. Andre des Arcs, Jan.* 21, 1763.

"I am honoured with your kind letter of 30th December, for which I would have thanked you sooner, had not a desperate cold, the malady of half Paris, engaged me for some days and

* Indorsed by Dr. Ducarel, "Mr. Massey (a Quaker and Schoolmaster), his letter to me on my approbation of his book, 'Corruptæ Latinitatis Index, 1755, 8vo.'—In the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 251, is a Latin Epitaph written by Mr. Massey on his Friend Mr. Ames.

† This eminent Physician was a Knight of the noble Order of Christ, and a Member of the Academy of Sciences at Rouen. He was the Author of "A Treatise on the Nature and Powers of the Bath and Waters of Bareges; in which their precise Virtues for the Cure of Gunshot Wounds, with all their Complications of inveterate Ulcers, &c. &c. 1764," 8vo. to which was annexed a Letter from the philanthropic Dr. Hales to William Morehead, Esq. in commendation of a former Edition of the same Treatise. The Work is very ably noticed, as is a Letter *(per contra)* from an English Officer at Bareges, dated Aug. 20, 1764, in the Monthly Review, vol. XXXI. p. 196.

nights;

nights; after which Mons. Barthelemi, the most occupied man alive, has caused a delay, by constantly promising to send me a letter with some pamphlets for you; and I knowing how agreeable such a present would prove, have waited till now; but, as he continues still to repeat the same, even this morning, and afterwards went to Versailles, without sending me any thing, I, at length, gratify myself in presenting you my most grateful acknowledgments for your generous and friendly attention to my being admitted into your Royal Society. Things happened as if they had been foreseen, for a month before your giving me notice, Messieurs Le Cat, Morand, Dejussieu, and Boyer, four of your most respectable foreign members, with whom I have been in intimate correspondence for twenty years past, honoured me with their recommendations, which were sent to Dr. Morton, Secretary to the Society, and I have had an account of his having received them. Let me entreat you then, dear Sir, to continue your good offices towards me, and to join with him and with other friends, if necessary, to get the affair finished in due time. I shall ever feel the obligation. The sooner it is done, I think, the better, least delay should make any imagine a difficulty in my obtaining the recommendations required.

While I was in the Country, and before my receiving your letter for three copies of 'Medailles des Rois qui n'ont pas été publiées par Pellerin,' Mons. de Bure, bookseller here, had sent his case of books to Mr. Ducarel, in which I therefore could send only two copies of 'Theorie des Impôts,' as you had desired, for the 'Nobiliaire de Normandie, la basse comprise,' I had not found; but the other day, in seeing Mons. de Bure, he shewed me one intituled thus, 'Nobiliaire de Normandie, contenant les Armes, Blasons, Noms, et Qualités, de cette Province, haute et basse; par Louis Chevillard, grand, in fol. gravé; prix deux Louis d'ors.' It is ill engraved.

"Be assured that I will watch the first safe opportunity of sending you your 'Recueil des Rois peu connus,' three copies. Notwithstanding Mr. Barthelemi's unexactness till now, which I impute to hurry, am persuaded that I shall have a letter from him, with his present of pamphlets, particularly the Turin Isis, to send you at the same time. I flatter myself you will have the whole before fifteen days. Honour me with what commissions you please, and depend on my zeal, &c.

"I will in my next give you an account of a Collection of shells, corals, and marine plants, to be sold, also of a heap of Coins, French, Spanish, German, and English, eighty marks, in silver, to be disposed of. I am to go to see them, as soon as the weather permits stirring out. The cold is intense and constant; it is by Reaumur's Thermometer at eleven, which is a degree more than in the year 1740.

"Here is nothing new at present in the literary way.—My address is always good: Cour de Roüan, quartier St. Andre des Arcs à Paris.—Friends at Muids are well. I will soon write to him.

"I pray

"I pray my most humble respects to your Lady, and be assured that nothing can be added to the distinguished sentiments wherewith I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most humble obedient servant, CHR. MEIGHAN."

"SIR, *Paris, April* 8, 1763.

"As it was desired, certificates in my behalf were sent and delivered to Dr. Morton, from four learned Members in this country, of your illustrious Society, Messieurs Dejussieu, Boyer, Morand, and Le Cat, whose suffrages, at all events, can but do me honour, yet I am not well informed, whether I be proposed as a Foreign or a British subject; the one is rendered specious by my living so much abroad, but the other is a native title, and, indeed, I am highly flattered by any new tie which I can contract with my glorious Country.

"Full of this just sentiment, I have been sometimes asked, why I live elsewhere? for which I assign habit, a perverter of Nature; also social connexions, which, with time, form engagements of true agreeable friendships, though between strangers; and, withal, by being on the Continent, I enjoy a facility of visiting different countries, which has had great seducements for me.

"At this very juncture I strongly feel the impulse of this passion of travelling, being on the point of concluding with a very ingenious learned gentleman, particularly versed in botanic science, the party of traversing the Pyrenees, from Perpignan to Bayonne, in examining the plants peculiar to such a mountainous region, the mineral fountains, as those named *les Eaux bonnes*, those of *Cauterez*, and many others, which, besides the famous Springs of Bareges, abound there; in searching the various Minerals and Fossils; in observing the difference of the climes in high and low situations, as well as their influence on the constitutions and health of the inhabitants; in remarking their genius and manners relating to their country, so favourable by its circumstances to a spirit of liberty, and, comparatively with those of their neighbours in the plains, accessible to all the grievances of despotic government. In short, our plan is, to attempt collecting genuine materials for a natural and civil history of this mountainous part of the globe, applicable to others of the same kind; and if the endeavours whereon we are bent succeed, they will contribute in some measure to useful and curious knowledge. Meanwhile this undertaking requiring many dispositions, occupies me so much, that I have not the wished-for time of writing to you as often as I should, nor of giving you accounts, such as they may be, of the literary productions among this easy-to-be-amused people. Truly, a great part consists in what they themselves term *frivolité*, dramatic performances full of words, and chimerical poetry.

"As to subjects in the antiquarian way, they are rare here. Modernness only is thought of, and therein the discoveries are profuse. A person lucky enough to find out any novelty for the manner

manner of dressing hair, would certainly be more generally applauded than he who could be so happy as to explain to satisfac- all the Egyptian hieroglyphicks.

" I sometimes meet Abbé Barthelemi, who has nothing new. He becomes too much a courtier; has not yet given me the pamphlets for you, but is the most promising gentleman I know.

" An acquaintance which I have made with Mons. Duhodent, particularly rich in medals, affords me vast satisfaction. He is a learned, communicative, modest antiquary. If you think of purchasing, as you mentioned, a collection of shells, or other natural curiosities, he is also very capable of assisting me in performing your commissions. Such are frequently sold here at reasonable prices; but it will be necessary to inform me in general, of the quantity, kinds, and the expence you would go to.

" Monsieur Pellerin is a man of high merit. Will not his late volumes ' Des Villes Grecques' interest you, as well as his ' Recueil des Rois peu connus?' The three volumes cost two louis d'ors. You know that I am at your service on all occasions. I have procured you Chevillard's ' Nobiliaire de Normandie, haute et basse,' the only one to be purchased in Paris; you will receive it as soon as possible. We expect soon, and with the desires due to Count Caylus's productions, his 5th volume, ' Des Antiquités Grecques et Romaines.' There is a work under press, to consist of two volumes folio, composed by Don Mangard, Benedictin, and heretofore Antiquary of Prince Charles of Lorraine. It is an ample instruction and guide to the Science of Medals, with a number of plates, in which nothing rare. Though it be not yet publickly divulged, I can give you the agreeable information, that you will, in some time, see all the King of France's gold medals, finely engraven.

" I am not to forget telling you that Mons. Du Veaux's famous Cabinet of Medals is to be sold. Sixty thousand livres have been already offered. It is to be wished, for the advantage of completing other Collections, that it were sold in retail. An Abbé, very capable of the undertaking, is about giving a curious Edition of the celebrated ' Roman de la Rose.'

" The visit of Messrs. Barthelemi and Duhodent, just entered my room, hinders my saying more at present. The former desires me to present you his best compliments, to plead excuses in his behalf; and, he almost swears, that you shall soon have the pamphlets, with a Dissertation in the bargain, which he read the last winter at the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres.

" If I have the honour and good fate of being admitted into your illustrious Royal Society, Mr. Morehead * or Counsellor Duane † will immediately pay the twenty-five pounds for my account, it being more convenient for me, who live abroad, to acquit them at once.

* See p. 665.

† Of whom see the " Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 116. 555.

' Adieu,

"Adieu, my dear Sir. I will, as soon as possible, begin writing to you again, inform you of some things I intended to add here, and by making myself amends for the interruption now, have the honour and pleasure of repeating to you the distinguished sentiments, wherewith I sincerely am, Sir,

"Your most humble and most obedient servant,

CHRIST. MEIGHAN."

"DEAR SIR, *Dieppe, Dec.* 21, 1764.

"Duke Charles of Lorraine was, unluckily for me, set out for Vienna before my arrival at Brussels, so that my journey thither procured me only the advantage of seeing some acquaintance I have there, and of fully executing your commands concerning the Heralds' Office, the state of which is as follows: 'Chambre Heraldique qui se tient rue du Lombard à Bruxelles chéz le premier Roy d'Armes. Andre François Joseph Jacrens, Conseillor de sa Majesté l'Imperatrice Reine et Lieutenant premier Roy d'Armes dit Toison d'or. Barthelemy Joseph Jacrens Roy et Heraut d'Armes de la Province et Duché de Luxembourg et Comté de Chiny. Jacques Joseph François de Grez, Roy et Heraut d'Armes de la Province et Duchés de Lothier et de Brabrant. Bartholemy de Donckens, Roy et Heraut d'Armes de la Province et Seigneure de Malines.'

"These being the different gentlemen for the Heraldry of that Country, you may write to whichever of them appears best for your purpose, and inclose your letter to any of the following Bankers, with directions to deliver it, and engage for payment of the expences of the office. You will readily find at London a merchant to recommend the affair to one of them: Madame Nettine, banquierre de la Cour à Bruxelles; Mons de Pester; Mons. Menu aussi, banquiers à Bruxelles.

"A gentleman come from Rouen tells me that your good Uncle Mons. de Villette being in that town some time ago, was seized with a disorder (whereof he can give me no account), that he lay ill there during fifteen days, and was carried to Muids in a litter carriage. I wish nothing worse may have happened since. When I go into that country, which will be ere long, I shall see in what state he is, and inform you thereof.

"I know your generous friendship to me so well, that it is needless to recommend to you my interest at the Royal Society. Mr. Duane wrote to me that my Certificate being read there, appeared to be well received. I rely on your kind zeal and activity for my success—muster all your friends.—Pray command me wherever I be.—My constant address is, *à Calais.*

"I am, with every respectful sentiment, dear Sir, your most assured and most obedient humble servant, CHR. MEIGHAN.

"DEAR SIR, *Dieppe, Sept.* 1, 1771.

"Some weeks ago I had the honour of writing to you; a confidence in your good offices, which your kindness to me on every occasion produced, led me to request that you would consider the merits of Mons. L'Abbé Fontaine's Translation of Horace's Odes,

Odes, in perusing the specimen which I addressed to Mr. Duane, and let me know if Mr. Vaillant or other bookseller will undertake printing the work. Another favour which I requested, and again request most earnestly, is your employing all your interest to have Monsieur Houard elected a Member of your Royal Society. He is a man of known learning and unexceptionable character. Hereby you will render me, dear Sir, the greatest service; for he is charged with a law-suit very important to my wife's family; and this honour, which he covets much, being obtained for him, will excite his zeal in pursuing it. I told him that my application would be to you. He is already Member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres at Paris. If you can effect this soon, you will lay me under a high obligation. Mr. Duane will employ his interest with yours.

"The harvest in this country is hurt by the almost constant rains. We have not had eight days of summer weather. The fine regiment named *Grenadiers de France*, was reformed three days ago. Many other reforms are talked of, in order to œconomize. The fate of the remaining Parliaments is daily expected.

"I find the name Halwyn in Rymer. Is there no such family in England or in Scotland? I have the honour to be, on all occasions, &c. CHR. MEIGHAN."

WILLIAM MOREHEAD, Esq. to Dr. DUCAREL.

"DEAR SIR, *Leybourne, Aug.* 1, 1764.

"I should have had the pleasure of paying you a visit at Doctors Commons before this, but soon after I dined with you last, Mr. Morehead set out for this place, which he has taken for this season from Mr. Whitworth. I shall take it as a great favour if you will enquire at the proper office what provision Sir John Phillips, who died about a month ago, has made for his daughters by his last will, and let me know by a line directed for me at Leybourne, near Maidstone, Kent, by the first opportunity, after you have made that enquiry. I make no apology for giving you this trouble, as I am well acquainted with your readiness to oblige your friends. The first time I go to town, I shall wait upon you, and repay you the trifling expence it may have cost you.

"A few days ago I went to see a very curious piece of antiquity near Aylesford. It consists of three immense rude stones of about 12 feet square, and two feet thick, set upon their edges so as to form two sides and a back, with another stone of the same size laid upon the top by way of roof. There is no appearance of any tool having been used upon the stones, which are very different from any that are to be found in this county. It is said to be the monument of Cartigern the son of Vortigern, who was killed at this place, in a battle against the Saxon Princes Hengist and Horsa*. I shall be glad to know if you have seen this monument, and what your opinion of it is.

"I am, &c. WM. MOREHEAD."

* Kit's Coty House, engraved in Thorpe's Custumale Roffense, Pl. IV.

From

From Mr. Joseph Nicolson*.

"Sir, *Hawkesdale, Dec.* 28, 1762.

"I take this first opportunity after my getting home from Worcester, to return my most hearty thanks for your obliging favour, and Life of the indefatigable Browne Willis, Esq. in which the Dean of Worcester † joins me.

"I am very glad that the account of the Vicarages in this Diocese is agreeable to you. Some unlucky accidents at that time prevented my shewing it to our very worthy Bishop ‡, and consequently lost the advantage of his judicious remarks, which truly I regretted much.

"Several of Bishop Nicolson's § original MSS. are in my possession, and copies of a good many more; and indeed whatever came in my way relating to this Diocese, has been always carefully preserved, so that I have a pretty good stock of materials for a general history thereof, and would with great readiness communicate them without reserve to any proper person that would undertake the work.

"If you are so good as to send the Dean of Worcester and me copies of that part of your work which you mention, please to send them to Mr. Stanley Crowder's, in Paternoster-row, to be forwarded to Mr. Alexander Campbell, bookseller, in Carlisle.

"Your most obedient, &c. Jos. Nicolson."

Rev. Dr. Humphrey Owen|| to Dr. Ducarel.

"Worthy Sir, *Jesus College, Oxford, July* 4, 1759.

"I am desired, by a particular friend of mine, and an intimate acquaintance of the late Dr. Edmunds, to beg the favour of you to inform us whether there are not reposited in the Lambeth Library original Terriers of all the Livings in England, or at least

* Nephew of the learned Bishop of Carlisle, and Author, jointly with Dr. Richard Burn, of "The History and Antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland, 1777," 2 vols. 4to.

† The Rev. John Waugh, son of the Bishop of Carlisle. He was of Queen's College, Oxford; M. A. 1727; D. C. L. 1734; Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle; and in 1751 Dean of Worcester. His knowledge of the Civil and Canon Law was extensive; and he was a very great assistant to Dr. Burn, in his useful publication on the Administration of Justice. During the siege of Carlisle, in 1745, Dr. Waugh was eminently useful to the King's Forces, on which account he was preferred to the Deanry of Worcester. He published one Sermon, preached for the Worcester Infirmary, 1751; and died in 1765, and was buried in the Lady Chapel of that Cathedral.

‡ Dr. Charles Lyttleton.

§ This able Antiquary, who had been successively Dean and Bishop of Carlisle, Bishop of Derry, and Archbishop of Cashell, made many valuable Collections relative to Topography in general, and particularly to the Diocese of Carlisle; which proved highly serviceable to his Nephew and Dr. Burn, in their above-noticed "History and Antiquities." His Epistolary Correspondence with several eminent Scholars was published with Annotations, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1809, by John Nichols.

|| Of Jesus College, Oxford; M. A. 1725; B. D. 1734; Head Keeper of the Bodleian Library; D. D. and Principal of Jesus College, 1763. He died in March 1768, and was buried in the Chapel of his College.

least

least of all the Livings in the Province of Canterbury, taken by order of Archbishop Laud. What he is particularly concerned in is the Terrier of Brandeston, *alias* Braunston, in the Deanery of Daventry and County of Northampton, which might be serviceable to him in an affair with his parishioners, which nearly concerns him. Braunston is a living in the patronage of the College, and any information he can procure may be of service to the Society, and particularly agreeable to your humble servant, who would at any time be glad to return the favour by any search I can make in the Bodleian Library, or any other Repository in Oxford, when required by you. I should be obliged to you for an answer as soon as your business, &c. will allow, directed to me at the Bodleian Library, Oxford. We are very full of company, and in a great hurry at present, and therefore hope you will excuse this hasty application by a person who sets out immediately for London, with a Presentation to a College Living* (Nutfield in the County of Surrey), and may perhaps want your directions for his manner of proceeding in his affairs. I hope you will excuse me for troubling you in this manner upon so slender an acquaintance; and am, Sir, &c. HUM. OWEN."

HENRY RAINSDON†, Esq. to Dr. DUCAREL.

Granado Bomb, Portsmouth Harbour,
Sept. 22, 1758.

"MONSIEUR,

"Je prends cette liberté pour avoir l'honneur de vous assurer de mes très humbles respects; mais pour des nouvelles de notre dernière expedition je ne puis vous en donner d'autres que vous ne sachiez déjà sans doute depuis quelque tems. J'eus le malheur d'être Spectateur de ce jour si triste pour tant de braves gens; mais je crois que les François ne doivent pas s'en vanter beaucoup; car leur perte est bien la plus considerable. Comme notre Vaisseau étoit si proche à la terre, je voyois parfaitement bien tout ce qui se passoit entre les deux Armées. Outre les bombs dont nous les avons donné plus de quarante à la distance, quand ils aprochèrent nous mettions des petits boulets d'une livre, deux cents à la fois, dans le mortier, qui faisoit grand ravage. Nous sommes actuellement dans le Hâvre pour réparer les vaisseaux, et on dit que nous allons à la Martinique un voyage, qui seroit fort à mon gré, si j'avois le bonheur gagner un plus grand navire, comme il y en a pleusieurs ici qui seront bien-tôt mis en commission; mais que j'ai cet avantage ou non je ferai toujours ce que je dois faire, pour remplir mon devoir, et pour l'honneur de la service. Comme j'ai eu assez de bonheur jusqu'à present j'espère qu'il me suivera jusqu'à la fin, et je suis, avec la plus grand respect, Monsieur,

"Votre très humble et très obeissant serviteur, H. RAINSDON."

* Thomas Ellis, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford; M. A. 1734; B. D. 1741; Rector of Nutfield, 1759. He died Feb. 23, 1792.

† Indorsed by Dr. Ducarel, "Mr. Rainsdon, Surgeon, on the Expedition to the Coasts of France."

From

From the Rev. Dr. William Richardson*.

"Sir, *Emanuel College, Oct.* 27, 1743.

"I have been so much out of order since I received yours, that I could not examine my books till yesterday. Have now returned the best answer I can to all your queries. Our old Registers are very imperfect, very rarely mention the College; and in the latter end of the sixteenth century there is a total chasm for many years. If what I have sent will any wise answer your purpose, I shall be glad; or if at any time hereafter I can be of service. Our friend Taylor† went to Lord Granvile's the day after he received yours, and is not yet returned.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, W. Richardson."

From Charles Rogers‡, Esq.

"Dear Sir, *Laurence Pountney Lane, Oct.* 5, 1765.

"Permit me to take this opportunity the returning Mr. Lye's Letters affords me of thanking you for your kind communication of them, but particularly for that of the fine Saxon drawing, so valuable for its great antiquity, that by this, and by others you, Sir, are acquainted with, it may be proved that the art of design was not unknown to us even in the most uncultivated ages. This your very ingenious and laudable thought, I hope, Sir, you will not permit to vanish away, but will favour the publick with those particulars relative to the subject which at present are known to yourself alone; and which we may have the greater reason to expect, as the excuses of employments and avocations cannot be well admitted from a gentleman of Dr. Ducarel's eminent industry.

"I should be glad, Sir, of your opinion whether this would be sufficient to be engraved at the bottom of the plate:

[From a Saxon MS. in the Lambeth Library, No. ..... of "Adhelmi Episcopi Scireburnensis Liber de Virginitate," wrote in the beginning of the eighth century.]

And at your leisure to be informed whether Aldhelm was not Bishop of Shireburn in 705, and of the size of MS. as well as Number, and also of the size of Mr. Wharton's book; which favours will be much esteemed by, Sir, yours, &c. C. Rogers."

Mr. N. Salmon§ to the Rev. Francis Wise‖.

"Sir, *April* 3, 17...

"I take the liberty of an Antiquary to send you three Numbers which I have done upon Essex. The wardstaff you will find as much lost as your horse before you recovered him. The word *scoring* found concerning this staff, puts me upon asking you if your *scowring* may not be read *scoring*, or cutting out his form.

* Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 381. 663.

† Dr. John Taylor, the very learned Greek Scholar.

‡ Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 257.

§ See before in this volume, p. 350; and the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 433.

‖ Of whom see before, p. 433. "I trouble

"I trouble you with a Proposal or two that if you see any gentleman that will subscribe, you may do me that favour; for I believe I shall sell few till the whole is done; and if I am to make one bear the charge of Printing another, it will be tedious work. I am told Sir William Maynard will if he were asked. I think he is of Queen's. He is mentioned in Numb. I. on Walthamstow. I have a petition, Sir, farther to you to get me a copy of the 'Valor Beneficiorum' for Essex, of Edward the First's time, out of the Library. I believe, Sir, a copy might come in a sheet of paper by the post. Lord North and Guildford, by your interest, would do me the honour. These things I have no pretence to ask, but upon the experience of former favours. N. SALMON."

WILLIAM SCOTT*, Esq. to Dr. DUCAREL.

"*Crown Court, King-street, Westminster, Sept.* 25, 1767.

"Mr. Scott's compliments to Dr. Ducarel, and begs leave to acquaint him that when he was at Oxford in the Summer, he was desired by the Rev. Mr. William Huddesford (Fellow of Trinity College, the President's eldest son), to communicate what follows to you, for your answer, which will oblige a very sensible Antiquary, as I assure you he is, and makes an excellent Keeper of the Museum:

"Do you then recollect the particular manner in which the murder of Thomas à Becket is represented in the window of the Church at Bayeux in Normandy, mentioned in your late publication.—*Mem.* In the window of Christ Church Cathedral, where this story is depicted, there are several Knights standing with drawn swords over the Archbishop's head, who is kneeling before an altar, behind which is a monk spreading his hands, as if to prevent the act they intend. In the Library at Trinity College is the figure of a Bishop, with the handle of a sword or knife sticking out of his forehead.'"

The Hon. JOHN SHERARD to Dr. DUCAREL.

"DEAR DUCAREL, *April* 6, 1736.

"Last night ended the grand debate concerning the Mortmain Bill in the House of Commons. There were three questions put upon it by the Speaker; *viz.* Whether the two Universities should be excepted out of the said Bill? which was carried in the affirmative by a great majority, 227 against 100 and about 20 or 30 odd. The speakers for it was *Tigribus Agni* of both parties,

* Afterwards the Right Hon. Sir William Scott, Knight, D.C.L. F.R.S. and F. S.A. This eminently distinguished Civilian has for many years been one of the Representatives in Parliament for the University of Oxford; and has long, with consummate ability and integrity, filled the important offices of Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of England, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Master of the Faculties, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, Commissary of the City and Diocese of Canterbury and London, and a Lord of Trade and Plantations; and in all these dignified situations has acquired the highest reputation.—This brief note was written, and the page which contains it actually passing through the press, when the venerable Judge was most deservedly honoured by his Sovereign with a Peerage, by the title of Baron Stowell, of Stowell.

Sir

Sir Robert Walpole, Shippen, &c. &c. I was not there myself; but this is the account I have heard of it. When the debate began, one Mr. Griffith insisted upon the galleries being cleared from all the black coats and banded gentlemen. Though the house rang with noes against it, the gentleman insisted upon his motion, it being a standing order of the House, that any Member might insist upon the House being cleared of strangers. The parsons were all turned out; and afterwards some of them getting in again, Mr. Griffith routed them a second time. In this point I think the University are greatly the better for the Bill; for as all other corporated bodies are now made incapable of receiving any benefaction but in the life-time of the donor, all such persons who shall hereafter be disposed to leave charities at their deaths, will be necessitated to leave those charities to one of the Universities, because no other corporated bodies can receive them.

"The next question was—Whether the number of livings belonging to Colleges should be limited, and in what manner? After some debates thereon the House came to this resolution, *viz.* That every College might have as many Livings worth 100*l.* a a year or more) as should equal the number of their Fellowships. Those of less value than 100*l. per annum* should not be reckoned in that number, if such Colleges as had already got more Livings than half the number of their fellowships should not be obliged to sell any of them; but they should buy no more. Such as have less than that number, might purchase till they came to that number, and might after change them, in order to increase their value, as they thought proper.

The third question was—What should be done with the small Livings? But the gentleman that gave me my information, could give no clear account of that matter, so you must excuse me if I here leave you in the dark. But I think that matter was pretty well settled by the Resolutions of the House on the second question, and that is, that they might either change them for larger, or sell them in order to purchase larger.

"I am informed that the Christ Church people are little displeased with Lord Cornbury for informing the House that there were 90 Advowsons belonging to that College, when in reality there are but eight above 100*l. per annum.*

"This bill, which was brought in by the Master of the Rolls, is chiefly supported by young Members, who have been Members of the Universities. Some came very lately from Oxford.

"I have enquired about the supposed death of Mr. Watson, but have reason to believe that the newspapers were the only instruments of his death, and killed him only to fill up their papers.

"Yours, J. SHERARD*."

* Second son of Philip the second, and brother to Bennet and Robert the third and fourth Earls of Harborough. He was a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; a Barrister at Law; and in May 1736 was appointed Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guards. In the Rebellion of 1745 he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of Volunteers, of which Lord Chief Justice Willes was Colonel, raised for the defence of his Majesty's Person and Government by the Gentlemen of the Law; and died unmarried, April 25, 1746, aged 33.

Dr.

Dr. Edward Simpson* to Dr. Ducarel†.

"Dear Sir, *Greenwich, Sept.* 24, 1754.

"Having been in Essex for a few days, I did not receive the honour of yours till last night, and take the first opportunity of returning you many thanks for the entertainment your Tour gave me. You may be assured it was no little pleasure to me to hear you had at last got access to the *Sanctum Sanctorum* ‡, which you had so much set your heart upon, and where without doubt many useful discoveries may be made. I am much obliged to you for the hints already sent, but it would confer an additional obligation, if in your searches you should meet with any thing relating to the Archbishop's power of granting Licenses, you would be pleased to take a memorandum of them, and to observe whether they are granted as Bishop of the Diocese of Canterbury, Metropolitan, or Legate; and I want much to know whether the Vicar-General had in his Patent before the Statute of Henry the Eighth erecting the Faculty Office, a special clause authorising him to grant any, and what Licences or Dispensations, or otherwise than in his own Diocese, or vacant ones; and whether such clause has been inserted in any Patents since the Statute of Henry VIII. and I wish you would particularly observe whether the Licences or Dispensations were not for marriages during the time prohibited by the old Canon Law, *viz.* in Lent, &c.

"Mrs. Simpson joins with me in thanks for your kind presents, and we hope whenever it is suitable, you will let us have the pleasure of seeing you and Mrs. Ducarel.

"I am truly, dear Sir,

"Your obliged and most obedient servant,

Edw. Simpson."

"Dear Sir, *Greenwich, Oct.* 28, 1759.

"The College is much obliged to the Society for their kind present, as well as to yourself for the trouble you have taken about it; and I beg you will be so good as to let them be sent to the College by the carrier, and to give Dr. Ridlington or Mr. Carr notice of their being sent, which will much oblige, dear Sir,

"Your most obedient servant, Edw. Simpson."

* Of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; LL. B. 1724; LL. D. (Com. Reg.) 1728 (admitted 1734); Master of Trinity Hall, 1735; admitted at Doctor's Commons, May 10, 1736; King's Advocate General, 1756; Chancellor of Bath and Wells in 1738, and of London in 1757; Official Principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury, 1758; Keeper, or Commissary, of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury; and Judge of the Cinque Ports. He was elected M. P. for Dover in 1761; knighted in October that year; died May 20, 1764; and his Library was sold in 1765. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 617.

† Indorsed, "Thanks of Trinity Hall, for some books presented to their Library by the Society of Doctors Commons, Dr. Ducarel being then Librarian at Doctors Commons. A. C. D."

‡ The Manuscript Library at Lambeth. See p. 672.

To

To Dr. Simpson.

"Dear Sir, *Doctors Commons, Sept.* 30, 1755.

"As I look upon you to be at present entirely disengaged from business, I take the liberty of sending you the only fair copy I have of the History of Croydon, which when you have perused you will be pleased to return to me. I hope it will afford you some amusement, as no pains have been spared to render the account as perfect as could be from the materials I had.

"This copy has not the drawings which accompanied that which I gave to his Grace *, which were two large views of the Palace, drawn and coloured. 2dly, View of Whitgift's Hospital. 3dly, All the Arms in the Great Hall, drawn and coloured. 4th, The Arms in the Guard Chamber, likewise coloured. 5th, The remarkable Coat of Arms at the upper end of the Hall. 6th, A small copper plate, representing an old Seal found at Croydon, and some Coins struck there.

"As I have got upon the subject, I hope, dear Sir, you will not take it amiss if I take the liberty of laying my case before you, on this subject, and shall look upon it as the greatest mark of friendship imaginable, if you will give me your advice and assistance in it.

"In the beginning of the year 1754 I drew up a short account of Croydon Palace, which I gave you, which you kindly communicated to the Archbishop. He was pleased to approve of it, and desired I would come to dine with him at Croydon with you. I did so, and his Grace being desirous of whatever else could be found concerning Croydon Palace, I continued searching, and as I found fresh materials, communicated them to his Grace, till Sept. 13, 1754, when having exhausted every thing that could be found in print relating to it, I waited upon his Grace with my last additions, and told him that nothing could make the History perfect but a search of his Grace's Registers at Lambeth, which if his Grace would permit me to do, and to take my friend Mr. Mores to my assistance there, I would willingly undertake. This pleased his Grace; a room was ordered for us at Lambeth, and we examined all the Registers (near 50 volumes in folio), leaf by leaf, and extracted from them all we thought necessary; as we did likewise every thing we could find to our purpose in the MS. Library at Lambeth. This search took us up 60 successive week-days (Sundays being excepted), from 9 in the morning, till between 4 and 5 in the afternoon. During all that time we lived upon an halfpenny roll and half a pint of wine, which we carried in our pockets. All these days I was necessarily obliged entirely to neglect my business as a Surrogate here, so willing was I to oblige his Grace if I possibly could. These extracts, and many other papers, constitute the History now before you. Besides, Mr. Mores and myself did with our own hands sort and set to rights about 2000 old Records in the Lambeth Library, which were labelled and put into proper order. The book was afterwards compiled and presented to his Grace, March 26, 1755.

* Archbishop Herring. "After

"After this, his Grace being desirous that the Registers of Lambeth should be further examined, I told him that nothing could render them serviceable but an Index to each volume of them. Upon his Grace's being pleased to intrust me with the oldest, entitled, 'Peckham,' not only a complete Index, but likewise an epitome of every act in that book, is done, and it is now writing over fair for the Archbishop.

"As his Lordship is well acquainted with my design of quitting this profession, and that he has promised to do something for me, I was in hopes he would, after one entire year's labour for him, think of me. But as I found nothing of that sort likely, I took the liberty, on the 18th Sept. 1755, the anniversary of my first going to Lambeth, to write to his Grace, to acquaint him that I had very lately heard that one of the Sub-Librarians places at the British Museum (with a salary of 150*l. per annum*, and a lodging in Montagu House), was in his Grace's disposal, and that I should be very much obliged to him for it; and had the misfortune on the 20th to receive a very polite letter from his Grace, that he was sorry he had not received my hint sooner, but that he was engaged to a particular person.

"Thus, dear Sir, stands my case. I beg your advice and assistance. I have been put to a very great expence, trouble, and a necessary neglect of my business. Dare I ask you whether I shall communicate this to Sir George Lee? or what shall I do? for I should be glad to obtain something from his Grace, although it were a good deal inferior in value to the Sub-Librarian's place above-mentioned. Dear Sir, think of my case, and favour me with your advice, which will lay an everlasting obligation upon

"Yours, &c. A. C. DUCAREL."

Letters of JOHN THORPE *, Esq.

"DEAR SIR, *Northfleet, Oct.* 5, 1757.

"I congratulate you on your preferment †; and hope that office will always be possessed by a worthy and learned Antiquary. I am very sorry it is not in my power to assist you with a copy of Mr. Wharton's Will, not having one among my papers; and Dr. George Thorp ‡, though an old acquaintance of my Father's, was no way related to our Family. But my friend Mr. Harris, who formerly had some preferment at or near Canterbury, has furnished me with the following anecdotes, which, if they afford any light or assistance, are at your service.

"Mr. Henry Wharton was Rector of Minster in the Isle of

* Of this truly benevolent man, and skilful and unassuming Antiquary, and of his respectable Father, see some Memoirs in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. pp. 509—522. See also vol. VII. pp. 420. 691.

† See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p. 381.

‡ "A Prebendary of Canterbury. He died about 1720, and left an estate to Emanuel College, Cambridge, and his books, and I suppose his manuscripts, to Mr. Browning his Curate, then Fellow of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge." J. T.

Thanet, and Mr. Harris believes that he died there, so that probably his will may be found in the office at Canterbury *.

"Mr. Charles Battely was Auditor to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and Brother to the Archdeacon †, Author of the 'Antiquitates Rutupinæ.' Charles left three daughters: one of them married the present or late Clerk to the House of Lords.

"Oliver Battely you must remember a Student at Christ Church, Oxon. He was in my time a Junior Proctor, and has since published a second Edition of his Uncle's Book. If he be living, it is likely he may give some information of Wharton's Will. I am, dear Sir, &c. J. Thorpe."

"Dear Sir, *Rochester, Sept.* 14, 1767.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you that we return to Bexley this day, having been three weeks hard at work in taking draughts and elevations of every thing curious belonging to this Cathedral. I am astonished they have not been taken before, and have escaped the attention of our Antiquaries. They are some of the finest remains of Antiquity this day in England, and are undoubtedly most early Norman, if not Saxon. Let Sir Joseph know, if he is not yet gone into Sussex, that we have carefully examined the Custumale, and find it perfectly to agree with my Father's copy. We have taken casts from the most curious seals, and have met with the ichnography of the Cathedral. Bayly shall wait on you with the drawings for your inspection; and I believe I shall be in town soon after my return, when I will do myself the pleasure to inform you of every particular. In the mean time, I remain, dear Sir, &c. J. Thorpe."

"Dear Doctor, *Bexley, Nov.* 20, 1769.

"Herewith you receive, as specimens of my performance ‡, the effigies of Thomas Sparrow, in the Chancel of our Church. Your friend must procure a lump of black lead that is not gritty, which he may have at a copper-smith's, &c. and must keep the paper steady on the plate with a stone, or any weight, that it does not slip. Then rub lightly over every part of the plate, and when the figure and inscription appear fair and legible, it is sufficient; but must not rub too long, which will make it black and obscure.

"As to the Critical Reviewers, I pay little regard to their censure in respect to my book. I know it to be a work of great merit, and will always be esteemed a valuable library-book. A Preface and Index to the Churches will be given in the Supplemental Part. My friend Mr. Dingley has a very fine collection of coins, antique gems, drawings, &c. which with pleasure he will oblige you with a sight of, when you come to Bexley; and we will settle that mode when I next come to town.

"I wrote to Sir Joseph about a fortnight ago, which I suppose he received when he came to town. I shall not forget Scheuzer; and am your most faithful friend and servant, J. Thorpe."

* It was found there.

† Of whom, and the Battely Family, see before, p. 85.

‡ The "Registrum Roffense," collected by his Father Dr. John Thorpe.

"Dear

"DEAR SIR, *Bexley, Oct.* 29, 1771.

"During our stay at Canterbury we were not idle, but took drawings of the remains of all the Religious Houses in that City, and of the Roman arches of brick, which I took exact measurements of, so that I believe I have the completest Collection of the Antiquities there, of any one I know of. I visited likewise the parishes round the City, and in the neighbourhood of Ashford, where I amused myself in the antiquarian manner in visiting the churches, and in such natural, historical, and botanical researches, as fell in my way. Believe me, my good friend, I am more and more convinced, whatever some people may think, of the necessity of preserving inscriptions, when I consider the noble monuments, now scarce legible, and going to ruin and decay, in that large Diocese. I thank God I have preserved them in this small one.

"I likewise noticed all the painted glass, some very curious, and I believe hitherto unobserved. You know my curiosity in these matters, of which take no notice to Astle or the B. In short, I have a fund of Antiquarian chat, when I have the pleasure of seeing you. In my way home I went through Chesnut-street, Stockbury Vallies, where I tarried two or three days at Stockbury, and have got sufficient matter should your antagonist again attack you. I am, &c. J. THORPE."

"DEAR DOCTOR, *Bexley, Oct.* 14, 1772.

"Herein your receive a rough draught of a letter to Dr. Maty*. I received safe Capt. Grose's drawings, which Miss Thorpe is now copying. Agreeable to your desire, I have enquired of the parsons of my acquaintance touching an exchange of the livings, but they are all below the terms required; and indeed unwilling to quit this pleasant part of the country. Should I still hear of any thing to the purpose, will give you timely notice. I remain, dear Sir, your faithful humble servant, J. THORPE."

"DEAR DOCTOR, *Bexley, Oct.* 29, 1772.

"In the Universal Magazine for September last, p. 150, is a curious memoir concerning chesnut-trees, containing some further proofs of their being indigenous, worth your perusal. It makes honourable mention of your work, as it does likewise of the 'Registrum Roffense,' p. 152.

"I had a letter a few days ago from my friend Tom Austen, who relates a curiosity lately found in Chatham Church, which Fisher has a fine drawing of, and which he intends to insert in the second Edition of his History. It is the hand of a dead body dug up in the chancel, with all the veins, arteries, and several of the nails, perfectly preserved, almost in a state of petrifaction. A piece of a sword-handle, with blue ribbon at the end, was found grasped therein, and the copper or other metal being greatly pulverised into a fine verdigrease, was seemingly the only means of having preserved that alone (for the other parts of the body could not be found), and which in some places

* A Reply to Mr. Broughton, on the subject of Chesnut-trees, printed in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. LXI. p. 152.

has penetrated very visibly through the bones, and particularly one nail. It is now in the possession of Mr. Lowdal, of Chatham, and is esteemed a very great curiosity.

"I hope you will not forget to let a careful person extract from the papers and books in the Museum, every thing by the name of *Holker*, or *Hulker**, and relating thereto; as pedigrees, arms, inscriptions, lands, &c. Mr. Holker will, with thanks, reimburse the expence. Your sincere friend, J. THORPE."

"DEAR DOCTOR, *Bexley, June* 11, 1775.

"When I had last the pleasure of seeing you in town, you desired I would turn my thoughts relative to Mr. Vyse's plate for Hasted's History. I have therefore maturely considered that matter, and think there can be no subject so proper as *Penshurst Place*, the noble and superb antient seat of the Sydneys, Earls of Leicester. The plate of it given by Harris is a most vile wretched thing, crowded up in a corner in order to shew the park, that the house is scarcely perceptible. There is no building so grand, except Knoll, in that part of Kent, nor more proper for Hasted's work, or will more embellish it. The most advantageous view is opposite the North-west angle, which will take in the grand front, and the President's Court.

"This stately house was built by Sir William Sydney, Chamberlain and Steward to Henry VIII. The great Tower over the entrance was erected by his son, Sir Henry Sydney, Knight of the Garter, Lord President of Wales, &c. temp. Edw. VI. If Mr. Vyse is disposed to take a drawing of this Place, and will take a ride to Penshurst while I am there, we can consult about it. It is but six or seven miles from Brasted. I remain, Sir,

"Your faithful humble servant, J. THORPE."

"DEAR DOCTOR, *Bexley, May* 3, 1775.

"In answer to your queries:—You did not tell me, when I I had the pleaaure of seeing you, that Mr. Jacob had sent you his four additional prints. 2. I have not his Edition of the Tragedy of Arden, nor did I know before that he had published it. 3. You did not tell me of Mr. Boys's four Plates of Seals. Do they appertain to any work of his?

"Are the Remains of Otford Palace approved of? I think the two views of it would make a good plate. Since I saw you, if Otford is disapproved of, I have been thinking of Wye College, founded by Cardinal Kemp. He was of a very eminent Kentish family, and founded both Church and College there. I think the College would make a very handsome plate; and the Church might be introduced in the side view, which would still render it more picturesque. My daughter took a drawing of it when she was in East Kent. As it is now converted into a boarding-school, a modern story of brick work, and sashed, has been raised on the

* The Family of Holker, Houker, and Hulker, come out of Lancashire, from a parish of that name; and from Eccles, Manchester, &c. Quere, if there was not a branch of them in Cumberland or Westmoreland? Sir J. Lowther is now proprietor of Holker Hall. J. T.

old

old building, which is of stone, with Gothic windows. The inside has a small quadrangle and cloisters.

Mr. Pegge the Antiquary *, while he was Rector of Godmersham, near Wye, collected a good deal relative to the College, which he had some thoughts of publishing. He had engraved the antient Seal of the College, which is extremely curious. It represents the figures of Pope Gregory and St. Martin in their pontificals, and in a niche beneath them is Cardinal Kemp, likewise *in pontificalibus*, with his hat, and his hands conjoined as in prayer. Round the verge is the inscription in the old black letter.

"This curious seal would be a proper ornament either above or beneath a plate of the College, Mr. Pegge presented a copy of it many years ago to my Father, which is now in my possession; and am very choice of it. I am ever

"Your faithful friend, and humble servant, J. THORPE."

"DEAR DOCTOR, *Bexley, Oct.* 12, 1775.

"I did not know that Harris's plates were published together, which must have been years after his death. Some were engraved by his name-sake Harris, which are tolerable, from the drawings of T. Bordslade, a boy of Christ's Hospital. Others were engraved by Kipp, wretched performances. The College of Bromley does not appear in Harris's History; therefore the publick cannot much be benefited thereby, as the Prints afterwards republished, with the College, inscribed to Lee Warner, Esq. must be in few hands.

"Colleges and Palaces certainly ought to be introduced in a County History; and it is natural for the Bishop of Rochester to adopt his favourite plan of the new Palace; and who so proper to give a plate of the old one as Mr. Wilcox † if applied to, who is a gentleman of large fortune, and possessed of so fine a drawing, which was his Father's, and would be doing honour to his memory? Hasted then would have prints of the old and new Palace to adorn his History.

"You mention in yours of Sept. 14, your old and worthy friend Mr. Stockwood ‡, Rector of Henley. I observed this time

* Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p. 224.

† Joseph Wilcox, esq. son of the Bishop of Rochester.

‡ The Rev. William Stockwood was born at Peterborough, Jan. 30, 1704-5, and was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1711; M. A. 1716; B. D. 17..; and was some time Fellow; and as Senior, was presented by that Society, in 1725, to the valuable Rectory of Oakley in Surrey. He was sometime Chaplain to Dr. Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester, in 174., who gave him the Rectory of Henley in Oxfordshire. He obtained a Prebend at Worcester in 1767, which he resigned in 1768, on becoming a Prebendary of Westminster; and died Feb. 5, 1784, at the advanced age of 100. This venerable and learned Divine was pious without ostentation, and till within the last ten years constantly performed divine service. Though he lived a very retired life at Henley, he was always ready to assist persons whom he knew to be in *real want;* and his death was greatly lamented by all those who had the happiness of his acquaintance, on account of his great benevolence, and his many other good qualities. He was buried under the communion-table of his church.

twelvemonths

twelvemonths at Henley, on the left hand of the street a few doors above the Red-Lion-Inn, two antient well-plastered houses, I think with bow windows. They were the property of Mr. Blandy, Town-clerk, as I was then informed, who lived in the uppermost; and fell to the Corporation on the tragical death of his daughter. The adjoining house has a large door-way of stone, now white-washed over, of Saxon or early Norman architecture, enriched with zig-zag mouldings and other chimerical ornaments, with a semi-circular arch, like that at the Temple Church. Withinside is a very large room, with clumsy wooden columns at the entrance, and now used as a shop or warehouse, for a smith or ironmonger. I am promised a drawing of the door-way. It must have been an Oratory, or some religious building, and I wonder it has escaped the notice of so many people travelling through that town continually. It is most likely your friend Mr. Stockwood, who is an old inhabitant, can give some account of it from the Town Records, &c. I wish you would write to him while he is in health on that subject. I remain

"Your faithful humble servant, J. THORPE."

"DEAR DOCTOR, *Bexley, Oct.* 17, 1781.

"This is a very barren spot to write from, and nothing stirring this Summer; since the Camp removed to Coxheath, not a red coat to be seen passing through this place, which alteration from the gaieties of the last, makes it appear more dull, especially to the young people.

"I had a letter from Hasted about two months ago, who says that Lord Amherst has given his son Francis an ensigncy in an old regiment now in Minorca; so that his History has produced some good effect; and that he intended to dedicate his second volume to his Lordship. Do you know when it will appear? I am frequently asked that question, which I am not able to answer.

"I was at Penshurst for a fortnight in August, and had sufficient leisure to examine the pictures in the Great House, Mrs. Perry not being down; I discovered a fine original of Archbishop Abbot, and another of Edw. VI. who granted the honour of Penshurst to his favourite Sir Henry Sydney. Both pictures are in fine preservation. There are many other old portraits hitherto unnoticed. I remain, &c. J. THORPE."

To Mr. NICHOLS.

"DEAR SIR, *Bexley, March* 7, 1782.

"I have received a letter from Dr. Ducarel to acquaint me, that on Wednesday, Feb. 27th, Mr. Gough purchased all the manuscripts of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, at page 17 in Leigh and Sotheby's Catalogue, except No. 3; among which is No. 8, in 42 volumes in folio. Perhaps my valuable copy, wrote in a fair hand, of the 'Custumale Roffense,' which I lent him; and likewise Lambarde's 'Conference with Queen Elizabeth, on his presenting

senting to her his *Pandectæ* of all the Rolls in the Tower of London,' may have slipt into the volume which relates to Kent. The Conference is in one sheet of paper in my Father's hand-writing. I could wish to have recovered the above MSS. as I would have published them*. I have not the honour of Mr. Gough's acquaintance, therefore shall esteem it a favour, as you frequently see or correspond with him, to ask him that question, or communicate this to him, as you shall judge most proper.

"Sir Joseph had likewise my transcripts of the Epitaphs in the Diocese of Rochester†, and other papers relative to Kent†. They certainly must be in some person's possession, for I think he would never destroy them. I remain, &c. J. THORPE."

"DEAR SIR, *Bexley, Nov.* 30, 1785.

"Herewith you receive my account of Eynesford Church and Castle, together with Farningham, Shorne, and Southfleet Fonts, and hope there will be copy sufficient to employ the press at present, for you must give me time†. Please to give it a careful reading, and correct errors and inaccuracies, if you meet with any. You need not send a proof of the Fonts to Mr. Denne, as you will see I have corrected his copy, and mistakes.

"The kneeling figure in the plate with Grovehurst, is Sir Thomas Nevile, in Mereworth Church. The two figures in Hawberk's plate:—the first is, Etclessy's, with the cup, in East Peckham Church; the second is, Wilkinson in Orpington Church†. See 'Registrum Roffense,' under the respective Churches.

"I wrote to Mr. Cook lately, that there were then moon-light nights, and fine mild weather, to come down for a day or two, to take drawings of Eynesford Chancel-end, and the Castle, to which I refer in my account†. His answer was, that some business would not just at that time permit him, and desired it might be postponed to some future day; so that we must now defer it till the beginning of the Spring, when days are longer, and the weather more temperate. I remain, &c. J. THORPE."

"DEAR SIR, *Chippenham, Wilts, March* 27, 1791.

"As Epitaphs in country church-yards are in general but trite and trifling, yet I have met with some in this neighbourhood in pretty verse, and worth preserving, which I have copied, as such memorials, exposed to inclemency of weather, are soon obliterated. When I meet with a convenient conveyance, I will send them, which you may insert occasionally among the poetry in the Gentleman's Magazine, if you shall judge proper, for I observe such are sometimes introduced.

"I have placed your Picture among my old Antiquarian Friends, in the most conspicuous part of my Library; and if you should visit Bath at any time, by way of Chippenham, I shall be happy to see you. I am, my dear Sir, &c. J. THORPE."

* This MS. was restored to Mr. Thorpe, and was afterwards printed in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. XLII. which contains also a Life of Mr. Lambarde.

† All these are preserved in the "Custumale Roffense."

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Chippenham, March* 10, 1792.

"I take this opportunity of sending the inclosed, which may, if you think proper, be inserted in the Magazine, when there is room for their admission *. As the Petition is an original and curious, I think a fac-simile of the whole of Cromwell's *Reference* should be engraved, and likewise the signatures of the merchants, as it will shew the different hands of those times, and will be the more curious. I think the whole may be very well introduced in a plate of the size of that prefixed to the last month's Magazine. When you have done with the Petition, you may send it to Mrs. Meggison. Please to correct mistakes, if any, as possibly there may be, at my time of life, being now in my 77th year; and will still, while I am able, now and then contribute my mite to the Gentleman's Magazine. I daily see your picture and the Doctor's in my Library; and shall be happy to see you at Chippenham, if at any time you come into this part of Wiltshire †.

"Please to set me down a subscriber to your intended History of Leicestershire. Mr. William Latham, of Eltham, who is a Member of our Society, is a good Herald, and married the daughter of Shukburgh Ashby ‡, esq. Lord of the Manor of Quenby, in Leicestershire. He may give you a fuller pedigree of that family than Burton has done, and I dare say will be a subscriber. I remain, dear Sir, your old friend, J. THORPE."

From Mr. J. TOMPSON, Professor at Gottingen, concerning the Gottingen Library; being part of a Letter to the Rev. Mr. ANDREW HARVEY MILLES, one of the Professors in that University.

"*Gottingen, Aug.* 17, 1761.

"Our Public Library is, indeed, stored with a very considerable number of the most valuable printed works of the learned, in divers languages, and in all sciences; but with few manuscripts of any kind. And as for Hebrew MSS. there is not so much as a single one to be seen there, which you will be so good as to inform the worthy and learned Dr. Ducarel, not forgetting to make my compliments to him. I am, &c. J. TOMPSON."

Letters of Dr. DUCAREL and Sir JOSHUA VANNECK.

"SIR, *Sept.* 14, 1745.

"Having sometime since met with an account of the Coats of Arms, &c. remaining at your fine Seat and Church of Hevening-ham, I hope you will excuse the liberty I take of troubling you with it. I thought it would be the more agreeable to you at this time, as you are now upon the spot, and may thereby have

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 689.

† This benevolent Correspondent died August 2, 1792, in less than five months after the date of this Letter, in his 78th year.

‡ See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IV. p. 722.

an

an opportunity of examining which of these Arms may still be remaining since 1663, when this account was first taken. I beg the favour of you to present my compliments to Mr. Walpole, who I hope will pardon me for making use of his name in order to have this conveyed free to your hands; and to this I beg leave to add my hearty wishes that you may long enjoy this fine estate, and that it may continue in your Family at least as long as it did in that of the former owners, which was near 600 years. I beg leave to subscribe myself with great respect,

"Your most humble servant, A. C. DUCAREL."

From Sir JOSHUA VANNECK *.

"SIR, *Heveningham Hall, Sept.* 19, 1754.

"I am much obliged to you for your kind attention in sending me the curious abstract relating to the Seat of Heveningham Hall, which abstract is a proof of your great knowledge in the History of this County. I am no less thankful for your obliging wishes in regard to this possession, which I shall endeavour to make as permanent in my family as human prudence can go, and the rest must be left to Providence.

"The old house built by the family who gave their name to this village, has been pulled down about forty years ago, the present house being built at that time by one Squire Bance, so that nothing mentioned in the abstract remains, but in the old offices, where the name of W. H. and time of building, 1653, are yet to be seen.

"The observations on the Arms and Monuments in the Church I shall have an opportunity of comparing. It would be a desirable thing to have the perpetual advowson; but that belonging to the Crown, is not easily to be come at.

"Mr. Walpole returns his grateful thanks to you for your kind remembrance; and I remain sincerely, &c. J. VANNECK."

To Sir JOSHUA VANNECK.

"SIR,

"I have received the honour of your most obliging letter, and as an Antiquary am very sorry the old manor-house is pulled down. It would certainly be a desirable thing for you to have the perpetual advowson of Heveningham, and I own I am very

* Sir Joshua Vanneck was born at the Hague, where his ancestors appear upon record as magistrates for nearly three centuries. His father, Cornelius Vanneck, was paymaster of the land forces of the United Provinces, and had six sons, of whom he gave a mercantile education to two, Gerard and Joshua, who are said to have been the first of the family bred to Trade. Gerard, the eldest, settled in England in 1718, and Joshua following him, in 1722, they entered into partnership. Gerard died in 1750. Joshua was created a Baronet Dec. 14, 1751, died March 5, 1777, and was considered one of the richest merchants in Europe. Gerard the eldest son became the second Baronet, and dying without issue in 1791, was succeeded by his brother Joshua, who was created an Irish Peer by the title of Lord Huntingfield, of Heveningham, in Suffolk, June 8, 1796.

much

much surprised to find by what you say, that it is in the Crown, especially when I consider that in all probability this Church was built by some of the Heveninghams; this may be supposed from their arms, which appear in several parts of the church and windows; and it is most likely the advowson of the Rectory was once in their possession. If it appears so from the title deeds, and no alienation to the Crown, I should not imagine the advowson is irrecoverable, for it may have happened that in former times the Crown might have presented once, perhaps twice, during a minority, or by lapse, and upon the second presentation the Clerk inserting the words *pleno jure*, instead of *pro hac vice*, the Crown may have ever since presented to this Rectory, for want of a claim from the true patron.

"In this case, Sir, I should think an inquiry might be privately made without alarming the Crown, or any body else, by searching into the Registry of the Bishop of Norwich, where it will appear how long, and by what right, the Crown have presented to this Living. I know my friend Mr. Crespigny is very intimate with the Registrer of Norwich. He might from him easily come at the truth, if it could give you the least satisfaction.

"I hope, Sir, you will excuse the liberty I take of mentioning my thoughts to you on this subject, which I do as a Lawyer and an Antiquary, having known a similar case determined against the Crown very lately in favour of my Lord Huntingdon.

"If on this or any other occasion I can be any ways serviceable to yourself or any of your family, I shall very gladly embrace any opportunity of doing it, and I beg leave to conclude this by assuring you I have the honour of remaining, with very great esteem and consideration, yours, &c. A. C. Ducarel."

"*Sept.* 24, 1754. I have this day taken the liberty of sending two copies of 'A Tour through Normandy,' to your house in town. One I hope you will please to accept of; the other is for Mr. Walpole, to whom I desire to be remembered. The weight of each being somewhat above two ounces prevented my sending them under franks. A. C. Ducarel."

The following Letter was sent, in 1755, by Dr. Walker*, on Dr. Ducarel's promotion to the Commissariate of St. Katharine's.

"For the Worshipfull Doctor Ducarel.

"Worthye Maystere Doctor, Commissarye, and my singular gude Frende;

"After myne hartye comendations to your worshyppe, I desyre to adjoyne myne assuraunces to you, that it giuythe me mochc pleashur to haue this oppertunitye of testyfying my sincear

* Dr. Thomas Walker, of Queen's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1721; M. A. 1725; LL.D. admitted at Doctors Commons in 1734; and died in September 1764.

gude

gude wylle to you; forasmoche as fortune puttyth it in my power to send you my congratulacyons on a small marke of hur favours, by whyche, I trust, she meanythe this onlye as an earnest penny; and indede ryghte glad sholde I be, if the profyte thereof excedyd the dygnitye of this your advauncement; for I doubte, the dygnitye must in some sort compensate for the profyte; howbeit it semythe not unliklye to my poor conceit, that it maye not perchaunce be unacceptabel to your disposition, on the score, that peradventure it maye so happen to fall out, that it maye adminyster newe occasyons of future observacy; and in the antiquarie scyence, a scyence verilye to be had in admyracyon of al lernyde wyghtes, and certes in that lore fame's trumpe loudlye, and (in thys instaunce) trewlye reportythe thee to be what myne own partycular acquaintaunce wythe thee veryfyeth to my certayne knowleche, in verye dede an adept.

"Long tyme mayest thou therefore enjoye this same benefyte, and maye God Almyghte take you into his gude kepynge. Wythe wysshes of al healthe and happynesse, I remayne

"Yours in al frendlye seruice, DIDYMUS DEDIMUS*.

What is mostly composyd of mortar and brick
Makes half of my name; if that you can nick,
Crack a nut, and half of what therein you find
Makes the rest, cherchez donc, I opine you're not blinde.

"St. John's daye ad Portas Latinas, Maye the 6th, yere of Incarnacyon MDCCLV."

Letters of and to Dr. JOHN WARD †.

To Dr. DUCAREL.

"SIR, *Gresham College, Oct.* 18, 1744.

"Our good friend Mr. Vertue informs me that you have a picture of Sir Nicholas Bacon, with the genealogy of his family. I have long been inquiring after one circumstance relating to him, hitherto without success. He had, as I understand, two wives, the latter of whom was sister to the wife of Sir Thomas Gresham. Who the former was, I know not. By one of those

* Of all the honours Dr. Ducarel enjoyed, none gave him greater satisfaction than the Commissariate of St. Katharine's, a place to which he has done due honour in "The History of the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower of London, from its foundation in the year 1723, to the present time, 1782," 4to, adorned with seventeen plates. This history was originally compiled by the Doctor for the use of the amiable Queen Charlotte, to whom a copy of it was presented in MS. a short time after her accession to the patronage of this Collegiate Church, the only ecclesiastical preferment in the gift of the Queen Consort of England. On a thorough repair of this curious old Church in 1778, an empty vault was discovered in the Chancel, and of a size that would hold two coffins, and no more. This spot the Doctor claimed in virtue of his office; and has often pointed out to the writer of this article, and to many others of his friends, as a resting-place for his ashes and those of his lady. His own remains were accordingly there deposited.

† The well-known Gresham Professor; of whom see some memoirs in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 517.

wives

wives he had a son named Nathaniel, but which of the two was his mother, I cannot learn. He afterwards married the natural daughter of Sir Thomas Gresham. The English Baronetage, vol. III. p. 115, mentions one Sir Nathaniel Bacon, of Stifkey, in Norfolk, and calls him Knight of the Bath; but whether he was the same with the former, I could not be certain from that account. What I am therefore desirous to be informed of is: Who was Sir Nicholas Bacon's first wife? How many children he had by each lady? And which of the two wives was the mother of his son Nathaniel? A few lines at your leisure in answer to these queries will greatly oblige, Sir,

"Your most faithful humble servant, J. WARD."

To Mr. DA COSTA.

"SIR, *May* 3, 1749.

"I return you with this the two brass plates* which you left at my house. Several of the like kind have at different times been shewn to the Society, but no particular account, that I remember, was ever given of them. They generally represent Bacchanals, or some other religious ceremonies, and have been taken for the casts of gems, or some sort of bas relievo's. If there be any thing instructive in relation to these, it might be proper to acquaint the Society with it, otherwise, as I apprehend, they would be no novelty. I am, Sir,

"Your most humble servant, JOHN WARD."

To Dr. JOHN WARD, Professor of Rhetorick.

"SIR, *Adams Court, Broad-street, July* 20, 1752.

"The following is the Catalogue of the different substances ejected forth of Mount Vesuvius, and which I had the honour to exhibit to the Royal Society, June 11, 1752. The rest was copied from the paper delivered to the said Society, which was a letter directed to the Rev. Mr. Birch, Sec. R. S. and was read the said day, to which I refer; but the numbers were not copied in this letter exactly conformable to that letter to Mr. Birch.

"Thus far my account; and to elucidate it I have done myself the pleasure to send you, for a present, pieces of No. 5, a sulphureous substance from the little mouth of Vesuvius; No. 6, hard lava of Mount Vesuvius; No. 7, pumice-stones of Mount Vesuvius; No. 8, lava of Herculaneum; which are the only duplicates I have. I am, with great esteem, Sir,

"Your very obliged humble servant, E. M. DA COSTA."

"MR. ANCONA, *Nov.* 12, 1754.

"I am greatly obliged to you for the marbles you sent me by Mr. Cardozo, which were excellent, and in the manner I desired. I beg you will continue to do me the favour at your leisure to procure me like pieces of the various other sorts you can

* "They were brought from Italy by my friend Mr. David Abenatar Pimentel." E. M. D. C.

get,

get, and set their names to them in the papers, as you did to those you sent, in which you will greatly oblige me. Could I be of service at any time to you, pray freely command. I remain

"Your much obliged friend and servant, E. M. Da Costa."

"Sir, *Nov.* 13, 1754.

"I have boldly ventured to trouble you, to beg your opinion whether the *Vasa Murrhina* of the Romans were made of a kind of marble greatly esteemed by them, or whether they were not more probably (the which opinion I am of) the same with our porcelain or china ware.

"Have you, Sir, among the many cabinets of antiquities you are acquainted with, ever seen any of the *Vasa Murrhina* preserved, which might greatly elucidate the query; or does Montfaucon, or any other celebrated Antiquary, mention to have seen them?

"The reason of my boldly begging this favour of you, Sir, is, that I am now printing my work of a 'Natural History of Fossils,' and am now on the subject of marble. Should the *Vasa Murrhina* be made of marble, I should be glad to elucidate that subject a little; and if you honour me with your answer, and permit me to use (either in your name or my own) what observations you may make on the subject, I beg you would direct your said answer for me at the Bank Coffee-house.

"I remain, with great esteem, Sir,

"Your very obliged humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Sir, *Gresham College, Nov.* 20, 1754.

"I received your letter, and wish I was able to send you a more satisfactory answer to your inquiry about the *Vasa Murrhina* of the antients, than it is in my power to do at present; Antiquaries are divided in their opinion concerning the matter of which they were made. To mention all their different sentiments would be needless, as they may be seen in Harduin upon Pliny, lib. xxx. § 2. But the two principal are given us by Montfaucon, namely, that they were either made of the onyx, or a sort of baked earth, like our porcelain, to which latter, I perceive, you likewise incline yourself. Whichever of these two may be the more probable, I do not see what connexion either of them has with the subject on which you are now treating. Heartily wishing you success in the work you are upon, I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant, John Ward."

To Dr. John Ward.

"Sir, *Bearbinder-lane, June* 28, 1756.

"I herewith send you the Hebrew deeds, with my translations of them into English, and also with some notes I thought necessary to illustrate them; hope they will meet with your approbation; and when perused, beg your full opinion if they are worthy to be laid before our Antiquarian Society. As his Grace the

the Duke of Argyle has ordered me to attend him on Thursday next (and to wait on you before would be too soon), I beg, if you come to the Royal or Antiquarian Society, you will bring them with you. If you do not then, I will take the liberty to wait on you on Friday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, which I should rather prefer. I am, with great respect, Sir,

"Your very obliged humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

From the Rev. Dr. William Warren *.

"Dear Sir, *Trinity Hall, Feb.* 20, 1742-3.

"I received your parcel, with the several particulars in your Letter, amongst which was Mr. Wise's Further Observations upon the White Horse. I return you a great many thanks for your very kind present. I have read over Mr. Wise's Account of the White Horse; and I think that what he says about it is probable enough.

"I have sent you two impressions of a red cornelian set in a great gold ring, which was ploughed up in a field near Old Sarum in Wiltshire. The ring is too big for my thumb. It seems to me antique. Some have fancied that the head is Augustus, when he was a young man. I have fancied it to be Hadrian's; but, upon second thoughts, I suspect my own fancy. Perhaps you may make it out.

"I was very sorry I did not see you, and Dr. Jenner, and the rest of my friends, when I was at London; but I had such cautions given me about taking care not to catch cold, that I saw but very few. However, I am in hopes of seeing you when I shall be in better health. I have been above a fortnight in the milk diet, and hope it has done me good, and that as the warm weather comes on, I shall still find myself grow better. Dr. Dickins's, and my humble service, remembered to you and all friends. I am, dear Sir,

"Your most humble servant, William Warren."

Letters of the Rev. James Wilks †.

"Dear Sir, *Isle of Man, Dec.* 20, 1770.

"Your very esteemed favour of the 18th Oct. covering the Case and Opinion, I received on the 22d, and am extremely obliged to you for the dispatch you gave the affair, and particularly for your affectionate remembrance of me; and be assured it gives me real pleasure to be informed of the continuance of your health, which may heaven long preserve.

"The dispute on which your Opinion was taken is not yet determined, owing to the indisposition of one of the parties, who with us generally attend the Court in person. Upon the most mature deliberation, I am clear it will not be in my power to exclude the Posthume of a fifth part of the executorship or

* See before, in this Volume, p. 383.

† Vicar-General of the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

residue

residue of his Father's fortune, and could wish the Law would authorise me to give him more, as Reason and Equity certainly do. However, on a final determination, I shall trouble you with the particulars.

"I cannot learn that we have any person in this Island who applies himself to the study of the Natural History thereof, or that has made any material collection of fossils, shells, &c. In the South part of our Island we have great quantities of limestone, or bastard marble, and in some quarries there are found petrified cockles and muscles, or stones of their exact shape, many fathoms under ground, and at a considerable distance from the sea. A few of the former I have procured, and now send you by a young man from my neighbourhood; and I am told that in some of the rocks by the shore, are to be seen stones of the exact shape and size of fishes we call *bollans*, which are very like your carp, but incorporated with the rock. Should this small specimen of petrified cockles be deemed worth your notice, I shall lay myself out to make a collection of the muscles, bollans, or whatever else shall occur.

"Before I conclude, permit me to inform you that this will be handed to you by a young woman, Cath. Lace, a friend and relation of mine, and of reputable parents, who being both dead, and leaving a numerous family with small fortunes, she with a sister go to London, in order to earn their bread by going to service. Should Mrs. Ducarel or any of her acquaintance have occasion for such, she or they may depend on the honesty and fidelity of these young women, whom they will find pretty expert at the needle, and some other requisite qualifications; and for whom I can venture to pass my word.

"You will be kind and humane enough to excuse this freedom in, dear Sir, your most obliged and obedient humble servant, JAMES WILKS."

"MY DEAR SIR, *Isle of Man, July* 26, 1773.

"Last night I received your favour of the 10th inst. and cannot sufficiently express my gratitude for your friendly and kind enquiry after my health, which, thank God, has been pretty good during three years past, save some attacks of a spasm or cramp in my stomach, which returns once in two or three months, but of no long duration, and leaves a weakness and listlessness behind it of some days continuance.

"You continue, I observe, your researches into the hidden paths of Antiquity, and glean from them whatever has the appearance of truth and utility.

"I have not seen Mr. Rolt's 'History of the Isle of Man,' but am surprised he should say or insinuate 'there are no trees there except some lately planted by Mr. Moore. It is certain that gentleman has planted many of various sorts of trees upon his estate, but his plantation is trifling in comparison of others, particularly one on the North-east side of the Island, near Ramsey, at a place called Levaigne, where a pretty large wood of

of oak, chesnut, beech, ash, birch, and aspin, planted about 70 years, was of late years cut down by Mr. Christian the owner; and there are many other plantations in different parts of the country, and several trees now standing between two and three feet in diameter, and I am told some much larger. But what are these to the remains of large and extensive woods in that part of the Island called the Curragh, of some miles in length and breadth, where are yet to be seen thousands of the stumps of very large oaks and firs, the trunks of them mostly buried in beds of turf or peat, and their tops lying mostly one way, *viz.* North-east. Out of these bogs the natives yearly dig up many of these trees, most of which, by some disaster, and many years ago, have been broke off near the root; and others, as if blown down by a hurricane, the trunk lying at full length, with roots, boughs, and branches, still remaining entire under the peat, thereby preserved from the external air, and from rotting.

"These oaks for the most part are as black as ebony and carry a smooth grain when wrought. The late Bishop of Durham* was presented with a handsome piece of one of these oaks, which was made into a walking-stick, and mounted with gold, and esteeemed a great curiosity; and I have now by me some pieces of this black oak, found in the roof of an old house, designed for the like purpose, one of which I shall take the the first opportunity of forwarding to you; and, indeed, this bog oak (which the natives cut up, or split to proper sizes) is mostly made use of for roofs for their thatched houses, and is the most durable timber they can get. I have also some petrified muscles found in a lime-stone quarry about two miles from the sea, intended for you.

"After I have seen Mr. Rolt's History, I shall be better able to give you my sentiments of it. In the mean time let me answer your queries, and give you the names of the following trees in the Manks language:

Oak - -	*Darragh*	Holly† - -	*Cullyn*
Ash - -	*Unjin*	Hazle - -	*Couyl*
Fir - - -	*Juys*	Aspin - -	*Croan-cree*
Elm - -	*Lewan*	Elder - -	*Tramman*
Willow - -	*Shellagh*	Apple-tree -	*Billey-ool*
Mountain ash	*Kyrn*	Cherry-tree -	*Billey-shillish.*

"As to chesnut, beech, birch, and poplar, we have no proper names for them in the Manks tongue, nor do I recollect to have seen any of them among the oaks and firs found in our bogs, but they grow and thrive very well in different parts of the country. Upon the very tops of our mountains many trees are found in the bottom of turf-pits, and thousands of nut-shells, with many rotten boughs and branches of hazle.

* Dr. Richard Trevor.

† "A Holly lately cut down in this Isle upwards of two feet in diameter, and valued at five guineas." J. W.

"Most

"Most of the timber for several years past and at present used in this Island for house-building, particularly in the towns, is Fir, imported from the Baltic or Norway; but for the ordinary uses of husbandry, a great part of such timber is of our own growth, and good in its kind, particularly Ash, Elm, and Chesnut. And in all places protected from the South-west winds (which are here sometimes very violent), plantations thrive very well; and, were it not for the expence of making proper fences to protect young plants from sheep and cattle, our Island would soon abound with wood.

"All the large beams and timber in our antient and beautiful Castle of Rushen (which is said to have been built by Godred, son of King Orry, about the year 960) is Oak, and the Manks' tradition says, grew in a place on the North side of the Island, called *Lag-Darragh*, that is, the vale, gill, or hollow of Oaks; and, in all parts of the building protected from wet, those beams and timber continue firm to this day; and great pity it is, that beautiful building or Castle should, for want of no very expensive repairs, be suffered to fall to ruin and decay.

"Bishop Wilson was of opinion all the timber in Castle Rushen was had from Wales; and I remember to have heard his Lordship say, he had seen or been told of a Charter between the King of Man and King of Wales, whereby the latter was to furnish the former with as much timber as would be sufficient for the building of his Castles; and in return the King of Man was to furnish him with a certain number of vessels for war.

"Since writing the above, I have looked into Sacheverel's 'History of the Isle of Man;' and find that, about the year 1066 Godred Crovan invaded Fingal King of Man with a numerous fleet, but was defeated and obliged to fly; that he made a second attempt, and met with the like fate; but, on his third invasion with a greater force, that he landed his troops in the night near Ramsea, and concealed 300 of them *in a wood*, on the brow of a hill called Sceaful (now Skyalt); that next morning the Manksmen attacked the enemy, whose ambushed party rushed upon their rear, and defeated them with considerable loss.

"From all these facts and circumstances I leave you to judge what kind of credit is to be given Mr. Rolt's performance with respect to the Natural History of the Isle of Man.

"By the public papers I saw an account of the death of my worthy friend Taverner*, and was truly sorry for him.

"I should be obliged to you for a copy of Rolt's History, which may be forwarded by the Liverpool machine.

"Be assured, good Sir, it will always gives me great pleasure to be favoured with your correspondence; and sincerely wishing you a continuance of health and every other valuable comfort of life, I remain your most obliged humble servant, J. Wilks."

* William Taverner, Esq. of Doctors Commons, one of the best landscape painters England ever produced; but, as he painted only for amusement, his paintings were very rare. He died Oct. 20, 1772.

"DEAR SIR, *Isle of Man, Feb.* 21, 1774.

"You may justly wonder why I have been so long in answering your several favours; but, when I shall tell you I was desirous to be fully satisfied whether we had any Chesnut-trees, or even stumps thereof, among the many thousands of Oak and Fir in that part of our Island called *The Curragh*, and that nothing less than repeated views and examinations in person (though the season was unfavourable) would satisfy me; and likewise that I have been obliged to apply to our Governor for liberty to examine the wooden materials of our old and beautiful Castle of Rushen, you will excuse my silence.

"The result of all my researches in this respect is, that I have found in the Curragh timber of various sorts, three or four of which I have taken the liberty to send you specimens of; and one of them at least will, I hope, prove to be the Chesnut, as it is quite of a different colour and grain from the Oak. Should it prove so, it will give me the greatest pleasure, as it will in some sort establish the Chesnut to be the native production of this Northern Isle; and I am the more inclined to think it is, as all the kinds now sent were dug from under ground where they have remained many centuries; and, were they all Oak, why would they not all be of the same colour, grain, and weight?

"As to the timber used in building Castle Rushen, one of the best carpenters in the place was employed carefully to examine it, and he assures me it is all Oak; though Mr. Taubman, a gentleman who resides near the Castle, informs me that one Redfern, an English carpenter, told him many years ago, it was mostly Chesnut, particularly that in the Vane Tower, which my man however assures me is oak.

"Your Letters, published in the Philosophical Transactions, contain so many incontestable proofs of the Chesnut being an indigenous tree of Britain, that it is high time your Opponent should give over the controversy. I am much obliged to you for the copy you lent me, which has afforded me so much pleasure and satisfaction.

"Should these specimens now sent contribute to throw any additional light on the subject, I need not tell you how happy it would make me; and please God I live till next Summer (the proper season for examining the Curraghs), I shall be able to be more particular in my researches, an account whereof I shall trouble you with. The specimens of Curragh timber now sent you are, as the Natives call them, *Darragh-doo*, Black Oak; *Darragh-doon*, Brown Oak (of which there are two sorts, and which I take to be Chesnut, as well from the colour, grain, and difference of weight), and a short piece of a fine smooth-grained timber, which the natives call by the different names of *Cullin*, *Holly*, *Shellagh-sally;* but I am of opinion it is neither, from the fragrant smell, something like Cedar, its chips afford, when brought down by the carpenter.

"The specimens of timber are to be sent by way of Liverpool to a friend of mine in London, who will send them to your house.

"As

"As to Rolt's 'History of the Isle of Man' (for which I am also obliged to you), I think it a vile performance, collected without judgment from some other heterogeneous Histories of Man, and calculated for no other purpose than a catch-penny, or a compliment to the Families of Derby and Athol.

"His inaccuracies and contradictions are numerous. Give me leave to instance a few. In page 2, he says, 'the soil produces some kinds of trees which have been lately planted there;' Mr. More having told him he had planted 50,000 on his own estate within these few years. The natural inference is, there were no trees in that island before those planted by Mr. More; but he tells us, page 13, 'that Godred Crovan invaded the Isle of Man, landed his forces at Ramsea by night, and concealed 300 of them in a wood.' Now, if there were no trees but some *lately* planted by Mr. More, where could Godred find a *wood* upwards of 700 years ago (for Rolt tells us this was done anno 1066) to conceal his men in?

"Again, page 3, he says, 'this Island was judged to belong to Britain rather than Ireland, because it nurtured venomous animals;' whereas, there neither is nor has been in any æra we can hear of any venomous animals bred or nurtured in this Island.

"Page 104, he tells us, 'otters, badgers, foxes, and hares, are numerous.' Of the three former we have not so much as one, nor any account or tradition of either of them being bred in this place; but of hares we have great numbers, I myself having in one morning, with a single dog, killed no less than seven. They are delicate food, as Rolt tells us, and many of them weigh from 10 to 13 pounds.

"Page 105, he says, 'this Island affords many necessaries for the common service of life, as salt, iron, and coals.' Happy were it for us had we these useful necessaries, but for each of them we are obliged to other kingdoms, having none of our own.

"His topographical descriptions are equally erroneous. He says, page 102, 'that Rushen, the principal town, is situate on the *North* side of the Island; and Balacuri, or Bishop's Court, on the *South*.' Here he has transposed the situation of these places, for Rushen is on the *South*, and Bishop's Court on the *North* side of the island.

"Let these suffice as a specimen of Mr. Rolt's performance; and here let me release you from any further trouble about him.

"You ask whether any Map or Survey hath been *lately* published of the Isle of Man? In answer, there is none to my knowlege, unless Mr. Mackenzie, who was employed by the Admiralty, and spent a whole Summer here, attended by a cutter, about eight or nine years ago, in taking a Survey of the Sea-coast of the Island. I have heard his Chart has been published by the Admiralty or himself, and could wish to see it, as I dare say it is accurately done. There have been several Maps of this island published, but none to be depended on. The best I have seen is in a short 'Account of the Isle of Man,' by Chaloner,

who was Governor here under Cromwell, and is generally bound up with King's 'Vale Royal of Chester.'

"Were it my good fortune to be near you, I should be happy in having a friendly conversation with you at leisure hours, and do believe I should be fond of treading your steps as an Antiquary and Botanist,—*sed non passibus æquis.*

"I have lately met with a disappointment that distresses me not a little—namely, one of my sons, who has a serious turn, and fond of his studies, set his heart on the service of the Church, and assisting his Father in the evening of life, offered himself (by my advice) as a candidate for a Scholarship, worth about 12*l.* or 14*l.* a year, of which we have three in this country, towards supporting youths in their studies for the service of the Church; and though I made a formal application for a fair examination of candidates, as you will see by the inclosed petition, which I have taken the liberty to trouble you with, yet, contrary to the express terms of the trust, I was denied justice by our new Bishop*; and a thick-headed booby of twenty years of age has been preferred, without examination, to my son, who was not then fourteen, and two years more forward in his education than the other. The consequence is, my son is so much disgusted at this treatment, that he resolves to seek for bread some other way, and wishes I would think of some business for him. What to do with him, or how to dispose of him, I am entirely at a loss, having no prospect for him here, and few friends to apply to for advice or assistance elsewhere. May I request your advice on the occasion? or do you know of any gentleman about the Commons who wants an apprentice; a high fee I cannot afford to give with him, having a family of seven children, and but a moderate fortune to divide among them. Probably you may meet with something suitable for him, who is a classical scholar, of a meek temper, and good person.

"Our late worthy and good Bishop†, with whom I was in the greatest friendship, thought proper to appoint me one of the Executors in trust of his will. Our new man (who is not the most humble or rich Prelate that ever wore a mitre) having bought most of the furniture and great part of the live-stock belonging to his predecessor; and not only so, but commenced a suit in the Temporal Court, complaining of dilapidations and wastes on the Bishoprick, by which means we have pecuniary transactions to a considerable amount; and I am obliged to defend Mrs. Hildesley, Residuary Legatee and Sister of our late Bishop, in the best manner I am able. These affairs, in every one of which he is wrong, have occasioned a great shyness; and I hear he threatens to turn me out of my office of Vicar-General and Surrogate, with intent, I presume, to intimidate me from doing Mrs. Hildesley strict justice; but he is mistaken in his man, as all his menaces shall not make me warp, or deviate from discharging the trust in me reposed, and paying that debt of gratitude I owe his Predecessor and worthy Sister.

* Dr. Richard Richmond. † Dr. Matt. Hildesley.

"For

"For some time I have intimations given me of his intention to turn me out of office, which led me to consult some of my friends in England on that head, who are of opinion he cannot do so (though my commission be 'during pleasure') without shewing sufficient cause; and should he attempt doing so, I will find redress in the Metropolitical Court of York, where he will be compelled to shew sufficient cause. But, as I have my doubts on that head, I have inclosed a case for your opinion, and shall order your fee to be paid as soon as I can make a remittance to London. In the mean time you will please to favour me with your Opinion, which shall be conclusive to me in this respect.

"It is time I should beg your pardon for being thus prolix, and troubling you so much with my private affairs; but I flatter myself with a place in your friendship, and that you will excuse the tediousness of this epistle, from him who is with great esteem and regard, dear Sir, &c. JA. WILKS."

To the Rev. Mr. Vicar-General WILKS.

"*Sept.*13, 1774. Query—Whether the two kinds of Bog timber are found on a level, or in different stratas of soil? and what the particular depths of each? and whether a portion of the black timber, if unpolished, would not be more satisfactory than in the present state, as to ascertaining the species of timber?"

Letters of Sir JOSEPH BANKS *, Bart. K. B.

To RICHARD GOUGH, Esq. Enfield.

"DEAR SIR, *Soho Square, Nov.* 23, 1778.

"As I have ventured to declare myself a candidate to succeed our worthy President Sir John Pringle, give me leave to ask your assistance in my arduous undertaking; and to hope, from the civilities I have so frequently received at your hands, that my petition will be granted.

"Your faithful humble servant, JOS. BANKS."

* In the valuable "Selection of the Correspondence of Linnæus and other Naturalists," recently published by Sir J. E. Smith, are some of no small value from Sir Joseph Banks; from one of which, addressed to the younger Linnæus in 1778, I cannot resist giving an extract: "With pleasure I received your favours, and the first Edition of your learned Father's *Systema*, for which I return you my thanks. I always had the highest respect for that valuable man, and shall pay every duty to his memory which gratitude can dictate. I have invariably studied by the rules of his System, under your learned friend Dr. Solander; so that the Plants in my intended publication will be arranged according to his strictest rules. Such as are of genera described by him will have his names. The new ones, which I think will almost outnumber them, will be named, either in honour of distinguished Botanists, or, according to rules in the *Philosophia Botanica*, by names derived from the Greek. Uninterruptedly, however, as I have applied to the work of engraving for near five years, I have not yet advanced above half of my intended progress. About 550 plates are engraved, and I think, if circumstances as yet unexpected do not oblige me to cut it short, it will extend to double that number."—

The

"DEAR SIR, *Soho Square, March* 8, 1783.

"In consequence of my promise to you, I wrote to Mr. Marsham on the subject of Ingulphus. This morning he called here, and has this moment left me. He tells me that Sir John Marsham's Library was burned many years ago, as the tradition of the family informs him; but that several valuable books were saved, which are now in Lord Romney's possession, at the Mote, near Maidstone. To-morrow morning he sets out for the Assizes; and he promises me that he will search diligently in his Father's Library, and, if he can find Ingulphus, will bring him to town, in which case I shall immediately lodge it in Mr. Nichols's hands for you. I have not yet had time to search for Ingulphus in the Library of the Royal Society, but shall in a day or two. Believe me, Sir, your faithful servant, JOS. BANKS."

"DEAR SIR, *Soho Square, May* 19, 1783.

"I have obeyed your commands in writing freely my strictures upon Camden; you on your part will doubtless as freely judge what is proper to admit and what to reject. If any information in my power is at any time wanted, I hope you will do me the favour of calling for it. I think myself in duty bound to the man who assists in elucidating my Native County.

"Your faithful servant, JOS. BANKS."

"DEAR SIR, *Soho Square, Feb.* 18, 1784.

"If the interment you mention is that of Bishop Grosthead, the only one with which I had any concern in the year 1782, any notes relative to it are much at your service. I find by some memorandums that a correspondence took place between

The last Letter in this Selection, addressed by Sir Joseph to the Editor, Dec. 25, 1817, thus concludes: "How immense has been the improvement of Botany since I attached myself to the study, and what immense facilities are now offered to students, that had no existence till lately! Your descriptions, and Sowerby's drawings, of British Plants, would have saved me years of labour, had they then existed. I well remember the publication of Hudson, which was the first effort at well-directed science, and the eagerness with which I adopted its use."

This Letter, Sir James Smith well observes, "gives an important sanction to his own sentiments, while it displays at once the knowledge, the indulgence, and the unassuming candour of the Writer. The hand that traced these lines is no longer held out to welcome and encourage every lover of science; and the homage of the motley crowd, of which Science formed but the livery, has passed away. The lasting monument of botanical fame, of whose judicious and classical plan so interesting a memorial is left us, in the first of Sir Joseph Banks's Letters to the younger Linnæus (see p. 693) has been sacrificed to the duties incumbent, for almost half a century, on the active and truly efficient President of the Royal Society. Its loss would ill have been supplied by ever so stately a mausoleum of marble; and even this mausoleum has been suffered to crumble, in embryo, into dust! The names of Banks and of Newton are, indeed, alike independent of an abortive or a mutilated monument; and inscriptions on brass or on marble now resign their importance and their authority to the more faithful records of history and science, perpetuated for ever, if they deserve it, by the phœnix-like immortality of the press."

Since the above Note was written, it has been determined by Sir Joseph Banks's Friends to place a Statue of him, by Chantry, in the Hall of the British Museum.

Dr.

Dr. Gordon and myself in the beginning of 1781 about an interment, which is more probably the object of your search; but I have unluckily mislaid the principal letter, and can only lay my hands on some memorandums, by which I learn that at that time I consulted Mr. King about it, and probably put the letter into his hands, and that he gave for opinion that the person was Bishop Alexander. Possibly Mr. King may have some remembrance of notes concerning it.

"I am sorry to be so unfortunate, as I wish to give every assistance in my power to your useful and laborious undertaking; but can only plead in excuse for having mislaid, for I hope I have not lost Dr. Gordon's letter, that I only commenced the function of a collecting Antiquary at the head of Bishop Grosthead's tomb in 1782, since which time I have prepared regular places to put all antiquarian matters relating to Lincolnshire, in an order which will preserve them from being lost.

"Your faithful servant, JOS. BANKS."

"SIR, [*Undated.*]

"My Collections for the County of Lincoln, which for some years past have not proceeded much, from the variety of more interesting occupations in which I have been engaged, were originally principally intended for the preservation of the elder Antiquities; the more modern I concluded might be easily collected either by myself or those who come after me. I have, therefore, little, if any thing, of the present century.

"The family of Meeres (Meres) is certainly very ancient. When Cook visited Lincolnshire, temp. Eliz. they had registered fifteen descents, but I do not believe the inscription you mention was ever executed. I do not recollect it, and no traces of it are to be found in my Collection of the epitaphs at Lincoln, which has been continued as far as the year 1735, from the list printed, I think, in Peck's 'Desiderata Curiosa.' I am, &c. JOS. BANKS."

"DEAR SIR, [*Undated.*]

"For the polite and liberal assistance you are pleased to give to my infant undertaking of collecting together materials for the 'History and Antiquities of the County of Lincoln,' I beg leave to return my sincere thanks, as also for the present of your Additions to Camden, from the perusal of which my arrangement will derive infinite advantage; and the elegant Engravings of Monuments in the Cathedral, which I could not by any other means have obtained. Be assured, Sir, that your friendship as a Man, and assistance as an Antiquary, I shall ever cultivate with assiduity, well knowing the advantages to be derived to my society from the one, and to my studies from the other.

"I shall take care, Sir, to return to the Dean * Mr. Symson's copy of Bishop Saunderson's Surveys, as soon as I have time to look it over, which will not be long; and should esteem myself much obliged for a sight of the two volumes you have with you in their passage, which I will undertake to convey also to their owner, after you have done with them. I have seen the

* Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. Dean of Lincoln.

remaining

remaining volumes in the Dean's hands, and mean to borrow them when he has finished looking them over.

"If, Sir, you should be in town any day next week on which you could do me the honour of dining here (except Thursday), you will make me very happy by giving me an appointment, and I will ask some of your friends to meet you. I shall not fail of taking advantage of your obliging invitation, as soon as the advance of Spring makes country excursions eligible. Believe me, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant, JOS. BANKS."

Sir JOSEPH BANKS to a Friend in Scotland*.

"MY DEAR DOCTOR, *Soho Square, Feb.* 23, 1789.

"Who shall guess what will be the determination when a dozen people come together and give their opinion by ballot? The Committee of papers have, instead of ordering Mr. Mc Leen's paper to be printed, ordered it to be deposited in the archives of the Society, that is, ordered it not to be inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. In truth, the variation from the original was scarce enough to make this an original discovery.

"I congratulate you sincerely on the recovery of his Majesty, to which I can bear most ample testimony, having long had the honour to be consulted by him on the subject of gardening and farming. I was sent for on Saturday as usual, and attended in the garden and farm for three hours, during all which time he gave his orders as usual, and talked to me on a variety of subjects without once uttering a weak or a foolish sentence.

"In bodily health he is certainly improved. He is lighter by about 15 pounds than he was; he is more agile, and walks as firm as ever he did. He did not walk less than four miles in the garden and adjoining country. I have no doubt that he is able at this moment to resume the reins of government, but I hear he will not do t for some time, least too much exertion of mind might endanger a relapse. Believe me, &c. JOS. BANKS."

To RICHARD GOUGH, Esq.

"SIR, *Soho Square, Feb.* 23, 1789.

"I have read over with care and attention Mr. Sherwin's Essay, which you were so good as to put into the hands of Dr. Blagden fort he Royal Society. As it must, if read there, be introduced to the Fellows in your name, and as the course of your studies has not directed your attention to the subject on which it treats, I think it my duty to acquaint you, that I find myself in some instances unable to admit the *data* the author has assumed, and in others to follow the reasoning he has grounded upon them to the establishment of the conclusions he wishes to draw. Thus circumstanced, I cannot advise you to submit the paper to the judgment of the Royal Society; but, as I am not in the habit of preferring my own opinions to those of my friends, I shall, if you continue your wishes on that subject, cause it to be read there as soon as can be done with propriety, which will be in the course of a few weeks. I am, &c. JOS. BANKS."

* The name is erased from the envelope. "*Soho*

"*Soho Square, July* 12, 1789. Sir Joseph Banks presents his compliments to Mr. Gough, and returns his best thanks for his valuable and acceptable present [Camden's Britannia]; which he shall highly value as a memorial of the Author's friendship."

"DEAR SIR, *Saturday, Dec.* 19, 1789.

"I am particularly obliged to you for the valuable addition you have made to my Topography of Lincolnshire, by the Plates of the Sepulchral Monuments you were so good as to send yesterday, but I fear I must be still importunate, as I have either omitted to state, or you have happened to overlook my wish for crosses opposite p. cviii. plate 1, which contains a cross at Long Sutton; and ditto, plate 4, which has one at Norton Disney, instead of which I have plate 2, in which I do not know of any Lincolnshire cross.

"I shall wait with patience for Bishop Gravesande, and in the mean time, if any thing can be gleaned from my imperfect lucubrations likely to be valuable to any part of your intended publications, I shall have the greatest pleasure in shewing my sense of your civilities by communicating it. I am, &c. JOS. BANKS."

To Mr. Deputy NICHOLS.

"*Soho Square, Dec.* 28, 1791.

"Sir Joseph Banks presents his compliments to Mr. Nichols, and returns him many thanks for the beautiful impression of Threekingham Church he was so good as to send last night.

"Lest Mr. Nichols should not be fully apprised of the circumstance, Sir Joseph takes this opportunity of acquainting him that, when the Council of the Royal Society determined to change their Printer, it was repeatedly declared, that no cause of dissatisfaction then existed between the Society and Mr. Nichols. Consequently the only reason for the change was a preference to the *new mode of Printing*, which no one but Mr. Bulmer* can execute."

"SIR, *Dec.* 30, 1791.

"Till this Summer I always believed that *Belvoir* was in Leicestershire, and consequently never collected information concerning it, conceiving the County of Lincoln a field amply sufficient to occupy the whole of the leisure time I could spare for the study of Antiquities.

"In the beginning of November last I had occasion to visit the Castle on business relative to a Canal intended to be carried from Grantham to the Trent; when, among other things, I learned from Mr. King, the Duke's Agent, that Belvoir, and

* Mr. Bulmer has the credit of first bringing into extensive use what is technichally called *Fine Printing*; which had been previously carried on in Paris by the celebrated Didot; at Birmingham by Baskerville; and still earlier in London (on a small scale) by Dryden Leach (see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 224.)—It consists in new Types, excellent Ink, improved Printing Presses, a sufficient time allowed to the Pressmen for extraordinary attention, and last, not least, an inclination in the Employer to pay a considerably advanced price.—Mr. Bulmer's example was successfully followed by Mr. Bensley; and *Fine Printing* is now beautifully performed by every Printer of respectability in the United Empire.

its

its immediate domain, is entirely in Lincolnshire *, which, he assured me, appeared clearly to be the case from the Register of the Monastery † at present in his possession. I had not time, being in company with gentlemen who were earnest in the pursuit of the business we were engaged in, to enquire particulars; but I have no doubt that Mr. King will, if you write to him, and tell him the reason you wish for information, is that you are engaged in the laudable pursuit of making public the Antiquities of Leicestershire, give you full information on the subject. I am, &c. Jos. Banks."

"Sir, *Soho Square, July* 11, 1795.

"It is now a considerable time, more than a year I believe, since I sent to you, by Mr. Marsden, a Latin paper on the subject of the Cayu upas, or poisonous tree, of the East Indies, with my consent for its publication in your Magazine, if you chose to make use of it. Sir George Staunton, who sent me the paper from Boteire, has requested it to be returned to him; and I shall therefore be much obliged if you can lay your hands upon it, and will send it back to me. Jos. Banks."

"*July* 19. Sir Joseph having been informed that Mr. Nichols has a very good Collection of old Newspapers, will be much obliged, if he has the Craftsman, if he will lend him the months of March and July 1728.—Sir Joseph feels himself much obliged to Mr. Nichols, for recovering the paper he enquired after, which he has received safe, and forwarded to Sir George Staunton."

To Richard Gough, Esq.

"My dear Sir, *Soho Square, March* 25, 1797.

"I have, as I believe you know, been engaged for more than ten years in collecting all maps, prints, and engraved portraits, that have any near reference to the County of Lincoln. It is now become a valuable mass of materials, which will be of use if either myself or any other person should undertake a History of the County. When you published the first volume of your Sepulchral Monuments, you were so good to me as to allow me to have impressions of such prints in it as related to Lincolnshire, a favour for which I felt myself not a little obliged, and which has added no inconsiderable portion to the value of my Collection.

"In your present volume I find a large proportion of the same sort very interesting to me, particularly Tettershall. I am therefore, Sir, once more your suitor, and shall think myself not a little obliged if you will again indulge me with copies of such Prints as relate to Lincolnshire. Believe me, Sir, with regard and esteem, your obliged humble servant, Jos. Banks."

* The antient site of Belvoir Castle is in Leicestershire; but the noble domain which surrounds it extends far both into the Counties of Lincoln and Nottingham. See the "History of Leicestershire," vol. II. p. 22.

† From the then minority of the present Duke of Rutland, I was not able to obtain a sight of this antient Register.—The same cause deprived the "History of Leicestershire" of Plates from the fine monuments of his Grace's more immediate ancestors the eight first Earls. Those of the more remote Worthies were engraved at my own expence.

To

To Mr. Deputy NICHOLS.

"SIR, *Soho Square, April* 21, 1797.

"Having occasion to enquire into some particulars relative to Edward Marquis of Worcester, I applied, among other authorities, to your Magazine, where I found his *Scentlings* re-printed, and at last, in the 51th volume, part I. a reference in the Index to a place where particulars of him were to be found, exactly the thing I was in search of. The pages referred to, however, gave me no satisfaction; there is, therefore, some error in the reference. If you, Sir, are acquainted with it, and can instruct me where to refer to for the true reference *, you will oblige

"Your humble servant, JOS. BANKS."

F. A. BARNARD †, Esq. to Mr. GOUGH.

"DEAR SIR, *St. James's, Aug.* 10, 1786.

"I am desired to procure some information respecting the time when *Privileges* were first annexed to Books printed in England, Scotland, and Ireland; and I shall esteem it a particular favour if you will permit me to state the queries to you, and request your opinion respecting them. What was the first book printed with the Privilege either of the King or Parliament? Palmer mentions a Privilege for the first time to Henry the Eighth's Book against Luther, printed in 1521. Were there no Books printed in England before that year with a Privilege? The Psalter, printed by order of Henry the Eighth, in 1504, by William Fanque — has not that Book a Privilege? has not any printed by Julian Notary, or Henry Pepwel? If any Books were printed with a Privilege before 1521, a notice of them is requested; and it is also desired to have the notice of any Books printed with a Privilege in either Scotland or Ireland before that year. It is also enquired whether in the 15th and 16th centuries the year began in England the 1st of January, or at Easter; and what proofs there are of its beginning at Easter; and when the custom of reckoning from the 1st of January was first introduced. I hope you will excuse the liberty of troubling you with these inquiries. It is the consequence of your having much more knowledge in these matters than any other literary gentleman, and being always ready to oblige those who apply for information.

"This letter being sent from my Office in the Custom-house ‡, will be free of postage, and the answer directed to me at the Custom-house, will have the same advantage.

"I am, with great regard, &c. FRED. BARNARD."

* Answer: The reference is right. See vol. LIV. p. 264.

† Frederick Augustus Barnard, Esq. F. S. A. 1789; F. R. S. 1790; and many years Librarian and Keeper of the Medals, Drawings, &c. in the Royal Library, under the late King, and since to his present Majesty.

‡ The Office of the Examiners of the Out Port Books.

Dr.

Dr. John Barnardiston* to Mr. Gough.

"Dear Sir, *Bene't College, Sept.* 28, 1754.

"Our scene begins to open. The Fair has brought some people back to Cambridge; and of those who are not the happy Members of this place, there have been many who came to partake of the diversions of the season, though the most dull and insipid of their kind. Cott† and I have had company with us all this week; and should have been very glad of your company, if it could have so happened, to be of our party. Cott has exerted his genius on the occasion, and has acted the part of the master of a family with great success, so polite and so entirely well bred, that nothing ever was like it. Yours most sincerely, J. B."

"Dear Sir, *Nov.* 3, 1754.

"I imagined we should have had the pleasure of seeing you in College before this time; and, had that been the case, we should have begun Lectures on Monday; but I find by Kerrich that you stay for a summons. When it is agreeable therefore for you to leave Enfield, we shall be extremely glad of your company. Yours most sincerely, J. B."

"Dear Sir, *March* 20, 1755.

"I received yours by Mr. Cott, though not so soon as I expected it; for, if I remember right, you gave me some hopes of hearing from you; and to a man of your punctuality and exactness, a most distant insinuation upon such a subject amounts nearly to an absolute promise. I am glad to hear you have been to pay your *devoirs* to Mr. Garrick; it will give you an opportunity of checking our stage criticks, when, through the redundancy of their eulogiums, they sometimes are apt to pass the bounds of truth. What will you say when I tell you that I send you this as a challenge to you, to return hither with me the week after Easter? You must know then, that I intend coming to London on Easter Monday, and spending a part of the following week in Town. I shall take up my quarters at my Brother Constable's in 'Change Alley; and shall return in the Fly, which will be made more agreeable by your company. We did expect his Grace of Newcastle here in Easter week, to lay the first stone of our new Building; but he sent yesterday to the Vice-chancellor, to let him know he could not come so soon. I suppose these wars and rumours of wars hinder his Grace from leaving town.

"We go on here as usual. Particular regard has been paid to your volumes; and the Caliph, Grand Vizier, and the Sultaness Scheherizade, all desire their best respects. Yours, &c. J. B."

"Dear Sir, *Bene't College, April* 14, 1759.

"I should sooner have acknowledged your obliging letter; but, was willing to stay till I had been down to Fulmodeston, to take

* Tutor of Bene't College, Cambridge, when Mr. Gough was a Student there, and subsequently Master of that College. He published a Sermon preached before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1766. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 22. 509.

† The Rev. John Cott, B. D. Mr. Gough's Private Tutor. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p. 267; and vol. VII. pp. 96. 543.

possession

possession, and was enabled to give you some account of the premises. I found an handsome, or rather, considering it is a Norfolk parsonage, a magnificent house, well-built of brick, and well tiled, all in good repair. There are seven windows in front. On the ground floor I have a large hall, two parlours, a kitchen, a back-house, as they call it, and good brewhouse. Over these are three handsome chambers, two middling ones, and a study. Up two pair of stairs there are four good garrets. Thus much for my mansion. Before my house there is an handsome court-yard, or rather garden, walled in on the sides, and white palisades towards the street. The gravel walk from the hall door to the palisades is somewhat longer than our long walk in the College garden. The main garden runs the length of this court-yard and house, parallel to it, and consists of somewhat more than an acre of ground. There is in one part of my garden an island, the surface of which is covered with strawberries. I need not, I suppose, tell you that I immediately called it Strawberry Island. On the other side of my house and court-yard, is my farm-yard, in which there is a noble *Parson's* barn, built of brick, two stables, one for two horses only, the other new built last summer, for eight horses; these are also built of brick. The tithes and glebe are let for somewhat more than two hundred pounds a year; and I am informed are very improveable.

"Thus, I think, I have given you an ample description of my situation; and must farther add, that I don't know any one circumstance that would give me more real pleasure, or any one person whom I should be more glad to see there than yourself.

"You have promised me a visit, and I shall depend upon it. I shall leave College about this time twelvemonth, and fix there for life; and the sooner I see you there after I am fixed, the more I shall feel myself obliged to you.

"Most sincerely yours, J. BARNARDISTON."

"DEAR SIR, *May* 22, 1760.

"I left Cambridge on the 17th of April, and reached this place the next day, where I received yours of the 25th. I am much pleased with the thoughts of seeing you here, and whenever it suits your convenience, I shall be extremely glad of your company; you will favour me with a line with your time of coming, that I may not be absent from hence, when you intend me the favour. I would not have you conclude from hence that I intend to become a great gossip, and go much from home; but the case is, that two of my old College friends, about my own standing in the University, Dr. Hammond and Mr. Dowsing, are settled in this County; the one about twelve, the other the distance of twenty miles from me, and we have agreed, when we visit, to make a *Parson's visit*, from Monday to Saturday.

"I am very sure that you will like this place. It is neat, and I think I may say, for a parsonage-house (especially in this county), elegant; however, I shall say nothing more upon the subject, for fear too great an encomium may prove detrimental, and make my habitation appear to a disadvantage.

"I shall

"I shall say nothing upon the agreeableness of family life, when compared with College, lest you should look upon it as words of course, but will leave you to make your own observations upon it when I have the pleasure of seeing you here.

"Your very obliged and obedient servant, J. Barnardiston."

To the Rev. Dr. Barnardiston.

"Dear Sir, *Enfield, June 27, 1763.*

"The Rector of Braxted* is so busy with his workmen, that he has scarce a room to sit in, except his late boot and shoe closet, which is now his parlour and study and all; and he climbs up to bed by a ladder, like your ducks and chickens. He has entirely rebuilt the inside of his house, but I think lessened his parlours too much by a hall, at the back of which will be a narrow passage, communicating with the kitchen and study at each end, which I think might as well have been laid into it. But he will have some good chambers, and the situation is delightful, on a hill surrounded with extensive glebe and prospect round it. I cannot, however, forgive him the death of so many fine elms which he has cut down, under a notion of opening the view. He has a pretty snug church, which he might almost put into his house; and Mr. Du Cane† has built a large vault and a pew, or rather chamber, over it, on the North side, almost as big as the Church. I am yours, R. Gough."

To Richard Gough, Esq.

"Dear Sir, *Fulmodeston, July 8, 1763.*

"Dr. Davis has been at Fakenham, and takes possession of the Living, and seems to think he shall come to reside there. You ask me how my College prospects go on. I can only say that I believe they are not worse than they were. By the bye, the Bishop would fain have given up at the last audit, but the Duke of N. desired he would keep it a little longer, and the Bishop is too much obliged to his Grace to oppose his inclinations. This is certain, that the Bishop will not hold it an hour longer than he can help. I had a letter from Colman yesterday; he tells me that Mr. Cott has been at Cambridge lately, and I find has and will lay out at Braxted before he has finished, the best part of 500*l.* I most heartily wish him health and long life to enjoy it.

"Your very obliged and obedient servant, J. Barnardiston."

* The Rev. John Cott. See p. 700.

† The manor of Great Braxted was purchased by Peter Du Cane, Esq. who had been High-Sheriff in 1745. A very elegant seat called Braxted Lodge, surrounded by a park, and standing upon an eminence which commands a most agreeable prospect of the neighbouring country, makes a considerable part of this manor. There has lately been built by the owners of the Lodge, a very good room adjoining to the Church, with a fire-place for their accommodation when they attend divine service; and underneath this room is a vault intended as a burying-place for the family. It is at present quite empty; and as the family it is intended one day to contain are worthy and well-disposed, we shall be happy to find it for many years in it's present unoccupied state. History of Essex, published in 1770 under the direction of Peter Muilman, Esq. 8vo. vol. I. p. 379.

Memoirs

Memoirs of Bishop Bennet.

This exemplary Prelate was most respectable for his learning, and most exemplary for his uprightness, benevolence, and piety. He was educated first under the worthy Dr. Thackeray, and afterwards under his learned successor, Dr. Robert Sumner, at Harrow School. At this famous Seminary his principal associates were men of no ordinary rank in Literature; amongst whom were the profoundly-learned Dr. Parr, and the not less celebrated Sir William Jones. At this period, as we learn from Lord Teignmouth, young Jones invented a political play, in which Bennet and Parr were his principal associates; and the late worthy Bishop informed the Writer of this article, that "great peculiarity of thinking, fondness for writing verses and plays of various kinds, and a degree of integrity and manly courage, distinguished young Jones even at this period."

Mr. Bennet was removed to Emanuel College, Cambridge; where he took the degrees of B. A. in 1767; and M. A. in 1770.

His compositions in English were perspicuous, correct, and elegant. When a young man, he wrote Latin prose and Latin verse with great fluency; and a copy of verses, which the men at Cambridge call *Tripos*, was honoured with the warm approbation, even of the austere and fastidious Mr. Gray.

In 1775 he succeeded his friend Dr. Richard Farmer in the Tutorship of his College. He proceeded B. D. in 1777; and D. D. in 1790; in which latter year, this elegant and profound Scholar, having been appointed Chaplain to the Earl of Westmoreland, was most deservedly elevated to the Bishoprick of Cork and Ross; and in 1794, was translated to the valuable See of Cloyne, estimated at nearly 6000*l.* *per annum*.

The new Bishop was elected in 1790 a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; whose pursuits were very congenial to his own. He was particularly skilled in the knowledge of Roman Roads; to which, in conjunction with his learned friend the Rev. Thomas Leman, of Bath, he had paid the greatest attention. In a Letter to Mr. Nichols, the Bishop gives it as his opinion, from his own observation and that of Mr. Leman, that this Island had many more Roman Towns and Roads in it than have been generally imagined; (see p. 707.) The Bishop found undoubted marks of five Roads round the town of Cambridge only. He communicated to the "History of Leicestershire" a Plate containing two Views of the old Church of St. Nicholas in that Town, with a Portion of the Roman Wall: (see p. 708.) He also gave some judicious observation on the Roman Roads and Stations in that County, in addition to the essay on that subject by Mr. Leman. He conferred a similar favour on the Rev. Mr. Polwhele, in the "History of Cornwall;" and was a frequent and much-esteemed Correspondent of the Rev. Dr. Parr, the Rev. Dr. Farmer, the Rev. William Cole, and Mr. Gough.

In

In Dr. Parr's memorable "Sequel to a printed Paper lately circulated in Warwickshire by the Rev. Charles Curtis, 1792," the learned Doctor, enumerating some of his highly-esteemed Correspondents, places first "that most amiable man, and most accomplished scholar, Dr. Bennet, the Bishop of Cork;" and in a subsequent Pamphlet, in answer to Dr. Combe, 1795, will be found the following just and admirable character of Bishop Bennet, which I cannot resist re-printing in this place, as it is, to use the words of the Correspondent who originally sent the extract to the Gentleman's Magazine, "a literary tribute due to a man, not only of the first attainments, but of the mildest complexion of manners:"

"Among the Fellows of Emanuel College who endeavoured to shake Mr. Homer's resolution, and to preserve for him his academical rank, there was one man, whom I cannot remember without feeling that all my inclination to commend, and all my talents for commendation, are disproportionate to his merit. From habits not only of close intimacy, but of early and uninterrupted friendship, I can say, that there is scarcely one Greek or Roman author of eminence, in verse or prose, whose writings are not familiar to him. He is equally successful in combating the difficulties of the most obscure, and catching, at a glance, the beauties of the most elegant. Though I could mention two or three persons who have made a greater proficiency than my friend in philosophical learning, yet, after surveying all the intellectual endowments of all my literary acquaintance, I cannot name the man whose taste seems to be more correct and more pure, or whose judgment upon any composition in Greek, Latin, or English, would carry with it higher authority to my mind.

"To those discourses which, when delivered before an academical audience, captivated the young and interested the old, which were argumentative without formality, and brilliant without gaudiness, and in which the happiest selection of topics was united with the most luminous arrangement of matter, it cannot be unsafe for me to pay the tribute of my praise, because every hearer was an admirer, and every admirer will be a witness. As a tutor, he was unwearied in the instruction, liberal in the government, and anxious for the welfare of all who were entrusted to his care. The brilliancy of his conversation, and the suavity of his manners, were the more endearing, because they were united with qualities of a higher order; because in morals he was correct without moroseness, and because in religion he was serious without bigotry. From the retirement of a college he stepped at once into the circle of a court; but he has not been dazzled by its glare, nor tainted by its corruptions. As a prelate, he does honour to the gratitude of a patron who was once his pupil, and to the dignity of a station where, in his wise and honest judgment upon things, great duties are connected with great emoluments. If, from general description, I were permitted

ted to descend to particular detail, I should say, that in one instance he exhibited a noble proof of generosity, by refusing to accept the legal and customary profits of his office from a Peasantry bending down under the weight of indigence and exaction. I should say, that, upon another occasion, he did not suffer himself to be irritated by perverse and audacious opposition; but, blending mercy with justice, spared a misguided father for the sake of a distressed dependent family, and provided, at the same time, for the instruction of a large and populous parish, without pushing to extremes his Episcopal rights when invaded, and his Episcopal power when defied. While the English Universities produce such scholars, they will indeed deserve to be considered as the nurseries of Learning and Virtue. While the Church of Ireland is adorned by such Prelates, it cannot have much to fear from that spirit of restless discontent and excessive refinement which has lately gone abroad. It will be instrumental to the best purposes by the best means. It will gain fresh security and fresh lustre from the support of wise and good men. It will promote the noblest interests of society, and uphold, in this day of peril, the sacred cause of true Religion.

"Sweet is the refreshment afforded to my soul by the remembrance of such a scholar, such a man, and such a friend, as Dr. William Bennet, Bishop of Cork."

This excellent Prelate was also thus characterized in 1817 by Mr. Beloe, in "The Sexagenarian:"

"The very learned Bishop of Cloyne was Tutor of Emanuel College when Lord Westmoreland resided there, and was his Lordship's Private Tutor also. He had previously received his education at Harrow, and was in every respect a very learned and accomplished man. When Lord Westmoreland was appointed to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, he necessarily remembered his old preceptor and friend. He was accordingly on the first opportunity appointed to the Bishoprick of Cork, and afterwards to the more lucrative See of Cloyne. Whoever knew this amiable Prelate in his early life, or have been honoured by his friendship in his progress to his present dignity, cannot but experience the truest satisfaction from seeing the benefits of fortune so honourably bestowed, and so discreetly enjoyed."

In 1791 Bishop Bennet married Frances, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Mapletoft, of Boughton, Northamptonshire, by Anna-Maria, only daughter of Charles fifth Viscount Cullen. His Lady survives him, but there are no children. Owing to illness in his family, he for some years past spent the greatest portion of his time in London; where he was at all times prompt to assist the charitable institutions in the Metropolis with his powerful assistance from the pulpit. In March 1820 he anxiously performed his promise of preaching at St. Michael's, Cornhill, when his health had been much impaired by a recent attack of the gout, and when the weather was very cold. This last and most meritorious exertion shortened his life; and his death, which happened on the 16th of July, was deeply and sincerely regretted.

Letters to and from Bishop Bennet.

To Richard Gough, Esq. Enfield.

"Sir, *Emanuel College, Cambridge, May* 19, 1788.

"The general character you have for knowledge in Antiquarian researches, as well as liberality in communicating information wherever it is required, makes me (though a personal stranger to you) presume to beg the favour of your advice and direction in a tour I propose to make this summer, with a view of determining the true course of the Fosse and Ikenield-street; and such Roman Stations as may be upon or near those roads. I have long thought this is only to be done in the manner Stukeley traced a part of the Fosse from Lincoln to the Watling-street, and I wish to continue his plan with all the accuracy in my power. We shall then see probably whether Horsley is right in fixing Meridunum at Eggerdon, or Stukeley in thinking it at Seaton. My view is amusement merely, and the satisfacion of those who, like myself, are fond of these pursuits.

"My suit to you, Sir, is, if you have any particular theory on the subject, any wish to have a Station on the route particularly examined, any information that you think might be useful to a young Antiquary (though not a very young man), to beg you would be so kind, if you can spare time, to favour me with a line on the subject, directed to me at Emanuel College. I do not leave Cambridge till the 2d or 3d of July.

"I must again beg pardon, Sir, for thus breaking in upon your time by a request which you may probably think presumptuous or trifling; and hope, if you do not think fit to grant the favour I ask, you will at least excuse my freedom in making it. I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, W. Bennet."

To the Rev. William Bennet, Emanuel College.

"Sir, *Enfield, May* 30, 1788.

"I had your favour on my return from a little excursion into Hampshire. It gives me great pleasure to find the spirit of Antiquarian research, which seems on the decline in my old College, revive in yours. I wish it was in my power to assist you in tracing the Roman Roads in England. I have always conceived it was only to be done by divesting one's self as much as possible of a systematic adherence to former investigations, and travelling over the country in such a direction as the Roads commonly called Roman, would lead from one well-ascertained Station to another, and hitting on the intermediate ones as circumstances and vestiges suggested. This cannot be done to so much advantage as by a residence in a County, which will give opportunities to examine every bank or ditch in fields and woods off the common road.

"I once amused myself with such an examination in a small part of Lincolnshire, and found a wonderful correspondence in Dr. Stukeley's examination. The number of camps and vicinal ways that have been slightly, if at all explored, are greater than

can

can be imagined, as I have formerly experienced in Essex. My friend Hutchins took more pains in these things in Dorsetshire than any man I ever heard of for a single County. I have heard of a Mr. Lewis in Devon, now deceased, who had made many discoveries in that County, but I believe never connected them together. I fear I am only pointing out to you the difficulties of your work, without relieving you in it. Should you fail in discovery, you will have exercise and pleasure in your researches; but I flatter myself they will throw some new light on the course of the Foss and Ikenield-street; and shall at all times be glad to hear from, or to converse with you on these matters. I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant, R. GOUGH."

To Mr. Deputy NICHOLS.

"SIR, *Dublin, March* 9, 1792.

"You are extremely welcome to any assistance I can give you; and, fearing you might mistake my meaning about the Roman Roads which I wished you or your Friend to travel, I will explain myself a little more.

"The Fosse and Watling-street, and the Road we call the *Via Devana* (from Colchester to Chester), have been all so carefully travelled by Mr. Leman and myself*, that I think there is no necessity to give yourself much trouble about them; but there are two Leicestershire Roman Roads very well worth travelling. One crosses the Fosse at Segs Hill, in a direction from the Forest towards the higher part of the Vale of Belvoir; the other crosses the *Via Devana*, and bears for Burrow Hill. The unerring marks of a Roman Road is an even line which it always recovers if interrupted by inclosures; and, after a little practice, it is soon known from a modern one: but in your deep County I would not advise these tours to be undertaken except in a dry summer.

"Our Fire† was certainly accidental. The Committee of the House of Commons have reported it so.

"If I can do any thing for you in any way in Ireland, you may command your obedient servant, W. CORK."

"SIR, *Dublin Castle, April* 11, 1792.

"If, in your Leicestershire History, under *Elmsthorpe*, you want any information about the *Cockayne* Family, I can send whatever you wish, being very intimate with them.

"In all great Works of your kind there are some Buildings or Tombs, the engraving of which would do credit to your work, but no one can be found to bear the expence. If you will send

* See the History of Leicestershire, vol. I. pp. cxlvii—cl.

† About half past five on the evening of Feb. 27, 1792, a fire broke out in the House of Commons, and at half past six the whole roof over the House fell in. By the immediate assistance of the engines, no more was burnt than the round part of the House; the porticos, the House of Lords, and all the Committee Rooms were safe.—A View of this noble Building, as it appeared just before the Dome fell in, is given in Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 297.

me a list of such, and whereabout the expence of engraving will be, I shall be proud to add to the beauty and value of your undertaking by at least patronizing one of them.

"I mentioned in a few hasty observations I sent to Mr. Throsby last year, that I did not wish my name to be mentioned; but, should you in your Preface or other part mention the Friends that have lent a little assistance, I can never blush at my name appearing where Dr. Farmer's and Mr. Leman's must appear.

"I have written in a great hurry, and know not if I am intelligible, but am forced to be quick to be in time for the post; and remain yours very sincerely, W. Cork."

"Sir, *Dublin, April* 30, 1792.

"I thank you for your very civil Letter. Mr. Cockayne and I have gone over your account of Elmsthorpe* together; but the Family seem to know no more of it than you have told them. They suspect one or two of the Lords Cullen to have been buried at Elmsthorpe, as they are not with the rest at Rushton.

"The Cullen Family bear for their Crest a Cock, as Mr. Cockayne has drawn it, *not on a ruined tower*, which was perhaps the distinction between them and the Cockaynes of Ashburn.

"In the account of Sir John Cockaine, in your note on page 972, the sentence of his losing his life on Saturday is obscure, owing to the account of Hotspur's victory over Lord Douglas (which has nothing to do with the matter) being put in. Qu. if Halwidown is the proper way of spelling the place of that action?

"In a very beautiful picture by Sir Peter Lely of Elizabeth Fentham Lady Cullen, now at Rushton, in the back ground is a view of a very handsome seat—Quære, if of Elmsthorpe, then in the possession of the family, and where she and her husband lived?

"Sir William Cockaine, whose six daughters married so greatly, is said to have given them ten thousand pounds each, and to have left his son a clear rental of 12,000*l. per annum.* His seal is to many papers in the possession of the family, and his crest is always a Cock's Head, without the Church.

"You may chuse for me which of the three Leicester Churches shall be engraved at my expence. St. Nicholas with the Jewry wall would be much in my way†; but you shall dispose of me as you like; and I know both St. Margaret's and St. Martin's are well worth engraving. If you mention my name at the bottom of the Plate, as I see is done often in County Histories, be so good as to distinguish my surname, 'William Bennet, D.D. Bishop of Cork,' as the title alone, especially in Ireland, is very floating.

"Your obedient servant, W. Cork."

* In the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. LIV. published in 1790, as a Prelude to the more regular History of Leicestershire.

† The Plate finally fixed on, and engraved at Bishop Bennet's expence after his translation to the See of Cloyne, contains two views of the very antient Church of St. Nicholas (the Tower of which was built chiefly with Roman bricks), a small separate View of the Jewry Wall, and several Roman Coins found at Leicester. See the History of that County, vol. I. Plate XLV. p. 608.

To

To Richard Gough, Esq.

"Sir, *Dublin, Aug.* 9, 1798.

"Having heard you are preparing a Second Edition of your 'Camden,' a work to which I am indebted for many very pleasant hours, I will take the liberty, if you will permit me, to trouble you with such remarks on it as have suggested themselves to me in the course of my reading. They consist chiefly of a few corrections, and some additions, which you will use or not as you think fit, and which I will take care shall be conveyed to you without any expence. I beg leave to offer this as a debt of gratitude to you for your kindness in giving me some instructions and encouragement about the year 1789, relative to a tour I then meditated, along the Fosse Road*. A severe inflammation in my eyes, which attacked me soon after my return from that journey, and deprived me of the use of one of them, prevented me from making some communications to you on that subject, and returning my thanks to you for the favour, which I now do with great sincerity; and am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. Cloyne."

"My Lord, *Enfield, Aug.* 21, 1798.

"I should not be duly solicitous about my reputation as an antiquary if I did not pay that attention to your kind offer of correcting the intended new Edition of the 'Britannia.' Little favourable as the times at present are to such an undertaking, the first volume is nearly re-printed. The Fosse way is open to correction, and all the Counties which follow Berks. I have only to regret how few are the offers of assistance in any part of the Three Kingdoms, and how much the ravages of a rebellious spirit have rendered a new account of many parts of Ireland absolutely necessary. May one hope that a dispassionate account will ever be given of the most wanton depredations† that ever entered into the heart of man to commit, and which recall to remembrance the horrors of the two preceding centuries?

"Mr. Nichols, who, with some Friends of both Universities, favours me with his company here this day, desires to present his respects.

"That your Lordship may long be preserved from such alarms to indulge your literary pursuits in happy tranquillity, is the sincere wish of your Lordship's obedient servant, R. Gough."

"My Lord, *Feb.* .., 1799.

"Your Lordship has laid me under very great obligations by the notes you favoured me with on the 'Britannia.' They came in time for Berkshire, and not out of time for the Counties which precede it; for they can be incorporated in other parts, and in the preliminary disquisitions on the Roman Roads. The discovery of the Station at Wanborough Hythe is, as you very justly observe, extremely interesting.

"If one could wish your Lordship any thing more than the tranquil enjoyment of your present station, perhaps it might be literary retirement in the Rectory of Loughborough, which

* See before, p. 706. † See the Note in p. 710.

has

has fallen to the lot of a Son * of the late Lecturer of this Parish. — Allow me to congratulate your Lordship on the singular and eminent success of his Majesty's arms both at home and abroad; and to hope that, under the Divine blessing, it may be a signal means of restoring peace to Europe, and to the World.

"A publication on the bequest of Mr. F—— to the use and defence of the ancient History of Ireland, by Sir L. Parsons, 1795, in which he mentions some controversy in the Law Courts about the validity of the bequest, has lately fallen into my hands. May I beg to ask how the difficulty has been settled? R. Gough."

"Dear Sir, *Dublin, Feb. 26, 1799.*

"I have waited some time for a frank, as I have so little of importance to say that my letter was not worth the postage. I have indeed only to thank you for your kind acceptance of my late communications, and to answer your question concerning Mr. F——'s bequest towards founding a Professorship for the study of the Irish Language. It was about to be contested in our Courts on other grounds, when it was discovered beyond a doubt that Mr. F—— was illegitimate, being born, I think, before the marriage of his parents, and that in consequence he had no right even in his own person to enjoy the estates which he had bequeathed for this purpose. I understand a compromise has since been entered into with the heir-at-law, by which the widow is to continue in possession during her life, and the property is then to fall, without farther litigation, into the hands of the heir.

"You see our House of Commons has rejected the Union with a high hand. I am a friend to the measure, but it was extremely ill-judged to agitate the question while there existed a doubt of carrying it. Indeed I have reason to think the Ministers on your side of the water were deceived by the young Ministers on ours, and made to believe that there was a certain majority for the Union. It is one of the great evils of delegated and transitory Power, that, by the time a Viceroy and his Secretary become acquainted with the character of this Nation (which is as different from the English character as light from darkness), the time of their departure approaches, and the reins are committed to strangers. Our present Viceroy † attends indeed to Military matters more than to Civil, and understands them better: in this light he is inestimable.

"The new Irish Directory have issued orders to the peasants of the South, to get ready to receive their Allies the French before May; so we expect another invasion in that quarter; and at the same time they directed the men of Galway to distress the

* Dr. Richard Hardy, the present worthy Rector of Loughborough, 1821.

† In 1798 the Rebellion in Ireland appearing, both to the Viceroy Lord Camden and to his late Majesty, to require a Lord Lieutenant who could act in a Civil and Military capacity, the King appointed Marquis Cornwallis his successor.—"The Rebellion being finished, the new Viceroy," says Bisset, "adopted a plan of mingled firmness and conciliation, which, exerted with discriminating judgment, tended to quiet Ireland, and prepare matters for a permanent plan to prevent the recurrence of such pernicious evils, and to promote the industry and prosperity of that country."

Grazing-

Grazing-trade, as supplying the English Fleets with their best provisions. So well have these commands been obeyed, that, if I am to believe the accounts sent from thence to the Archbishop of Tuam*, no less than three thousand head of black cattle and near twenty-five thousand sheep have been *houghed* (that is our barbarous practice) within the last fortnight.

"In the South few rents are paid, and no tithes; even notes promising money on a fixed day are refused, though the time has elapsed, it being well known no one dares attempt to put the Law in force, either by arresting the person or distraining the property. All this is a certain prelude to invasion or rebellion. The latter, though teazing and indeed ruinous to individuals, is not, with our present force, alarming to the Commonwealth. The former, if made in force, will be seriously so: at any rate this country will long be the seat of war. I ought to make an apology for all these Irish politicks; but to a mind like yours, information of any sort is not below notice.

"I beg my best respects to our Friend Mr. Nichols; and am, my dear Sir, with great esteem, &c. W. Cloyne."

"My dear Sir, *Dublin, June* 5, 1800.

"I have delayed answering your letter, which was sent to me in the country, in hopes I might be able to have sent you word that I had done something more to your friend Colonel Raymond than merely calling on him, and stating my wish to show him any civilities, but the very strict attendance he pays the Lord Lieutenant, with whom he constantly lives, and the dispersion of my own family, of whom the greater part have been left all this winter at Cloyne, while I have been with only one servant in town, attending the progress of that most desirable event, the Union, have prevented me as yet from having that pleasure. We look upon this great question as in a manner carried, and my most decided opinion is, that the Property of the country is anxious for it. I am sure this is the case in the County of Cork where I live, and yet I saw a paragraph in that heedless paper the Sun, stating, that on such a day 'the Cork Petition against the Union was presented to the King by Messrs. Jefferies and Penrose, signed by above four thousand of the most opulent and loyal persons in and about that City; and proving what had not been expected, that the voice of the respectable people in that part of the Kingdom was against the measure.' This Petition was seen by Lord Shannon, Lord Longueville, and Lord Donoughmore, who are the three rival interests of our County and City, and who having had several contested elections, know the character and property of every individual in both; they have assured me, instead of four thousand respectable signatures, there were only between forty and fifty names that any one of the three had ever heard of before. So much for the respectability of our Anti-Unionists, and such are the deceptions practised by them on your side of the water. The writer of that paper

* Hon. William Beresford, D.D.

when

when left to himself, is always making some gross blunder about Ireland. I do not know him, but I am sorry to see any friend to Government injure his cause, and the character of his paper, by such absurdities.

"We have few literary works going on here, though many of the Fellows of our College are learned and excellent men; indeed, it requires some confidence to publish on this side the channel, for the Irish, as Johnson said too truly, 'never speak well of one another,' and the education of the University, like that at Cambridge, leans rather more to works of science than to classical or general knowledge. Dr. Hales, who is the author of the Inspector, and lives retired on a College Rectory, is an exception, and yet he is one of those men of whom our friend Dr. Farmer used to say, that that they had a great deal of knowledge in their heads, but it always presented itself with the wrong end foremost. Dr. Young *, the Bishop of Clonfert (who is, I am afraid, dying of a cancer in his mouth) is the ablest man I have seen in this Country, with the most keen and logical mind, united to exquisite taste. He has the playfulness and ingenuousness of a school-boy. The Church will have a severe loss in him. I think very much with you about my friend Reynolds †. He was wedded to an hypothesis, and had adopted a very odd idea, that a man was a better judge of Roman Roads and fortifications by consulting books in his closet, than by examining them on the spot. On such a plan it was impossible not to commit many and great mistakes; but when I found how ingenious he was, and how many curious observations he had got together, with scarce any books at all to consult, I could not help praising his industry, though I differed in my own judgment from most of his conclusions; and from mere love to the science, put him in the way of consulting some better authors, and in particular of getting his work published at the University Press, without any expence or risque to himself. Though I often blush for him, I am ten times more shocked at the confused and undigested nonsense Mr. Shaw has put together on the subject of Roman Roads in the introduction to his History of Staffordshire. It is wonderful at this time of day that so many people will write without reading. I hope you, who have done much more than any other man to teach them better, go on with your great work on Camden. I shall have worn out my present Edition by the time your second is published, for it travels wherever I go, and begins already to show marks of its perils by land and water. As it is punishment enough for any man to read through so long a letter as this, I will not add to it the expence of postage, but shall call at the Castle, and get some of the Secretaries to put it under their cover. I beg my compliments to Mr. Nichols; and am, &c. W. Cloyne."

* Dr. Matthew Young, Bishop of Clonfert, died Nov. 28, 1800. See a Memoir of him in Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 1217.

† Rev. Thomas Reynolds, M.A. Rector of Little Bowden, Northamptonshire, and Author of a learned Treatise on Antoninus's Itinerary, 1799.

Trench Chiswell*, Esq. to Mr. Gough.

"Sir, *Debden Hall, near Bishop Stortford.*

"Pardon the liberty which I am taking, and I hope that you will have the same goodness to excuse the trouble I am going to give you. It is in consequence of your very laborious and entertaining work, 'The Topographical Antiquities,' under the article of Essex, of which county I have made what collections I could which came in my way. I find mention made by you of several publications that I am in want, and to save you all the trouble in my power, I presume to enclose a paper of some information I want in order to endeavour to procure those things. You will see they are mostly modern publications, and strange to say, that they seem so much destroyed, that I have not been able to get sight of them.

"If I can be of any service to you at any time, please to command me.—Pray is the Print† to come out soon which I had the the honour to subscribe for through you.

"I again entreat your forgiveness for all this trouble; and am, with great respect, &c. Trench Chiswell."

To Trench Chiswell, Esq.

"Sir, *Enfield, Dec. 26, 1783.*

"I am sorry it is not in my power to give you the desired information concerning the Essex articles in 'British Topography.' They are all such fugitive pieces, that it is impossible to pick them up, except by mere accident. The Waltham Abbey Controversy died almost as soon as it came into birth. The Colchester Charter I should think might be had from Keymer, the bookseller there. Of the churches I never saw but one copy; they have nothing to recommend them but their antiquity. I take them to be by or after Daniel King. Any further information you may freely command. The Croyland print to which you was so obliging as to subscribe, may be had at Mr. Basire's, &c. on paying the 2d subscription. Allow me, Sir, to ask you whether a sight may be obtained of the curious Collection of Caxton's Works said to be in your possession. I am, &c. R. Gough."

Rev. Dr. William Colman‡ to Mr. Gough.

"Dear Sir, *Bene't College, April 9, 1770.*

"I had the favour of your Letter some days ago, and will take the first fair opportunity of communicating the contents of it to Mr. Cowper's Brother §. He was so much affected with the loss

* Of this eminent Merchant see "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 611.

† Mr. John Carter's fine View of Croyland Abbey.

‡ Successor to Dr. Barnardiston as Master of Bene't College, Cambridge. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 91. 540.

§ Of the Rev. John Cowper (whose death is here alluded to), and his Brother William the Poet, see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p. 613; and vol. VIII. pp. 97. 544.

of

of our dear friend, that we advised him to leave Cambridge before the funeral was over, and he accordingly went from hence before he had settled any thing relating to the disposal of his Brother's books. It is uncertain how long it will be before he can recover spirits enough to visit us again, and settle his concerns in College; but his intention is, I believe, to return in a few months, and then will be the proper time to mention to him your request. I am, Sir, yours, &c. W. Colman."

"Dear Sir, *Bene't College, July* 10, 1778.

"I think myself much obliged to you for your kind congratulations *, and I look forward with great satisfaction on my present situation when I consider the unanimity with which the election was made. Retirement was my object, but Stalbridge † was so far removed from all my connexions, and the neighbourhood is now so much deserted, and the present opportunity was so flattering, that I should have been wanting to myself not to have embraced it; and I hope I shall not give my friends any reason to repent of their choice.

"The Master's books have been valued by a Cambridge Bookseller, and another estimate is to be taken by a London Trader. I shall write to the executors in a few days, and will mention to them your desire of having the refusal of them.

"Whenever your business or amusement may bring you into this neighbourhood, I shall always be very happy to see you; and I hope you will make use of the Lodge as freely as your own house. I am, in haste, dear Sir, your sincere friend, W. Colman."

"Dear Sir, *Bene't College, May* 15, 1780.

"Many thanks to you for your magnificent present to the College Library ‡, which I found here on my return on Friday evening. I condole with you heartily for the loss of our late Friend §, and I cannot but feel most sensibly for his poor widow. I wrote to her yesterday to apologize for presenting a successor to Lambourn so early, but it was thought advisable to fill up the vacancy as soon as possible, as the heirs of Dr. Tooke seem disposed to give the Society as much trouble as they were able, and were heretofore encouraged to it by a relation who had a long purse. We this morning presented Mr. Walsby, and I acquainted Mrs. Tyson with the design of the new Rector to take possession the first opportunity, but that she might continue at Lambourn till she could settle all her affairs there to the best advantage; and I am persuaded she will have no reason to complain of the treatment she will receive from Mr. Walsby. I desired him to inform her of what I had no authority to mention in my last letter, that I had hopes that the College at their next meeting would give her (what they had refused Mr. Tyson) the

* On his succeeding Dr. Barnardiston as Master.

† Dr. Colman's Rectory in Dorsetshire.

‡ The Second Edition of the "Anecdotes of British Topography." See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. pp. 272, 273.

§ The Rev. Michael Tyson; of whom see very fully in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 431, 697.—And see hereafter, p. 728.

money

money paid to the lawyers employed by the Calverts. If Mr. W. should not see her when he goes for induction, I could wish you to communicate this to her, as I should be glad to administer to her every comfort in her present distress. I am, in great haste,

"Your sincere friend and humble servant, W. COLMAN."

"DEAR SIR, *Bene't College, July 6, 1787.*

"The hurry and bustle of our Commencement you will, I hope, admit as an excuse for my not earlier answering your letter. We had no person in College that we could recommend to you on such short notice; and on our farther recollection, we have no member of the Old House that answers your idea, to whom such a situation as you describe in your letter can be an object; but if you had given me a month's notice, I might probably, by inquiring among my acquaintance here, have sent you a person who would have done credit to you.

"I am moving westward in a few days; and if his Majesty should deign us a visit this summer, as the public papers tell us, I shall not be here; but if you can put up with such accommodation as the Lodge can afford you in my absence, you may make what use of it you please; though from the best information I can get, I think it not probable that the King will visit us till autumn, and, as I hear, not till October at the soonest; but this is not to be depended upon. I am, &c. W. COLMAN."

"DEAR SIR, *London, July 13, 1787.*

"Your letter was delivered at College about an hour after I left it, and was brought hither by my man this morning. I am on my way to Cheltenham, where I shall stay a month or five weeks before I proceed to Stalbridge. I am obliged to you for the hint about the Society's publications, and if you will take the trouble when you next come to town to send them to John Street, Adelphi, they will be taken care of. This I should prefer to having them sent after me. I am, &c. W. COLMAN."

Rev. CHARLES CORDINER * to Mr. GOUGH.

"SIR, *Bamff, April 25, 1787.*

"As Lord Fife has not been in this corner since December, but was long after that before he came to London, may have been the cause of the letter to which you refer having fallen aside. I have looked into Camden's 'Britannia,' and consider a new Edition of it, with corrections and illustrations, as an interesting and important work.

"You do me honour by mentioning your publication with circumstances so flattering; but could by no means presume so far as to offer what I might consider as emendations. Had I been on the spot, so as to have had it in my power to have corrected any topographical oversights, it would have given me the

* Minister of St. Andrew's Chapel, Bamff; and Author of "Remarkable Ruins and Romantic Prospects of North Britain, with antient Monuments and singular Subjects of Natural History, 1792," 2 vols, 4to.

sincerest

sincerest pleasure; but the distance and trouble of conveyance prevents me from correcting even my own sheets, of which I often have seen and felt the loss. I endeavour to be right, particularly as to the situation of the castles, monuments, &c. though it may often happen that the name of some well-known place is put instead of the county, as a direction to the antiquary, &c. To that however in future I shall be more particularly attentive. I enclose this to Mr. Peter Mazell *, and should have been most happy if I could have in any degree added to the perfection of your great undertaking; and am, with esteem, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant, CHARLES CORDINER."

To the Rev. CHARLES CORDINER.

"SIR, *Enfield, Sept.* 24, 1787.

"If I might do it without the imputation of impertinence, I would solicit that assistance to my undertaking from your pencil, which I have not been able to obtain from your pen.

"I understand there are many sepulchral monuments with recumbent figures and others, and inscriptions, well preserved within your neighbourhood, such as of the Abercrombie family in Fordyce church.

"Two figures in Ruthven church.

"Inscriptions at Cullen Church, and at Deshford; and of Bishops at Murthlac. There are also two knights in the South transept at Elgin, about Feame, and others at Beaulieu.

"As I have formed a collection of this sort in England, and have received a few from Scotland, will it be giving you too much trouble to ask for drawings of such of these abovementioned as may suit you or any of your friends to take? which will confer a particular obligation on, Sir, &c. R. GOUGH."

To RICHARD GOUGH, Esq.

"SIR, *Bamff, Oct.* 13, 1787.

"It would certainly give me the sincerest concern, could it be imputed to any reserve, negligence, or inattention of mine, that you failed in attaining any object of your extensive enterprise. The vast scale on which the compilation is laid out, seemed indeed to put it far without the sphere of my abilities to offer comment or illustration of the pages which you did me the honour to send for perusal. It was like placing a bit of unpolished stone in a mighty temple, to which it could neither add importance or beauty. It was needless to offer a more mortifying consideration, that the variety of applications of time incumbent on me, scarce leave me leisure even to finish the drawings necessary for the publication in which I am engaged.

"I certainly know, and have seen several of the monuments to which you allude, but they did not seem interesting or ancient enough at the time to me to make drawings of them, and I am afraid now, our rainy season being set in, that I shall have little chance

* The Engraver of the whole of Mr. Cordiner's very neat Plates.

to

to visit them; and the fruits of another summer jaunt I suspect would be too late for you. Were there any person in this corner that could do them for me, I would apply with pleasure, but I have in many cases longed for such in vain. The Earl of Buchan did me the honour of making a similar application, and said he had been fortunate enough to obtain some Monuments of the South of Scotland for you; and I was sorry my portfolio contained nothing that I thought could be of consequence, else would have sent them; and regret much the small portions of time that it is in my power to dedicate to those amusing pursuits. Lord Fife seems much interested in the success of your work, and speaks of my going with him to his seat of Innes House, near Elgin, in which case I shall not fail to send you those of the Knights or Prelates that are scattered about that famous ruin. There is an object that demands my best attention, being recommended by Mr. Pennant, that of making drawings of any unusual fishes that are cast ashore by the winter storms; and of others that are sometimes caught here; yet am so often carried away by other duty, that the objects are not yet ever accomplished. Be so good as to accept of my most unfeigned good wishes; and am, with great esteem, &c. CH. CORDINER."

Sir JOHN HYNDE COTTON *, Bart. to Mr. GOUGH.

"DEAR SIR, *Madingley, Nov.* 12, 1786.

"I wish it was in my power to answer your letter agreeably to your enquiries. It is very true I was one of the Members of the Royston Club † for some years. It was a very respectable meeting, but by the deaths of many of its members, and the non-attendance of others, it dwindled down so low, that I withdrew my name about a year or two before every other member ceased to attend it. I do not recollect to have heard any particular object for its institution, but I rather believe no other than as other clubs for a convivial meeting, first founded, as I have been informed, soon after the Restoration. The pictures in the rooms I recollect are King Charles the Second, King James the Second, King William, and Queen Anne. There are also some others of quality—a Head of Laurence Earl of Rochester, second son of the Chancellor Clarendon, in his Garter Robes, with his white staff as Lord Treasurer to James the Second, and afterwards a little time, I think, in the beginning of the reign of his niece Queen Anne; besides some gentlemen of the County, Sir Thomas Seabright, and Mr. Ralph Freeman, both formerly Members for Herts; as well as Dr. Savage, Rector of Clothall in that neighbourhood, and also Lecturer of St. George's, Hanover-square, a very jolly convivial priest, who died about forty years ago. You now receive all my knowledge, to the best of my recollection, of this Club.

"Your most faithful humble servant, J. HYNDE COTTON."

* This worthy Baronet died June 23, 1795, æt. 78.

† See an account of this Club, Gent. Mag. vol. L. p. 474; LIII. 813. 816.

RICHARD

Richard Geast*, Esq. to Mr. Gough.

"Sir, *Blyth, Aug.* 3, 1796.

"I received from the Clerk of the Church of St. Mary at Warwick, by your order, a few days ago, a description of the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, and the Monuments of the Earls of Warwick, enriched with six prints. Give me leave to return you my thanks for this polite mark of your attention to me, and for the honour you have done this Chapel in collecting and forming into one body the principal matters which relate to it. I am, Sir,

"Your obliged and most obedient servant, Rich. Geast."

Rev. James Granger† to Mr. Gough.

"Sir, *Shiplake, March* 13, 1770.

"I lately took the liberty of troubling you with what, I fear, has been thought a very impertinent letter, in relation to a book of mine, entitled, 'A Biographichal History of England,' in which I mentioned a second Edition as being likely soon to take place. It is indeed very true, that Mr. Davies the bookseller thought so but a few months since, and that he told me that he did not question but he must begin re-printing it within *the year*. But he is now assured that a second Edition is at a much greater distance, and tells me that a great number of copies remain unsold in his hands, and especially in the hands of the booksellers his subscribers. After all, he owns the book has been very well received, and has, with great generosity, promised to give me a gratuity of 50*l.* besides his present of 13 copies; to say nothing of smaller presents. He is very much afraid, that what I have said to you, Sir, and other gentlemen, in relation to a second Edition, may be circulated to his disadvantage, I therefore think it incumbent upon me to obviate any reports of that kind, as they will doubtless prejudice the sale of the book. Mr. Davies tells me that the additions and emendations will be printed by themselves. It has been falsely reported that I neglected to take an account of a *great number* of the Heads in Mr. West's Collection. Nothing is more certain than that I did not wilfully omit one that could with any propriety be introduced into my work. I am, Sir, with great respect,

"Your most obedient humble servant, James Granger."

* Descended maternally from Sir William Dugdale, whose name he afterwards assumed; and he possessed by inheritance many of that great Antiquary's MSS. and Copper-plates, one set of which he lent to Charles Nalson Cole, Esq. for a new Edition of "Dugdale on Embanking and Draining." He was the father of Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, Esq. one of the present Representatives in Parliament for Warwickshire.

† Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 159. 580. Two valuable Letters of Mr. Gough to that worthy Divine are printed in Malcolm's Collection of "Letters to Mr. Granger," pp. 262—266.

Letters

Letters of Major Hayman Rooke*.

To Mr. Gough.

"Dear Sir, *Mansfield Woodhouse, Dec. 2, 1788.*

"I am afraid you will think me long in fulfilling my promise; however, I have at last finished a few sketches of the monuments in the Cathedral of Carlisle. These go directed for you at Mr. Nichols's, and are as follows:—No. 1. The Monument of Bishop Stirkland. This has been well executed, but at present much defaced. No. 2. Bishop Barrow's Monument. This appears to have been ornamented with elegant Gothic sculpture, and highly finished, but now much mutilated: the animals on the stone at his feet may possibly be intended for the basilisk and dragon. No. 3. An impression from the original brass plate of Bishop Robinson, now kept in St. Catharine's Chapel. The spot where he was interred is not known, but it was certainly in the Cathedral. No. 4. Two Ancient Almonries, and a Chest, in St. Catharine's Chapel, or Minor Canon's Vestry. The Latin verse on No. 1, at (a) is in the black letter, a copy of which is with the drawing. The other is of a very singular construction: the top is wood, cut to imitate a slate roofing. They were originally open in the front; the doors and pannels have been added to them. No. 5, is the North side of the Tower, on the outside of which is the bust you mentioned. The height made it difficult to take an exact drawing of it. The niche seems to have been very elegant, but it is now much defaced. The figure is intended for an angel holding a shield, but the arms are entirely destroyed by the weather: they were probably those of Bishop Stirkland's, who built the tower and belfry, and furnished it with four large bells. The drawing was taken from the top of the roof of the North aile, from whence it was impossible to take in the whole Tower. No. 6. A Drawing of Bishop Bell's brass plate in the Quire. The fillet round his effigy has been broke up in several places, where at each corner was a rose: at the bottom is a scale for the dimensions of the monument. I find that all the Bishops of Carlisle who died at Rose Castle, and were buried in the Cathedral, had their mitres and monuments decorated with roses. These were the only monuments in the Cathedral that were worthy of a place in your elegant work.

"As the Legends of St. Austin and St. Anthony are illustrated with curious specimens of the ancient style of painting, and shew the dress of those times, I must beg you will do me the favour to present them to the Society with my best compliments, and desire they will do me the honour to accept of them. These and the brass plate of Bishop Bell were drawn by young Carlisle, and they are copied with wonderful exactness: he is the lad I mentioned to you in a former letter. He would indeed be a great acquisition to any one who wanted a person to take drawings: he has a most excellent character, and his indefatigable

* Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 358. 666.

attention

attention to whatever he is ordered to do, entitles him to the countenance of those who wish to encourage merit.

"I have sent four prints of the Revolution House at Whittington, to which is a narrative of what passed there, by our friend Mr. Pegge. You will do me the favour to accept of one, and shall take the liberty of troubling you to present one, with my best compliments, to Mr. Barrington, and one to Mr. Nichols. As I had this printed to distribute a few copies among my friends, I would not wish to have it appear in any other publication; but if Mr. Nichols has not had a drawing of Voltaire's house at Ferney*, nor of the house at Uxbridge (which is now pulled down), where the Treaty of Uxbridge† was signed, they shall be at his service, if he thinks them worthy of a place in his Magazine. I met with some Antiquities in Cumberland, which I hope soon to have the honour of laying before the Society. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, H. Rooke."

To Mr. Nichols.

"Dear Sir, *Woodhouse, Aug.* 13, 1791.

"Many of the late Sir William Fitzherbert's‡ friends are very desirous of having the inclosed character of him published in your Gentleman's Magazine, as being so universally read, and they hope it will arrive time enough to be inserted in your next.

"I was in hopes before this to have had the pleasure of seeing you and Mr. Gough here. Our worthy Friend Dr. Pegge informed me that he expected you both at Whittington§ about the 14th. In consequence of this, I mentioned in my letter to Mr. Gough, that I should flatter myself with the hopes of seeing you and him at Woodhouse for as long as you could conveniently spare.

"As I find Mr. Throsby, who is now publishing the 'History of Nottinghamshire,' is a friend of yours, I have subscribed to that work, and shall be glad to have it in my power to be serviceable to him. I am, dear Sir,

"Your very sincere humble servant, H. Rooke."

To Mr. Gough.

"Dear Sir, *Thoresby, April* 1, 1796.

"Upon looking over the plates of my paper on the Druidical remains in Derbyshire, addressed to Mr. Montagu, I find Basire has made a great mistake by inserting *Augusial* Seats, instead of *Augurial*. He says, at the bottom of one plate, 'Two Views of an *Augusial* Seat on Stainedge Cliff, near Wingerworth:' the same in the next plate. I thought it would be right to mention these errors, that the plates may be rectified before they are bound up in the 'Archæologia.'

* Engraved in Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 187.

† Ibid. p. 685.

‡ See Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 777.

§ To whom Mr. Gough and myself paid many an annual and highly pleasant visit at his comfortable Rectory of Whittington.

"I have

"I have lately had sent me an impression of a large gold ring found on the thumb of Richard the Third, after he was killed in Bosworth Field. It is a boar, which I think was the crest of Richard, with an inscription over it, which I cannot make out. The Ring is in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire: if you think our Friend Mr. Nichols would like to have it engraved for his 'History of Leicestershire*,' I will send it him in a week or ten days. I am, dear Sir, your obliged, &c. H. Rooke."

To Mr. Nichols.

"Dear Sir, *Woodhouse, June* 12, 1796.

"I was in hopes to have sent to your press, long before this, a Supplement to that little Work†, but Wigley the Engraver goes on so very slowly with the plates, that I cannot say, at present, when it will be ready to print.

"Though you and Mr. Gough will not have so great an inducement to visit this neighbourhood, as when our late worthy friend Dr. Pegge was alive, yet I hope if you come into Nottinghamshire, to have the pleasure of seeing you here for as long a time as you can conveniently spare. I am, &c. H. Rooke."

To Mr. Gough.

"Dear Sir, *Woodhouse, March* 22, 1797.

"You will do me the favour to accept of the continuation of my Register of the Weather‡ for the last year.

"During my frequent visits to my worthy friend Mr. Montagu at Papplewick, I took an opportunity of examining the great highway mentioned by Thoroton as the West boundary of Sherwood Forest. This ridge, as it is called in this country, is evidently the work of art, and from its width and height, I think it must have been thrown up by the Romans. Within a hundred yards East there were two Barrows; but, as they were not parallel with the road, and rather perpendicular to the East side, I did not imagine they were Roman; however, I opened one of them, and found nothing; which in some degree confirms the traditional account the country people have of their being butts for Robin Hood's bowmen to practice at. The first appearance of this great road is on Ansley Forest, and continues perfect in a southern direction for about two miles, where it is cut through by the road that goes to Lindley: it appears again near Hucknel, and it is said may be traced to Bulwel and Lenton, within two miles of Nottingham.

"In Lindley Church there is an antient monument of one of the Strelley's, but there is no appearance of an inscription nor date. The effigy is cut in alabaster, and represents a warrior in complete armour; his head rests on a kind of urn or vessel

* See the History of that County, vol. IV. Plate XCII. p. 557.

† Major Rooke's Description of Welbeck.

‡ Which this intelligent gentleman regularly compiled, and caused to be printed for several years.

with a Turk's head. May not this device be emblematical of some gallant action with a Turk by one of the Strelley family in the holy wars?

"Should you and Mr. Nichols take Nottinghamshire in your next summer excursion, I shall be happy to see you here, and can venture to assure you that Mr. Montagu will be very glad to see you and Mr. Nichols at Papplewick, where you will be near these antiquities, should you think them worth notice.

"I am, dear Sir, your sincere and obliged humble servant,

H. Rooke."

To Mr. Nichols.

"Dear Sir, *Woodhouse, March* 15, 1803.

"I beg you will accept of the continuation of my Register of of the Weather, and have taken the liberty of troubling you with two more; one for our our worthy friend Mr. Gough, and the other for Mr. White, your neighbour, in Fleet-street. Should you and Mr. Gough have any thought of taking a Northern tour this next Summer, I hope you will make my house your head-quarters.

"I did intend going to London last Autumn, but was deprived of the pleasure of seeing my friends in town by a disorder in my stomach, which brought on, for a long time, a want of appetite, but I am now in a progressive state of amendment, and begin to have a tolerable appetite. As my visiting London this Spring will be rather doubtful, I shall trouble you to let me know what I am in your debt for printing my little description of the Welbeck trees, which, am sorry to say, I have long neglected to pay. I am, dear Sir, your sincere humble servant, H. Rooke."

Rev. Frederick Keller to Mr. Gough.

"Sir, *King's Langley, Nov.* 11, 1781.

"I have taken the first opportunity of complying with your request, and have sent you a copy of the notice at the bottom of the Proclamation you mention; but it relates to the Festival of St. Matthias, and not Allhallows. It was a very remarkable Edict of Archbishop Sancroft's, for which his Grace afterwards stood corrected by Dr. Wallis, the famous mathematician at Oxford; and is certainly a mistake, according to the old verse of Ven. Bede, who speaking, de Bissexto, says,

'Posteriore die celebrantur Festa Mathiæ.'

'All Parsons, Vicars, and Curates, are hereby required to take notice, That the Feast of St. Matthias is to be celebrated (not upon the 25th day of February, as the common Almanacks boldly and erroneously set it; but) upon the 24th of February for ever, whether it be Leap-year or not, as the Kalendar in the Liturgy, confirmed by the Act of Uniformity, appoints and enjoyns.

'Given at Lambeth House, Feb. 5, 1683. W. Cant.'

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"Fred. Keller."

Mr.

Mr. Gough to Francis Smyth, Esq. York.

"Sir, *Enfield, July* 20, 1772.

"The Society of Antiquaries having voted for publication Mr. Pegge's paper illustrating the Inscription to Serapis found in York in 1770, and now in your possession, I take the liberty, in their name, to claim your promise to which Mr. Pegge refers, of favouring them with an exact drawing of it, in order to its being engraved the first opportunity.

"When I was at York last September, I intended to have improved the acquaintance I had the pleasure of making with you at the Society's House the preceding winter; but the fatigue of a long Northern Tour brought on an illness which deprived me of that pleasure, by making me wish to get home as expeditiously as I could. The favour of your correspondence will always be acceptable to, Sir,

"Your obedient humble servant, R. Gough."

To Mr. Gough.

"Dear Sir, *York, Oct.* 5, 1772.

"The letter you was so obliging to favour me with, arrived, as I suppose, at New Building in due time. You would have received my immediate acknowledgments, had not our absence from home, and the ignorance of the servants where to direct to me, prevented my receiving it. We returned from our excursion about a fortnight ago, and I have taken this first opportunity of riding over to York, where I keep the stone, that I might obey the commands of the Antiquarian Society, to get an exact drawing of the Inscription in honour of Serapis. I have got two drawings, the which, as I cannot procure a frank, I shall send up (directed to you to be left till called for) by the York post coach, which leaves York on Wednesday morning, and will be in London on Thursday night: at what place the coach puts up at in London, I will acquaint you with in a postscript. One of the drawings I request the favour of you to present to the Antiquarian Society, the other I beg your acceptance of. I likewise take the liberty to enclose for you a drawing of a repository for urns, which was found a few years ago at this place, and is now in my possession. The late Dr. Burton sent an account of it with a very faulty drawing to the Antiquarian Society; I sent a more exact one to the Society above a twelvemonth ago, which I fear has miscarried, as I never heard it was received, and what confirms me in that opinion is, the desire the Society has to have a drawing of the stone in honour of Serapis, whereas I sent one at the very same time, by a gentleman into whose hands I delivered them both.

"I need not trouble you with my opinion, or with any further account of the Temple of Serapis, as the subject has been considered by so judicious and able an Antiquary as Mr. Pegge; only give me leave to acquaint you, that the diameter of the

building was about 21 feet, and that the workmen afterwards informed me they came to the pavement, which was variegated Mosaic, but I did not see it. You will observe that the letters are perfectly well cut; they are two inches long, and the stops are triangular. The letters M N R in particular are such as were used in the High Empire. I have not Horsley by me at present, but I recollect such letters and triangular stops used in inscriptions represented by him to have been done in the time of Antoninus Pius, and from thence, and the coins found among the ruins, I think this Temple and Inscription to have been the work of the same age, notwithstanding the strange name of the Lieutenant.

"I am very sorry for the occasion that prevented me from having the pleasure of seeing you during your Northern expedidition, and do intreat the favour, whenever you come again, that you will contrive matters that I may be favoured with your company, as I always have a bed or two at your service, or any friends you would bring along with you; and I flatter myself a second jaunt northwards may not be disagreeable, as there are many objects worthy the notice of an Antiquary or a Philosopher. I have some intentions of a journey to London very soon; whilst I am there I shall be happy in paying my respects to you. If I can be of any service, or afford any amusements, my pen you may command at all times. I am Sir,

"Your obedient humble servant, FRAN. SMYTH."

Dr. WILLIAM. THOMSON* to Mr. GOUGH.

"DEAR SIR, *July* 31, 1781.

"I have heard many gentlemen express a wish that instead of re-editing Camden's work, you would write the Britannia afresh, *de novo totum recuderes;* especially as we have so lately had a new Edition of him from the hands of Bishop Gibson. I have received information of an immense MS addition to Camden, which was lately (and now is, if he be living) in the hands of a gentleman at Durham, who talked of leaving them to the Library of the Cathedral there. I am told that he has been offered 500*l.* for these papers, which are so extensive, that were they published, they would swell the work to several volumes; but in this matter you are probably better informed than I.

"Mr. Matthews desires me to tell you that, as to epistolary correspondence, he is too old and too much engaged in other matters, to pursue it as he was used formerly; but will take it particularly kind if you will visit him at Wallingford in your way from London in October. He may probably suggest some alterations or additions to the work.

* This gentleman was educated at the King's School, Worcester, and at Christ Church, Oxford; M. A. 1783; B. A. 1785; M. D. 1786; Reader in Anatomy at Oxford, 1785; and died in 1803.

"My

"My little Artist has really succeeded very well in his copy of the Picture *. Mr. Price is much pleased with it, and I hope *you* will not be disappointed. He has taken it on a scale nearly as large as the original, leaving out however the ground, which is plain black, as it takes off much from the effect of the dress, which is black also; so that your engraver may adopt this improvement, or not, at pleasure. He has copied the verses, and every particular faithfully; and observe, that the letters in *white* chalk at the bottom, are *red* in the original, being distinguished from the other letters (which are *yellow)*, to mark the date of the year. He has also drawn the arms in colours (to assist the engraver) upon a distinct piece of paper, which will accompany the portrait, by means of Dan. Prince, very shortly. The young artist's name is Loder; his Father is a sadler.

"As I leave Oxon to-morrow, Mr. Price will overlook the two drawings from the glass windows. Dr. Monkhouse presents his best respects, and hopes to have further conversation with you on the subject of his drawings, when he has the pleasure of seeing you next: he is in London; perhaps you may meet him.

"Mr. Price is pretty well, but is not yet returned from Sunday's duty at Wilcot; so that he spends *one* day in the service of the Church, and *two* in that of the Ladies!

"Had you been with me when I saw Mr. Walker's drawings from Stonesford, you would have repented your unwillingness to visit them; they are very beautiful; and as he is very liberal minded, he will probably give them to our Museum, or some other public repository. My paper will soon be completed. As to the inserting any part of it in Camden, which favour you was pleased to intend it when in Oxford, I can only say, that it is highly unworthy of such particular notice, the subject itself having been already exhausted, and still in a greater degree the observations I have made being trivial and imperfect; however, if it should chance to receive the sanction of the Society, it will then become public property, and they who patronize it (and not William Thomson, Student of Christ Church) must blush for the reception it meets with, whether it be to its honour or discredit.

"I wish to have your opinion, whether or not Pointer's Treatise on Stonesford be of his own writing, or rather if it is not, as has been suggested to me, the work of some abler hand—perhaps the author of the 'Parochial Antiquities of Ambrosden,' Dr. Kennett?

"For these next two months I shall be with my Father (Dr. Thomson†, Physician) at Worcester; in October I journey; and then take up my residence in the *land of Cakes*. I remain,

"Yours very sincerely, WM. THOMSON."

* Of Camden; prefixed to Mr. Gough's Edition of "Britannia."

† Dr. William Thomson, who had originally been a Dissenting Minister, and Tutor to several young gentlemen whom he accompanied in the grand tour; but tired of a situation far from congenial with his wishes, he was persuaded by Dr. Nash, the Historian of Worcestershire, to retire to

"Dear Sir, *Sept.* 23, 1781.

"I write a line to beg the favour of your introduction to your friend at Edinburgh. I set out for that place in a fortnight. You may frank it, or direct it for your friend at Dr. Thomson's, Worcester.

"I have not heard that you have received your portrait of Camden, nor how you like the performance. Mr. Price was in the country when I left Oxon. When do you put your expedition to the University into execution?

"I reserve your frank, hoping to date my next from Edinburgh; and remain your obedient servant, W. Thomson."

To Dr. William Thomson.

"Dear Sir, *Enfield, Oct.* 17, 1781.

"I know not what apology to make for not sooner answering your favour of July 31, or that which followed it of Sept. 13. Without further hesitation I shall therefore acknowledge both, and the great satisfaction the portrait of Camden gives to all who have seen it. I have desired Mr. Prince to make the little artist a present of three guineas for it. When I have received the other painting on glass, for at present only the wedding is arrived, I will further reward him.

"I have paid a second visit to Oxford last month, principally indeed to take a last farewell of the curiosities at Weston (Mr. Sheldon's), before that old mansion was stripped; but, finding nobody in the University but Professor White, I visited a few in my way home. This will prevent my intended visit in October, and defer it to the longer days of next Spring.

"I suspect you mistake the MS additions to Camden at Durham for a great addition of Plates*, &c. collected by Mr. Cade of Darlington, whom I have the pleasure of knowing, though he had left London before I could see his book.

"I am much obliged to the gentlemen who wish me to frame a new Britannia; but, besides that the present work is already too far advanced to alter the plan, I have too much respect for Mr. Camden to think of superseding his labours; and I flatter myself the Additions, which may be called a sort of new monument, will not disappoint the expectations of my friends on that ground.

"When I was lately at Woodstock, I found only the draughtsman of the Stunsfield pavement, and from his first sketches formed some judgment of the discovery. The design is much the same with that of all others which are not distinguished by any thing besides wreathwork and circles. It was too late in the day to be introduced to Mr. Walker. I shall be impatient to hear the Dissertation read at the Society: the sixth volume of the Archæologia, now printing, will be ready to receive it.

to Leyden, and study Physic. This being accomplished, he settled first at Ludlow, and afterwards at Worcester, whereon he was elected Physician to the Worcester Infirmary in 1757, which he resigned in 1792. He died March 4, 1802, aged upwards of 80, much esteemed as a humane and good man. * See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VIII. p. 314.

"Your

"Your last, bearing date Sept. 23, but post-mark Oct. 8, in which you say you set out from Worcester in a fortnight, makes it uncertain whether you will have this in time, but it must follow you, and I will write in your favour to Mr. George Paton at the Custom-house there, to whom shew the inclosed. I remain

"Yours sincerely, R. GOUGH."

"Mr. Gough will be much obliged to Mr. Paton for any civility it may be in his power to shew to the bearer, Mr. William Thomson, a young student in the physical line from Christ Church, Oxford, who proposes to finish his studies in Edinburgh."

To Mr. GOUGH.

"DEAR SIR, *Sunday, Feb.* 16, 1783.

"As I am come to pass a little time in Oxford, I write you a line, to ask whether you ever received the *Marriage*, how you like it, and whether you have any further work for our young man? as I shall be here ready to superintend him. Loder has deviated a little from the *line of arts*, in becoming apprentice to a mercer—to Fletcher, who has the old glass that you saw.

"Can you tell me any thing about Woolaston, Alvington, or Lancaut—about their original investiture and endowment? They are in Gloucestershire.—The Duke of Beaufort has given Mr. Price these three livings.—Have just got a long letter from George Paton.

"At any rate let me hear of you very soon. I remain

"Your most obedient humble servant, W. THOMSON."

"DEAR SIR, *Christ Church, Oxon, May* 8, 1783.

"I believe I notified to you that our young artist had forsaken the *line of arts*, and applied himself to one of the more profitable branches of trade. This, of course, curtails his leisure exceedingly; however, I do not despair of begging him a few holidays soon, that he may set about the Shrine: I think it is likely that he will do it well.—I did not see the drawing of the Marriage; the boy tells me it was a good one, and cost him the taking of two or three copies before he sent it you. They wish to leave the price entirely to yourself; but, as it is more agreeable to know what a man expects, I learned of the Father that he thought two guineas would be a proper recompence for the time bestowed on it by his son. I do not think him unreasonable; but you shall probably get the Shrine cheaper. If you will therefore send your order to Mr. Prince, you will give the young Artist fresh spirits.

"After a few days I am going to make a short stay in the country, but shall return, I hope, in time to superintend the work. I am yours most sincerely, W. THOMSON.

"Did not you edit in 1774 one or more plates of the Regal and Ecclesiastical Coins of the Saxon Heptarchy? I want to get all after the first for G. Paton, who is labouring in my service in Scotland.

Rev.

Rev. Michael Tyson* to Mr. Gough.

"Dear Sir, *Bene't College, April* 10, 1770.

"Upon enquiry I found the President had answered your Letter. This makes it unnecessary for me to say any thing about our poor Friend's Books; but if I should hear any thing relating to the disposal of them, I will endeavour to secure for you what you desire, or at least to give you immediate intelligence about them. I desired to add a P. S. to the President's Letter to you. I have long intended to wait upon you in Town; and should have done so the last time I was there, had I an opportunity of calling upon any body, which I then had not; for my time in London (which was only three days) was entirely employed by Bishops and Chaplains. I should then have very gratefully thanked you for Perry's Windows, and the print of Clarence's Tomb, which you was so good to give me. The duplicate of the *last* print I had not, but only those I have mentioned, except an impression from a brass monument.

"I have done some of the Cambridgeshire Churches, and many ancient Tombs. Spinney Abbey, which was the Seat of Henry Cromwell, and Wichen Church, where he and many of his Family were buried and have monuments, I have drawn, and shall immediately etch myself, which I intend to go on with in regard to many others. These I mean to give to my friends, and you may command what number of them you please. I have done Archbishop Parker from the illumination in our Statutes, a miniature by Berg. This is probably the best and most authentic resemblance of the Prelate; at least, it is the best as a painting.

"I have also etched Dr. Love and Dr. Jegon, and shall complete the portraits of all the Masters of our College whose pictures are in the Lodge. I shall beg your acceptance of what I have done or shall do. The Master desired his best compliments to you: he will be in London next week (the latter end), at Mr. Young's, opposite Mr. Kenrick's, Hatton Garden, where he will be very glad to see you, and intends to take the first opportunity of waiting upon you.

"I should be extremely glad to have the pleasure of hearing from you when you have a leisure hour, and shall think myself very happy in communicating any Cambridge intelligence that may be agreeable to you. I am, with great regard, dear Sir,

"Your obliged humble servant, M. Tyson."

"Dear Sir, *Bene't College, July* 8, 1770.

"I am much obliged to you for your last favour. The admission fee to the Society both Nasmith and I have paid, and as to myself, I have also paid a year's annuity. As the matter stands thus, I think it a hard case if we have not the Transactions *gratis*. The mere subscribing the name when the fees are

* See a long and interesting series of Mr. Tyson's Letters in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VIII. pp. 294, & seqq.

paid

paid is so very immaterial, that I think we ought not to lose our privilege when our money is paid.—Farmer had Folkes's Coins, a more expensive book, before he was admitted. But we willingly submit to the Council and its orders; and I should be much obliged to you if you would let me know whether you can procure us the book *gratis* (as we have paid our fees), or whether we must order it from the bookseller at our own expence.—Poor Cowper's books are now in Robson's hands, the bookseller in Bond-street.

"Dr. Mason is now very ill, and it is thought cannot live but a few weeks, or perhaps days longer. I mention this in case you should think it worth your while to inquire after his papers. —Nasmith presents his compliments to you, has examined our Library, and does not think there is more of Talbot than what is printed in Leland. He has not looked into Caius Library yet, but will in a few days, when he will write to you.

"It would be the greatest inducement to me to go this summer to St. Alban's, to have the pleasure of meeting you; but I fear I shall not be able to move beyond the environs of Cambridge. We have nothing but Antiquaries left, and I wish I could persuade you to accept of one of our College Rooms and Commons for a week or fortnight. If you could do it conveniently, it would give us great pleasure, and you would have a fine opportunity to search into Libraries, &c. as we have nothing to do but to attend you. I will take the first opportunity of sending you my etchings.

"You would greatly oblige me if you would let me know how we stand with regard to the Transactions, for both Nasmith and myself long to have the favour of a line from you in a post or two, which will oblige, dear Sir,

"Your obliged and obedient servant, M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Lambourne, March* 21, 1780.

"The Ongar stage travelled certainly on purpose to bring the parcel on Thursday, for I received them five minutes after I sent my letter to the post.

"The Account of Edinburgh will afford me some food for my common place—the Rochester I had. The three others are trash.—The whole lot shall be returned in a week's time to Mr. Nichols, carriage paid. I by no means wished to beg, but to borrow such readible modern publications as you had bought and could conveniently spare for a time.—I want much to see the stricture on Dr. Johnson's Tour, of which Dr. Lort gives a very favourable account.

"Mr. Basire has etched Ingelrica very well. A glazier would tell him that he has forgot the cross-bars to his windows, and that the first high wind will blow out all the panes.

"This is my second since I heard from you, therefore have no more to add, but that I remain very truly

"Yours, M. Tyson."

Dean

Dean Swift to Ambrose Philips, Esq.*

"Sir, *Havisham, Oct.* 20, 1708.

"I am glad at heart you are come to Town, where I shall be in a few days, having left it only as fastidious when I was weary of its emptyness and my own; but *quibus Hector ab oris?* You will be admirable company after your new refined travels. I hope you met subjects for new Pastorals, unless the new character as a soldier has swaggered out those humble ideas, and that you consider the field no longer as a Shepherd, but a Hero.

"I was ignorant of Lisle till your Letter came, and I hope you will so order it that we shall have no difficulty in the Citadel. My Host Mr. Collier was your schoolfellow at Shrewsbury, and in that capacity presents you his service, and you will mine to Colonel Hunt, Mr. Addison, Mr. Steele, &c.

"I am most sincerely yours, J. S.

"I must write your Christian name in the address, lest it should fall into the hands of the Irish poetical Captain."

"Sir, *Oct.* 30, 1709.

"I was surprised to find in a Letter from Mr. Steele that you are now in London, and am at a loss whether public or private business hath brought you over. Your coming has spoiled a Letter I had half written to send you to Copenhagen. It was not laziness, spleen, or neglect that made me omit acknowledging two of yours so long; but downright sickness, which after a year's pursuing, now I hope begins to leave me where I am, in the country, cultivating half an acre of Irish bog. The taste you sent me of northern eloquence is very extraordinary. They seem to have heard there is such a thing in the world as Wit and Sublime, and not knowing better, they supply the want of both with sounding words. That which vexes me is the difficulty in construing their Latin, and keeping my breath so long between a relative and antecedent, or a noun and a verb. I could match you with Irish poetry, and printed Latin poetry too; but Mr. Addison shewed it me, and can give you the best account of it.

"You are a better Bickerstaff than I; for you foretold all the circumstances how I should receive your last packet, with the honorary memorial of Monsieur I don't know who. My Lord Wharton gave me the Letter: I went aside, and opened it, and people thronged about me to ask what it was; and I shewed it His Excellency.

"My heart is absolutely broke with the misfortunes of the King of Sweden. Nothing pleased me more in the thoughts of going abroad than some hopes I had of being sent to that Court; and now, to see that poltroon Augustus putting out his Manifestoes, and pretending again to Poland after the tame submissions he made! It puts me in mind of the sick Lion in the Fable. Among all the insults offered him nothing vexed

* From the Original in the Collection of Mr. Upcott.

him

him so much as the spurns of an ass. I hope you are laying new stocks to revive your poetical reputation. But I am wholly in the dark about you, whether you have left the North, or are only sent back on an ambassy from the Envoy.

" You have the best friend in the world, Mr. Addison, who is never at ease while any men of worth are not so; and Mr. Steele is *alter ab illo*. What says my Lord Dorset?—you had not me for a councellor when you chose him for a patron.

" Is Colonel Hunter gone to his government? He is *méchant homme*, and he has never written to me since he came from France, and I came from Ireland. Your Colonel Wayly and I are mighty good acquaintance: he loves and esteems you much, and I am sorry that expedition did not hold. When you write any more poetry, do me honour; mention me in it. It is the common request of Tully and Pliny to the great authors of their age; and I will contrive it so that Prince Posterity shall know I was favoured by the men of wit in my time.

" Pray send me word how your affairs are, that I may order my manner of writing to you accordingly, and remember me sometimes in your walks up the park, and wish for me amongst you. I reckon no man is thoroughly miserable unless he be condemned to live in Ireland; and yet I have not the spleen, for I was not born to it. Let me know whether the North has not cooled your Geneva flames: but you have one comfort, that the loss of the lady's fortunes will encrease her love, and assure you her person, and you may now be out of pain of your rival Mons. Le Baron.

" Pray write to me, and remember me, and drink my health sometimes with our friends; and believe me ever

" Your most faithful and most humble servant, JON. SWIFT."

*** Having, in several parts of these desultory volumes, entered fully into the History of Bishop Warburton, particularly in the Fifth Volume of the " Literary Anecdotes," and the Second of these " Illustrations;" and a doubt as to the date of one of his earliest preferments having been cited in the Gentleman's Magazine, I was favoured with the following information:

" SIR, *Firsby, March* 18, 1820.

" In a late volume of your Magazine, a Correspondent finding in Bishop Warburton's papers some receipts of rents due to him as Rector of Firsby, in Lincolnshire, would be obliged to the Rector, or any neighbouring Clergyman, to inform him whether the Bishop ever was Rector of Firsby, and if he was, when he was instituted to the Living, and how long he held it. That he was Rector of Firsby, and for many years, is an undoubted fact. But with respect to the time of his institution to the Living, or his resignation of it, I am sorry to say, I cannot give your Correspondent any satisfactory accounts.

" There

"There are many letters from the Bishop in his own handwriting, in the possession of a lady very advanced in years, in this neighbourhood, whose father was his agent for a considerable period of his incumbency. I looked over these letters in the hope that they might enable me to give the particular information wanted, and any other notices likely to prove acceptable. But they are all very short, and relate almost solely to the business of receiving and remitting his rents.

"The first of them was written in the year 1745, and the last in 1755, in which last year it is probable he resigned the living; and as the lady above-mentioned informed me, in favour of a Mr. Hoyle, a relation of his. They are nearly all of them franked by R. Allen, and are dated either from Prior Park, or Bedford-row, London. The remittances are desired to be sent to Mr. Knapton, Bookseller, Ludgate-street. In a postscript to one of his letters, he speaks of the consternation the people in his neighbourhood were in, in consequence of the advance of the rebels. In another, though not of the same date, he mentions his having to go up to London to preach at Lincoln's Inn.

"He seems to have been more inattentive to the temporalities of his Living than I was prepared to expect. He tells his agent Mr. Wright (on whom he is perpetually bestowing the most lavish encomiums for his fidelity and industry, and who in truth was a very respectable character) that his former agent and tenants had not only withheld the rent of the glebe from him, but that they had actually bought and sold it one amongst another, and that it was only in consequence of their having quarrelled in dividing the spoils that he came to hear of their villainy.

"To the spiritual concerns of the parish he seems to have been sufficiently attentive. He repeatedly enjoins Mr. Wright, to whom he entrusted the important task of finding him a Curate whenever one is wanted, to take care that he is of a sober virtuous character, and resident in the parish. On one occasion, it would appear, there had been some small interval of time when, from the want of a Curate, the duty of the parish had not been regularly performed, and that in consequence he received a letter from a person in no wise concerned, complaining of the matter. With the Bishop's answer, as it is short, and written in that forcible style which characterizes all his writings, I shall conclude this letter; and am, &c.

"The Rector of Firsby."

'To Mr. Whyte.

'Sir, You talk as if you wrote by the direction of I can't tell what gentlemen and clergy.—I cannot think that any who bear either of those names would be so impertinent as to concern themselves in a matter which belongs only to me and my parish.

'However, long before your letter came, I wrote to Mr. Wright that I must have a resident Curate of good and irreproachable character. And I make no doubt from his care and integrity,

integrity, but that he will procure one as soon as possible.—You seem to be in a great hurry, but a worthy unexceptionable Curate is not to be got at the shortest warning for residence.

'Yours, &c. W. WARBURTON.'"

Rev. Dr. WARBURTON to ——*

"DEAR SIR, *P. P. Jan.* 11, 1751-2.

"I have the favour of yours without date. I have not seen the pamphlet you mention written against my 'Julian,' nor shall I ever read a line of it. Every Clergyman, not to say every believer, is equally concerned with me about the truth of that miracle†. It is the common cause in which I have performed my share: besides, I have been long in a humour to abjure all controversy. Whatever I shall write hereafter will be delivered freely, explained as clearly, and enforced as strongly as I am able. If any one can overthrow it, he hath my leave; and if any one will support it, he hath my thanks: but to trouble myself further about the matter, is more, I think, than I owe to the publick; is more, I am sure, than I owe either to truth or myself.

"'Amelia,' in my opinion, is neither equal to 'Tom Jones,' nor to 'Joseph Andrews;' but is much better than any thing in this sort of writing from any other of our countrymen.

"The 'Essay on Spirit' is written by Clayton, Bishop of Clogher‡. In an English Bishop, it would have been called heresy, but in an Irish I suppose it will pass for a blunder. It is in three parts; the middle only is properly his own. The first being little better than an extract from Locke, &c. and the last from Clark. He is of the grosser sort of Arians. He holds the Holy Ghost to be Gabriel, and Jesus to be Michael, in defiance of the Apostle, who says, 'he took not on himself the nature of angels.' I apprehend that the Bishop (who published it against the advice of his friends) thought that it would make a noise. But he is mistaken; the world seems disposed to overlook and to forget it, unless some answer calls back their attention.

"The Epigram is a pretty one. I shall always be glad to see any thing that has your approbation.

"One Harris, a gentleman of fortune in Wiltshire, has published a kind of Universal or Philosophical Grammar, under the title of Hermes. It has many good things in it, though not comparable to the 'Gram. Generale et Raisonnée,' of Port Royal. He is such an idolizer of the ancients, that he is right or wrong, as it happens, and as they lead the way.

"Byrom, of Manchester, a fine genius, but fanatical even to

* First printed in the New Monthly Magazine.

† Dr. Warburton a few days after used nearly the same sentiments in a Letter to Dr. Balguy. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 601.

‡ It was the production of a young clergyman in Ireland, who was afraid to publish it himself; and the Bishop of Clogher with more zeal and honesty than prudence fathered the spurious bantling.

madness,

madness, has published a poetical 'Epistle on Enthusiasm;' in which he has plentifully abused Middleton and me. He is too devout to cultivate poetry, otherwise he would have excelled in it. He has hit the true epistolary style. There are many fine strokes, many obscurities, and many negligences in it. I am, dear Sir, your faithful and affectionate servant, W. WARBURTON."

Extract of a Letter from Mr. WALPOLE.

"*Gloucester, Aug.* 1, 1774.

"I made a visit to Warburton; who is very infirm, speaking with much hesitation; and, they say, begins to lose his memory."

Mr. WILLIAM LATTON to Dr. Moss, Dean of Ely.

"DEAR SIR, *Gray's Inn, Jan.* 10, 1727-8.

"I am now at last (after, I think, a long time) able to inform you of the result of my affair depending on the good Lord Thanet, &c. which take as follows:—About a fortnight since the Lord Morpeth very readily added his hand to that of the Lord Oxford's and Lord Thanet's; and on the first of this instant I received of their agent, Mr. Lamb, 300*l.* by direction from the Lord's Committees, for the Duchess of Albemarle, for my services to her Grace abroad, as kindly expressed in their order. The Lord Oxford, in the most obliging manner, invited me to dine with him on Saturday last, where, by appointment, I found the Lord Morpeth and his Lady accompanying the Countess of Oxford (whose consents were required to this noble New Year's Gift), whereby I had an opportunity given me, at once, of paying them all due thanks for their most bountiful and seasonable relief bestowed on me. I have likewise conveyed my gratitude in the best manner I could to the Lord Thanet, and my acknowledgments to all others of my benefactors but your dear self, whom may heaven amply reward for your good wishes and actual charities to me. By this remarkable blessing from above, and a legacy of 60*l. per annum* for my life, from my dear brother lately dead, I trust I may be able to clear my debts before I die; and if God shall please to spare me life and health till my legacy becomes payable (*viz.* at 12 months after my brother's death), I shall have enough to lay down my gray hairs cheerfully, especially having now lived to see my services thus owned by the Lord's Committees as above, and my faithful endeavours for my dear master the Duke of Albemarle so far justified by all but his executors, whom the Almighty forgive.

"But I press too hard on your patience, and now beg only farther, that good Mr. Dean will believe, that to complete my happiness here, I have nothing troubles me more than that the distance is so great from so kind and so amiable a friend as yourself, which admits of no relief greater than a line now and then when you shall have leisure; for I am, and must ever be, Sir, your most obliged and most affectionate humble servant whilst

WILLIAM LATTON."

To

Dr. Charles Moss* to the Rev. Dr. Z. Grey.

"Dear Sir, *Hull, April* 26, 1730.

"I did by one to you some few days, acknowledge the receipt to the last bill, and I hope you had it. I return a great deal of thanks, and bear a heart gratefully warm to you for all your kindness; to requite you as you deserve for the great trouble you have been at, and the favour done me, is not in my power. My wife has spoke to one of our Hambrough captains to fetch some or other elegant curiosity from the genius of that country; and she shall think herself extremely happy, if she may suit the fancy of our sweet little kinswoman, of whom she talks in her turn to my satisfaction as much as of any of our good friends. We hope you have health, not hearing to the contrary by my nephew, from whom I had a good natured letter this day. I think to answer it the next post, but still basely indisposed, though well *disposed*. The gout fixing smartly in no extreme, has roved over my body, and given me such constant uneasiness as has made me cry out for mere pain.

"You have been lately busy as I find in the advertisements. I have the least right of any man living to beg a book; but being able to buy so few, and wanting so many, if you have not restrained your presents within a very small number, I beg you will not think me more unworthy of a book than when you published in your own name last. I have a great desire to read the piece, and I will tell you with great impartiality my opinion of it. I shall hardly ever see, much less read your adversary.

"Your humble servant, and affectionate obliged friend, C. Moss."

Henry Home Lord Kaimes† to Mr. Creech‡.

"You shall not have it in your power to accuse me of lingering. I let you to wit that I have been ready for you several weeks, particularly that I have put the last hand to the whole first book§. I wish to hear from you what is passing in the world, especially with respect to literature.

"Tell Mr. Adams that I have ready for him a most exact definition of a verb, which even Harris has missed.

"Yours, Henry Home."

* Brother to the Dean. See before, p. 422.

† This eminent Lawyer, Philosopher, and Critic, was for many years a distinguished Lord of Session in Scotland; and died Dec. 27, 1782, in his 87th year; and "has found an able Biographer in the late Lord Woodhouseley, who drew up his character with impartiality, and just discrimination, without dwelling extravagantly on his virtues, or offensively and emphatically on his faults." I here use the words of my friend Mr. Chalmers, by whom his life has been admirably well abridged.

‡ Of this intelligent and highly respectable Bookseller, see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 369.

§ The work here noticed by Lord Kaimes was his "Sketches of the History of Man, 1774," 2 vols. 4to, which of all his writings, if we except the "Elements of Criticism," has been the most generally read.

Ralph

Ralph Spearman*, Esq. to W. Hutchinson†, Esq.

"Sir, *Eachwick, April* 28, 1788.

"My being informed by the Newspapers you were compiling a 'History of Northumberland,' is the cause I have taken the liberty of writing to a gentleman I have not the pleasure of being acquainted any further than by his publications, which have afforded such particular pleasure to every lover of antiquity; have therefore (as I should wish were it any way in my power to further your undertaking) sent herewith, 'An Inquisition made in Queen Elizabeth's Reign concerning the Castle of Bamborough,' which I met with among some old family papers, and 'A List of the Noblemen and others who attended William the Conqueror to England,' which I copied some years ago from an old manuscript. Many of the names of our Northern families are unquestionably of Norman origin, as Bellasise, Bertram, Bulmer, Baliol, Brus, Conyers, Delaval, Neville, Percy, &c.; and many others, allowing for changes in the manner of spelling during so many centuries, are easily reducible to those in the list. If any part of what I have sent herewith should be of the least service, it would afford me pleasure, and to your better judgment I entirely leave it how far it may be deserving a place in your history. I have taken the liberty to send a sketch of what more particularly concerns our family, collected from some memorandums of my cousin John Spearman's, author of the 'Enquiry into the Antiquities of the County of Durham.' It, as well as the rest, I leave to your censure. I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant, Ralph Spearman."

Thomas Hollis‡, Esq. to Rev. John Hutchins§.

"Rev. and dear Sir, *Pall Mall, Jan.* 16, 1762.

"I am much obliged to you for the MS papers which you were pleased to send me, though sorry for the great trouble that they have occasioned. What few remarks occur upon them, shall be conveyed to you hereafter, when I am fully master of them, and have more leisure than at present.

"That part of your letter which respects our antiquarian Friend, Dr. Ducarel, I have copied and sent him.

"I would give my left hand to possess a certain honour|| *nobly*: neither my birth nor connections entitle me to expect it by those means, nor does my disposition allow me to acquire it by cringing to a minister, or bribing of the people. Other ways of ob-

* Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 691.

† Ibid. vol. VII. p. 599.

‡ Of this munificent Patron of Literature see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 183. 594. Of his Testamentary Heir, Thomas Brand Hollis, Esq. see particularly, ibid, vol. II. p. 447.

§ The meritorious Historian of Dorsetshire; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p. 406.

|| This wish was for an independent Seat in Parliament.

taining

taining it, in these days, I know not. As said an antient, so say I, 'I can live contented without glory, but cannot suffer shame;' and if, effectively, I am excluded from playing a great game, I yet have spirit enough to play a small one, which I will endeavour shall be innocent at least, and not altogether unserviceable to my country and to mankind. The same game, plan, in truth, which I have pursued unswervingly these eight years, the prime of my life, ever since I returned from my travels, and which I mean steadily to continue, though slackening of necessity by degrees, through age and other to be expected infirmities. My sincerest thanks, however, attend you on the preceding account. You, I perceive, like *all* my other friends, are of an opinion, that a certain acquiescence in the customs of our own times is allowable, and even necessary; but I cannot agree to it in grave and important concerns, and think with Cato, that to swerve a line is by degrees to lose all center. This matter shall rest wholly betwixt ourselves.

"Inclosed are Proposals for engraving the British Medals, sent only for curiosity, and to shew you that the London Antiquaries are not wholly without scheme. Perry, the engraver, is an ingenious honest man, but not a learned one. The short description which will accompany these Medals will be drawn up by some friends of mine; and it shall go hard but they shall some how or other illustrate or serve the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty. Pray give the duplicate Proposal to our very respectable friend and brother Antiquary Sir Peter Thompson, when you see him, with communication of the following extract from the Will of Dr. Thomas Herring, late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, dated July 16, 1765; for he, like every ingenious person, is fond of anecdotes, and this is a singular one, and capable of various construction, and a very extraordinary one too for the *Pont. Max.* of this country: 'Into thy hands I commend my spirit, O Father of Mercies, and God of all comforts, hoping humbly to obtain remission of my sins, *through those means which thy grace and favour to mankind has appointed.*' Success attend your work, and health, quiet, and happiness your person. I am, Reverend Sir, with unfeigned respect,

"Your obliged and most obedient servant, T. Hollis."

"Rev. Sir, [*July . .*, 1762.]

"It was not till yesterday that I was able to procure the paper at the Museum which you desired. I have sent it you inclosed in another frank.—There is a place called *Cotsley*, a kind of district or division in the parish of Corscombe, which lies near Renvil-lane, in some parts of which moor-stone, or an ordinary hard stone, has been and may be found.

"What the Fortifications are at Whinyard's gap, I am ignorant. But why not request in this and such like matters the obliging benevolent assistance of Mr. Sherive? I cannot send the particulars which you desire at present, but will endeavour to bring them into Dorsetshire about October, or send them,

which time I hope will do.—You have taken much pains in the account with which you favoured me.—I have been heartily concerned at your misfortune. To replace a little your Library, I despatch the inclosed *, and beg excuse for the liberty.

"I am, respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant, T. Hollis."

Letters of the Rev. Thomas Warton *.

To the Rev. Richard Farmer, Emanuel College.

"Rev. Sir, *Trinity College, Oxford, June* 19, 1766.

"I am extremely glad to find that the Antiquities of Leicester are fallen into your hands. In my Collectanea from the Rolls Chapter, I meet with these entries relating to your subject. The original instruments at length are in Capell. Rot.; but most probably you have them already; if not, they may perhaps be of some little service. I am, Reverend Sir,

"Your most obliged and obedient servant, T. Warton."

Dr. Ducarel to Mr. Warton.

"Sir, *Doctors Commons, April* 13, 1772.

"On coming to town this morning I received a parcel containing your excellent 'Life of Sir Thomas Pope.' I apprehend it is a present from you, and return you many thanks for it, and likewise for the honourable mention you make of my name therein. This Work, which does you great honour, has afforded me much instruction; and though you complain of the scarcity of your materials, you have found means to instruct us with many facts which are new to me, and I believe to most people. I wish it had been in my power to give you more assistance on this occasion. In the postscript I have added notes relative to two passages in your book. When you come to town I shall be extremely glad to have the pleasure of seeing you at Doctors Commons; and remain yours, &c. A. C. Ducarel."

Rev. Thomas Warton to Mr. Gough.

"Dear Sir, *Winton, Sept.* 22, 1782.

"I should have answered yours before, but have been on a ramble. Your Cross is very unlike, and the Inscription incorrect. Above the top of the Cross, in very slight *intaglia* (as is the Cross itself), is a head mitred, with tassels and a border of a pallium under the chin. There are the traces of a taper held in one hand. The Cross is the heraldic Cross floree, and the shaft knotted with many wreaths. I will get the whole new drawn, and the legend rectified, if you can stay a little while.

* This was a Bank-note, generously contributed by Mr. Hollis towards alleviating the heavy loss Mr. Hutchins had experienced by a tremendous fire at Wareham. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. V. p. 514; and vol. VI. p. 416.

† The very learned Poetry Professor, and Author of the "History of English Poetry," &c.; of whom see the First Volume of these "Illustrations," p. 231; and "Literary Anecdotes" vol. VI. p. 175; VII. pp. 455, 707.

"A notable

"A notable discovery has been made here, in digging (twenty feet deep) to make a vault. They found a Roman Urn, with three or four sacrifical vessels, all complete. The place is in the suburbs of this city, nearly where two Roman Roads (one going to Silchester, the other to Andover) meet in an acute angle at the North gate. I will send you the dimensions and colours of these curious pieces of Roman Pottery. No Coins were found. They are in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Richards, Schoolmaster, in Hyde-street. Sincerely yours, T. WARTON."

To Mr. NICHOLS.

"DEAR SIR, *Winton, Nov.* 3, 1782.

"I should esteem it a very singular favour if you would insert the inclosed letter in this month's Gentleman's Magazine. Much depends on so early an appearance; but, if you should be under any sort of embarrassment about the insertion of it, I beg you will reject it without ceremony, and send the copy back to me at Oxford, where I mean to be in a day or two. I know I may depend on your *secrecy*. I wish you would order the compositors to attend to my preparations of copy; and am, dear Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, T. WARTON."

To Mr. GOUGH.

"SIR, *Winton, Sept.* 30, 1786.

"I have just seen your account of the Winchester Font, and am quite of your opinion about the ship-compartment. What I said about the decollation of Birinus, was from a conjecture of A. Wood, who visited Dorchester Church, and whose papers relating to it are at Oxford. I visited this Church in 1769, with Mr. Huddesford, late Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and took down every thing observable there, with the most minute exactness. About two miles from Dorchester is a manor belonging to Trinity College, Oxford. It is called Holcomb Grange, and the old manorial house was a very large Gothic mansion, I believe a retiring place for the Abbot of Dorchester. Our Founder bought this estate at the Dissolution, and the College pulled down the old house above 100 years ago, to build one more commodious; but, two or three arches and apartments of the original house still remain; and in one room were some bits of painted glass, which seemed to be part of this history of Birinus, perhaps brought hither from the Abbey-church. I fear these curious remains are now gone; but, I think, in an old room (a dairy) there are one or two coats in the glass.

"As to the compartment exhibiting the West end or façade of a Church, you know that antiently the first process of the marriage ceremony was performed there, *viz.* the presentation of the bride's dowry before they entered the Church. The figures are then obvious, the Bishop, the father (giving the dowry) and mother, the bride and bridegroom, and one man with a *hawk*, who stands for *Retinua*. I know not what to make of the axe, &c. I am, dear Sir, your humble servant, T. WARTON."

[1789.] "They are new-roofing the Choir of New College Chapel at a considerable expence—wood-work in the Gothic style in a good taste. All the old frontispiece behind the altar (demolished by Visitor Horne) has been laid open. There are three tier of niches for statues, one above another, from side to side, each niche six feet high. The canopies and rich tracery all hacked to pieces, with a series of basso-relievo of the life of the Virgin Mary. They talk of restoring as much as they can."

Rev. Theoph. Henry Hastings* to Mr. Nichols.

"Sir, *Little Leke, March* 4, 1801.

"The short paper war between me and Mr. Russel † must be soon after the war between England and America, which, I believe, happened in the year 1775. It originated from the late Lord Effingham Howard being appointed to go thither, and his refusing to obey orders. On that account I wrote to him, and inclosed the chaplainship which, by the interest of the late Francis Earl of Huntingdon, I had received from him. That letter was inserted both in the Leicester and Nottingham papers. Mr. Russel wrote an Answer, to which I wrote a Reply immediately, which was seen by many, and reported to Lord Huntingdon, who immediately likewise, and before it could be published, requested me not to do it, for what reason I did not know; but I complied with the request, or perhaps the altercation between me and Mr. Russel might have lasted as long as the American war. I was persuaded that the cause in which I was engaged was a good one, and would never have given it up but with death. I am, Sir, &c. T. H. Hastings."

* This Letter, if not otherwise interesting, adds one more to the Catalogue of Noble Authors, and to the English Peerage. On the death of Francis Earl of Huntingdon in 1789, this gentleman became the hereditary successor to the Earldom, which has since been claimed, and allowed to the son of his younger Brother.—Theophilus Henry Hastings, born in 1728, was presented in 1763 to the Vicarage of Belton, and in 1764 to the Rectory of Osgathorpe, both in Leicestershire; and resigned them in 1795, on being presented to the Rectory of East and West Leke in Nottinghamshire. He was generally considered as the presumptive heir to the Earldom; and, as Mr. Henry Nugent Bell, the intelligent Historian of the Huntingdon Peerage, informs us, "For some after the Earl's death, he assumed the title of Earl of Huntingdon; and there is a stone pillar standing in front of the Parsonage-house, at Leke, on which there was a plate bearing a Latin inscription, stating him to be the eleventh Earl of Huntingdon, godson of Theophilus, ninth Earl, and entitled to the Earldom by descent. This plate covered another Latin inscription, stating that it was erected by Theophilus the second Earl of Huntingdon of that name. In his religious principles Mr. Hastings was a zealous supporter of the Established Faith, and a constant and animated opposer of the sect of Methodists, by which last application of his talents he incurred the severe displeasure of the Countess Dowager Selina, and probably the loss of a great part of her fortune, which might otherwise have been bequeathed to him, or his Brother's Family."

† See before in these "Illustrations," vol. III. p. 747.

William

William Hayley*, Esq. to Mr. Nichols.

"My dear Sir, [1789.]

"I was in hopes that last night would have brought me the printed close of our second volume†. If it is ready, be so good as to dispatch it by Tuesday's coach, with a line to tell me if you received my letter to Mr. Howard, and if it has found him in England. After Tuesday I will beg you to send no parcel to this country, as I propose being in town at the end of this week, and I shall soon inform you of my arrival, as I shall be eager to have the pleasure of seeing you at my breakfast-table, and to assure you that I am ever affectionately yours, W. H.

"I shall probably be in London several days before our dear rambling Divine‡, who is just going to Paris. Adieu."

"My dear Sir, *March 7*, 1789.

"I send you with some satisfaction the last volume of a work from which I sincerely hope you will derive both pleasure and emolument. I will not trouble you to send me the 200*l.* which, according to our agreement I was to receive on delivering the MS. complete, because I hope to be in town in about three weeks, but I will beg the favour of you to send me 100*l.* in bank-notes. I hope our dear rambling Divine will be soon safe in his cell again, as I shall be eager to hear that you are both pleased with the close of my production. Adieu, my dear Sir, and believe me ever cordially yours, W. H."

"My dear Sir, *Eartham, near Chichester, April* 22, 1791.

"I am not insensible to the liberal politeness with which you and your worthy friend Robinson have refrained from reminding me of my promise to recompense the purchaser of a certain luckless book§ for any loss he might sustain. Much ill health and many perplexing avocations have hitherto prevented me from shewing you that I have not forgot my word.

"I have now just closed a very little occasional composition, which may possibly have a much greater circulation than a larger work. This, if he think it worth his acceptance, I will most readily give to your friend, and not limit to this (should it fail to reimburse him) my intention in his favour.

"I am particularly desirous that the author of the little work I have mentioned may for the present remain unknown. That it may not appear even at the press in my hand, I must still detain the manuscript about a week, till I can get it copied under my own roof. I flatter myself, however, you will receive pleasure when I tell you that the chief aim of this performance is to honour the memory of our departed friend the excellent

* See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 173, 389.

† Of "The Young Widow," an elegant Novel; see ibid. vol. IX. p. 50.

‡ The Rev. John Warner, the original Proposer of a Statue for Mr. Howard. Ibid. vol. II. pp. 416. 644.

§ "The Young Widow," (see above.)—This entertaining Novel, having been published anonymously, and without any of those adventitious aids too frequently practised in modern times, was less successful than its merits fairly claimed.

Howard,

Howard, with a view to quicken and extend the generosity of the nation in subscribing to his monument.

"The work is in prose, and intituled, 'The Eulogies of Howard*, a Vision.' To shew how much all ranks of men are interested in his glory, I have represented, in this visionary form, persons of different professions pronouncing different panegyricks on his incomparable character.

"The work altogether does not amount to a hundred pages. I could wish it printed on a very good paper, with a large type, but as a little book, of the most convenient size for the pocket; somewhat like the Sermons of Yorick. But how it shall be printed, I will leave you and our friend Robinson to determine, when you receive the MS. which I will send you as soon as possible, if you assure me it will prove a welcome guest. Indeed the season for such a publication is so far advanced in every point of view, that we have no time to lose. Believe me, my dear Sir, with every good wish to you and our worthy confederate, your very faithful friend and servant, W. Hayley."

To William Hayley, Esq.

"Dear Sir, *Red Lion Passage, March 26*, 1810.

"After thanking you for the great entertainment I received from the 'Life of Romney,' of which our Friend Sylvanus Urban has fully expressed my sentiments, I am happy to renew a long interrupted correspondence, with a request, which I make at the suggestion of a grandson of 'mild William Clarke and Anne his wife,' that you would have the goodness to point out to me some of the more prominent parts of the splendid 'Life of Lord Nelson†,' by way of a Review of it for the Gentleman's Magazine.' I understand that you have read it attentively; and am sure you will gladly assist me in doing justice to the labours of so good a man as Mr. James Stanier Clarke. There will not be occasion to transcribe any extracts. I have the volumes, and references will be sufficient. Mrs. Hayley (to whom, though I have not the honour to be known, I beg to be respectfully remembered) will, Mr. Clarke assures me, second my request; and I can only say that I shall be proud at any time to receive your communications either on this or any other subject, particularly on those in which you are so eminently versed, Italian literature and Old English Poetry. I am, Sir, with grateful recollections,

"Your faithful humble servant, J. Nichols."

To Mr. Nichols.

"Dear Sylvanus in Urbe, *April* 17, 1810.

"I rejoice to hear, that while so many anonymous malignants assume the mask of periodical criticism to indulge their hatred,

* See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 57.

† A masterly Volunteer Review of this Work was soon after furnished by the learned and very Reverend Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXI. i. pp. 46. 354; ii. p. 44.

malice,

malice, and all uncharitableness, you continue to exercise a very useful and honourable art with your usual good sense and good nature. I have not seen your account of the book you mention, but I am persuaded you cannot fail to speak of the meritorious departed painter, and of his affectionate biographer with your native benevolence.

"I am very glad you are preparing to do justice to the very great biographical merits of our Friend Clarke, who is scurrilously reviled in the Quarterly Review. In following the dictates of your own honest mind, you cannot fail to give him the character he deserves of a very industrious, intelligent, and eloquent Historian, who, being liberally furnished with all the documents of highest authority for his arduous work, has delineated the Life of our great Naval Hero with such fidelity and feeling, as ought to secure to the just, perspicuous, and animated biographer the general and permanent applause of our country. His extensive acquaintance with great naval characters, and his own personal knowledge of the habitudes and discipline of a seaman's life, qualified him, in a peculiar manner, for the task, which he has happily accomplished. As you possess the book, you have only to state your own genuine feelings in perusing it, and I am persuaded they will be such as to do honour both to the author and the critic.

"Since I received the favor of your letter, I have been anxiously employed in an irksome embroiled correspondence, trying to preserve two old friends from a very foolish quarrel about a few acres of land; with the additional anxiety of nursing a female relation in a painful state of health under this roof. Let these circumstances plead my excuse to you, my dear good-natured Sylvanus, for the tardiness, and for all the deficiencies of my reply to your friendly letter. Accept my best wishes for your health and happiness; and believe me ever faithfully

"Your Friend, W. H."

"Dear Sylvanus, *Felpham, Sept.* 3, 1810.

"I happened to hear yesterday that you lately passed the gate of my little marine retirement without knowing that within you might have found an old friend and fellow-labourer in the field of literature, who would most willingly have refreshed you on your travels with a hermit's simple and salutary fare.

"I received my intelligence from my worthy printer, Mason of Chichester. He tells me he mentioned to you the four neat little volumes of Cowper's Milton, which we have recently produced for the emolument of Cowper's beloved and meritorious Johnny of Norfolk. As I most anxiously wish the publication to prosper for his sake, and am a little apprehensive that several booksellers, interested in other Milton's, may rather thwart than promote the success of the volumes in question, let me request you to assist their circulation to the utmost of your power. You cannot offer any tribute more acceptable to the pure spirit of our beloved Cowper, than a zealous endeavour to befriend his favourite and most meritorious kinsman.

"While

"While I am speaking of Cowper, let me ask you if you cannot find for me a copy of Voltaire's Henriade, translated by Cowper and his brother, and printed in some Magazine of the year 1759. I once discovered a rival translation, executed about the same time by an Irish gentleman for a rival Magazine. If I was rightly informed, the titles of the rival Magazines were 'The Royal' and 'The Imperial.' The specimen I once saw of the Irish translator must, I presume, be infinitely inferior to that of the fraternal associates John and William Cowper. Could I find their translation, I shall know the Cantos translated by my friend William, as he mentioned them to me when he was at Eartham. Pray never pass through this village again without affording me an opportunity to give you a friendly shake by the hand, and to assure you that I am ever sincerely yours, W. H."

"*Felpham, near Chichester, April* 7, 1816.

"My dear worthy Brother Veteran of Literature,

"In looking into a 'Dictionary of Living Authors,' I perceive you and I were born in the same year; and in reading a very acute, entertaining, and instructive book, written by a friend of yours, 'The Quarrels of Authors,' I find that you are still as active and benevolent as ever. I rejoice with you on the completion of your *magnum opus*, your 'Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century;' and I beg the favour of you to prepare for me a copy of it, in neat and strong half-binding, with 20 leaves of writing paper in each volume, which I wish to have prepared with what the binders call, I believe, *false backs*, so as to lie perfectly open, that the possessor may write in them with ease.—I have a very copious heap of manuscript letters from many memorable writers of the century you illustrate, and your book will be my best guide for putting them all into such becoming order, that perhaps some 50 years hence this private Collection may prove particularly pleasing and valuable to some of my heirs, after all my literary occupations have long terminated in the sacred sleep of the grave.

"A very worthy relation of mine, who was the first officer wounded in the famous siege of Gibraltar, and is now an Ordnance storekeeper at Purfleet, Capt. Godfrey, is coming to pass a few social days with me soon after the 14th of this month. If you will be so kind as to have the books I have desired ready for him, I will beg him to call on you to pay for them, and escort them in his gig to the literary cell of a crippled, but, I thank heaven, a still cheerful hermit, who is, my good brother biographer, your faithful and affectionate friend, W. Hayley.

"Pray remember, if you ever make excursions in summer or autumn to the coast, that it would afford me sincere pleasure to bid you welcome in person to this marine cell. Accept my cordial benediction and best wishes for the success of all your pursuits and prospects. Adieu. W. H."

To

To William Hayley, Esq.

"My kind and worthy Friend, *April* 13, 1816.

"The fond recollections of old times is at all periods grateful, and it is with peculiar pleasure I receive the renewal of those kindnesses, which recal the pleasant hours we have so long since passed with the worthy associates of former days—with Dr. Warner, &c. &c. I hope you will not have too much overrated the amusement you may find in my desultory volumes; but they will at least exhibit to you some traits of men whom you regarded —of 'mild William Clarke and Anne his wife,' &c. &c.

"Once, and only once, was I ever near *Felpham;* and much did I regret that at the time I knew not it was your residence, though I was told so a few hours afterwards. Should I be able again to visit your part of the country, I will certainly contrive to pass an hour or two with you. But, alas! I am *lame,* and my eyes sadly fail me. At the present moment too I have the unhappiness of feeling the most anxious paternal solicitude, &c. for the life of a beloved daughter, which hangs on a very slender thread. With great regard and respect, I am, dear Sir,

"Your much obliged and faithful servant, J. Nichols."

Rev. Henry Headley * to Mr. Nichols.

"Sir, *Trinity College, May* 13, 1785.

"When you have inserted the alteration which the gentleman whom I employed to call on you mentioned, my wish is that you would send me a copy of the 'Fugitive Pieces,' that the Errata may be printed with it. As I have no particular knowledge of any bookseller in town, I would wish you to put the book into any respectable hands you chuse, and manage that matter entirely for me. Yours, &c. H. Headley."

"*Oct.* 25, 1785. Mr. Headley would wish Mr. Nichols to inform him whether the copy of the 'Fugitive Pieces' is worth any thing, however so little, it would be an object. Is it likely that any bookseller would give any sum, however trifling, for it? Does Mr. Nichols know if it sells?

"Dear Sir, *Norwich, Norfolk, St. George's.*

"Will you excuse perhaps the impertinence, and certainly the trouble of this application. I have undertaken to publish a book to be called 'Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry,' with a variety of remarks, which I purpose subjoining to the work. I intend printing by subscription, which will be six shillings. The work to be comprised in one large octavo, or two volumes duodecimo. I find my subscription goes on here very slowly, and I have taken too much trouble in the work to relinquish it contentedly. I merely wish to pay the printing by my subscription. Will you assist me in getting a few names for such a purpose.

* Of this excellent and highly-accomplished young gentleman, see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VIII. p. 158; vol IX. p. 28.

I am

I am aware of the abruptness of the application I am making, but necessity has almost worn away diffidence, and I have no friend in town who can do me service in a thing of this kind. My Selections will be made from the age of Elizabeth to the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne. I shall not touch any thing which has been already published by Dr. Percy in his 'Reliques.' Should you be unable to do me any personal service in this business, I will beg of you to get the following Advertisement inserted in the St. James's Chronicle, and I will repay you: 'Speedily will be published, by subscription, price 6*s*. Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry, with Remarks, by H. Headley, A. B. Subscriptions received by J. Nichols, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street; R. Beatniffe, Norwich; Downes and March, Yarmouth; and Merill, Cambridge; of whom Proposals may be had.'—This I wish to have inserted twice or thrice only.

"I am sorry that the great distance I am from town has prevented me from having my book printed by you. I shall consider myself much obliged to you for a line on the subject.

"Accept my thanks for the attention you have paid to my letters at different times; and believe me, Sir,

"Your much obliged humble servant, HENRY HEADLEY."

Letters to and from Mr. DA COSTA.

From Dr. FRANCIS DRAKE *.

"WORTHY SIR, *York, Dec.* 9, 1749.

"I am exceedingly obliged to you for your kind answer to my letter, but am much puzzled what to select out of that great choice of curiosities you have set before me. I doubt the charge of cutting and polishing a whole watch-case out of the fine masses you speak of, will come to more money than a plain gold-case. What I meant was, only to have one of your polished agates, cornelians, &c. as big as a shilling, a halfpenny, or half a crown, set in the bottom of the gold case; and, if its superfices be perfectly flat, it will answer that end. A slice of any of your masses of these magnitudes, will also, I think, do the same. However, I have ordered my agent to bring the watch-case maker to you, and whatever you and he agree upon for the best, that I shall thankfully accept of.

"In return for your favour, I have some natural curiosities to present you with, which, if worth your acceptance, are heartily at your service. I have the tooth, or tusk, of the sea-lion, given me by a sailor who was on board Admiral Anson's ship throughout the whole voyage, and now lives in this town; part of a young elephant's tooth, in the section of which is an iron bullet, which had been shot into it when younger, and the ivory grown over the bullet; a hair-ball, found in the stomach of a calf; and a fossil or two; which shall all find their way to your Cabinet,

* Of whom see before, p. 618.

if

if you think them worthy a place in it; for, my amusements being more in the Antiquarian way, my collections are the same; and I shall think myself happy if I could add any thing to your most noble Repository.

"I am not out of hopes of seeing London again once more; and if you should be there at that time, should make it my business to wait upon you. In the mean time, if any of my friends come to town, and have curiosity enough, I shall take it kindly if, on my account, you will allow them an inspection. Perhaps the young gentleman* who was with me before, and who is since married to a daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, may have a desire to treat his lady with so noble a sight. I am, good Sir,

"Your much obliged humble servant, F. DRAKE."

"GOOD SIR, *York, Jan.* 17, 1749-50.

"I am informed by my agent, Mr. Bristow, that you have been so kind as to put a stone into a lapidary's hand to cut a watch-case out of. I give you the trouble of this only to hasten his performance, because the watch-maker wants but the outside to finish and send down the whole machine. The expence I have ordered Mr. Bristow to pay, to whom you please to send for it. I should be glad to know whether the trifles I offered to send you will be acceptable; and when any thing else in your way falls into my hands, you shall be sure to hear of them. I long much to see your very valuable Collection of Nature's choicest curiosities; but, till then, I shall depend on your promise to gratify some of my friends with so fine a sight. I have a son coming up to town this spring, in order to go abroad with a young gentleman; they are both strangers to such sights, but I would have them view at home what, in all probability, they will not meet with abroad. I should be very glad of a line from you by the same conveyance as before; and am, Sir, your most faithful humble servant, F. DRAKE."

To Dr. FRANCIS DRAKE.

"SIR, *London, Jan.* 30, 1749-50.

"I should long ago have wrote you two Letters, had I not from time to time waited to acquaint you of the completion of your desire. I had a fine large beautiful Egyptian pebble cut quite through to obtain a plate as desired, but, when worked, it showed a crack or flaw just where the plate was to be taken. I then proceeded on a large mass of jasper, which was exceeding beautiful and fine, but of so excessive hard a nature, that it would have cost a great deal of money and time. On this disappointment, I worked three different plates of agate, but they proved too brittle or not strong enough for the use intended. I also had some other fine stones worked, but still to no effect. All these proceedings insensibly from day delayed my writing; but now, having with success worked (from my own collection) a

* Thomas Duncomb, Esq. of Duncomb Park, Yorkshire; who married Lady Diana, youngest daughter of Henry fourth Earl of Carlisle.

plate

plate of a semi-diaphanous milky East Indian agate, of the size of a crown, I delivered it to Mr. Bristow the other day (and I hear he has sent it down to you for your approbation). I hope, Sir, it will pleasure you, and I beg you to accept it free of all costs from me as a mark of esteem for the pleasure I enjoy in your friendship. I am exceedingly obliged to you for the offer of a present of the curiosities you mention in your said letter. I accept them with a sincere pleasure, and many thanks to you; I beg, however, you would not send them up till the beginning of April, as I am yet somewhat backward in my Catalogues, and I shall then take the liberty to send you some few instructions for collecting fossils in your county for me, which will be of great service and pleasure to me. I remain, with esteem, Sir,

"Your very humble servant and brother, E. M. Da Costa."

"Sir, *London, June* 30, 1750.

"I received your very esteemed letter of Feb. 21 last, in its due time, but was constantly, by some occupation or another, hindered answering it. It vexes me much that my desires have not succeeded to your fancy; but at any time you should honour me with a visit, perhaps we together may light in my collection with somewhat to please you, which I assure you will be heartily at your service. I should be greatly obliged to you if on receival of this you will be so good to pack up those specimens of natural curiosities your friendship has favoured me with a promise of. Let the box be directed for me at Adams Court, and send it me as soon as possible. Pray, whatever specimens you send, wrap them separately in waste paper, and number them 1, 2, 3, &c.; then make a small list or catalogue answerable to the numbers on each specimen, in which lay down where they were found, &c. and all the other particulars of Natural History which have occurred to your knowledge. I shall be glad of specimens of those extraordinary concretions of the pebble kind, and some of those variegated pebbles you mention to be found on the Coasts, which are only fragments of rocks (as you observe) broken off by the violence of the waves, and a piece of that transparent stone shewn you by the statuary, all which things you mention in your said letter, and beg you will send them me up in the said box.

"I thank you, Sir, for your information relating to the Aurora Borealis, &c. I hope to see you soon in town.—I am, with great esteem, Sir, your very humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

From Mr. Thomas Knowlton*.

"Sir, *Jan.* 1, 1755.

"Dr. Burton of York requests you will be so good as to write to your friend, to desire his advice, and how the things may be done for the best and easiest terms; *viz.* The Author being about to publish a part of the 'History of Yorkshire,' is advised to print it in weekly numbers, which he would comply with; but then

* Gardener to the Earl of Burlington at Lanesborough, in Yorkshire.

he

he is ignorant of the method of proceding in such a case; for, as he will have a great number of copper-plates, in case he prints in weekly numbers, he does not know how he must treat with the engraver; nor even with the printer; or paper-sellers; as to the time they give credit for *. But the Author would chuse to publish by subscription if he could get up the numbers requisite to enable him to pay for his copper-plates, paper, and printing, on or before he wanted it. Your answer to these queries will be obliging to your humble servant, THO. KNOWLTON."

"OH MY GOOD SIR, *July* 19, 1765.

"As I have this opportunity, would not let it slip, to tell you that I received your most valuable present, which I find is abounding with several plates, and that he has copied most of Rumphus on shells in every plate, and well copied they are, and that without taking any notice from whence so taken. I hope ere long I shall have the pleasure of making some returns. It is said by most people that Yorkshire hams † are very much admired, and if you should think so, will send you some up, if that you will please to let me know whether they will be agreeable or no. I was at Cambridge, but was greatly disappointed in the design of the Physic-garden, which is laid out so preposterously, that instead of pleasing, gives a disgust; besides, it has little in it of proper furniture, plenty of all the common sorts, designed more to please the ignorant than the curious, for young Miller is not often to be seen in the garden, as I so understand, having a salary for walking about; but of all the gardens I ever saw, it is the worst furnished. I will say no more, truly lament that the honest design is so erroneously conducted, though a fine space of ground lies well and convenient as possible for the design, but must fail by so ill-judged proceedings, which I am sorry for, for theory is one thing and practice is another; but this is not the only one that he has miscarried in, &c. I am, with all due respects, your most humble servant, T. KNOWLTON."

Letters of GEORGE Earl of MACCLESFIELD ‡.

To Dr. STUKELEY.

"SIR, *Woodbury Hall, near Biggleswade, Aug.* 18, 1759.

"Having been for some time upon a visit at this place, I did not receive your obliging letter, and the kind present that accompanied it, till the latter end of the last week, which prevented your having my thanks for both before this time. I have been pretty much engaged lately in an affair of some consequence,

* Of this learned and laborious Antiquary see the Third Volume of these "Illustrations," p. 375; and in this volume, p. 539. It is much to be regretted that the exertions of so indefatigable an Antiquary should have been cramped by penury.

† Mr. Knowlton seems not to have recollected that he was writing to a Jew.

‡ The very learned President of the Royal Society; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 242.

which

which has taken up a great deal of my thoughts and time; so that I have not had much leisure for any thing else; notwithstanding which, I have hastily run over your 'Palæographia Britannica,' in which you give a large specimen of that sort of learning for which you are, among several other kinds, more particularly remarkable; and I doubt not that, when I shall have leisure time for that purpose, I shall have much pleasure in reading over that and the other little tract which you sent with it.—I am much obliged to you for your kind remembrance of me, and am, Sir, your humble servant, MACCLESFIELD."

Mr. DA COSTA to the Earl of MACCLESFIELD.

"MY LORD, *May* 4, 1753.

"I have the honour to present to your Lordship, by order of the author, Mr. Peter Gabrij, a gentleman of the Hague, a printed sheet of his 'Observationes Meteorologicæ, anni 1752;' as also his 'Computatio Astronomica Eclipsis Solis et Lunæ, una cum Occultationibus Planetarum et Stellarum fixarum per Lunam, quæ hoc annuo decursu 1753, sub nostro Hæmisphærio, nobis erunt visibiles Hagæ Comitum.' This latter, as yet in MS. I have, by the said gentleman's order, likewise sent to the Rev. Mr. Birch, our Secretary (not to trouble your Lordship), the same papers to present to the Royal Society. The author ardently expresses in his letter the great satisfaction he shall receive if your Lordship honours and approves of his present; and, with the greatest respect, I remain, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient and most devoted servant,

"E. M. DA COSTA."

"MY LORD, *Mincing-lane, Jan.* 19, 1763.

"Your Lordship, I hope, will pardon the trouble here given, as also the seeming disrespect which I am guilty of in not paying my humble personal duties to your Lordship as my patron, and also as President of the Royal Society. I should not have failed in my respect to your Lordship had not the death of a most tender and affectionate Father, whose obsequies by my religion I must strictly attend to, incapacitated me. I hope your Lordship's pardon, and do not doubt it, as your Lordship's known humanity will dictate how afflicting the loss of a tender parent is, and how necessary the observance of religious duty is consistent with the well-being of society.

"The present application to your Lordship is most humbly to intreat your Lordship's vote and patronage for me to succeed the late Mr. Francis Hawksbee as Clerk to the Royal Society, for which place I declare myself a Candidate, and I have presumed to inclose your Lordship my proposals to that purport, begging your Lordship's perusal of it, and transmittance to the Society. I hope your Lordship will not be offended at my presumption in sending to your Lordship, as I do not know, my Lord, whether it is the duty of a Candidate to transmit them immediately to your Lordship, or immediately to the Council.

"I am

"I am, with great submission, my Lord, your Lordship's most devoted, most obliged, and obedient servant, E. M. Da Costa."

"My Lord, *Royal Society House, Feb.* 10, 1763.

"The Statutes of the Royal Society ordains the Clerk to be disqualified from being a Member thereof. As I had the honour to be elected into the said place at the last meeting, I hereby, in consequence of the said Statute, beg your Lordship's and the Society's leave to withdraw myself from being a Fellow of the said Society, and for that purpose have presumed to trouble your Lordship and the Society with this requisite letter of notice.

"Permit me, my Lord, to add, that the great honour the Society has conferred on me demands my most grateful and humble thanks. My vigilance and attention to the duties of my office shall be the principal object of my thoughts, and that only the honour of serving the Society in my present station, so generously conferred upon me could ever make me quit the honour (which I always esteemed the greatest happiness of my life) of being a Member of this learned and illustrious body.

"I am, with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, most obliged, and humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

Rev. Philip Morant * to Mr. Da Costa.

"Sir, *Colchester, June* 22, 1749.

"I humbly beg your pardon for keeping your book † so long. It has given me so much pleasure, that I could not forbear reading it with great attention; and some business that hath intervened, is the reason I could not dispatch it, as I proposed, within a month. It contains *multum in parvo*, and obliges the public with extracts of books on the same subject, most of which are very scarce. I hope I shall be able to get one, for I like it so well that I should not chuse to be without it. Yours I will return by the first opportunity, with my humble thanks for the use of it. Lescaloperius's account of the Druids, which is inserted in your book among other extracts, and makes a considerable figure there, was published by that Father (who was a Jesuit) at the end of his Commentary upon 'Cicero de Naturâ Deorum.'

"I remain, with due respect, Sir, your most obedient and obliged humble servant, Ph. Morant."

Druidical Temples and Altars in the Isle of Jersey.

"1. In St. Martin's parish, near the sea, there is a large one. The outermost part consists of 21 stones, erected in the figure of an oval. Within which there are fourteen others in two rows, seven on each side, which support three large flat stones, about six feet in diameter each. There are two others down. Close by this Temple, there are stones of a very great bulk set up on end. Under this place there are caverns that go into one ano-

* The learned Historian of Colchester; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 274, 632.

† Frickius de Druidis, 4to.

ther;

ther*; the entrance into which is three feet high and two broad [a cove], like the Hakpen. See Dr. Stukeley's Abury Descr. page 38.

"2. In the same parish, near Montorgueil Castle, upon an artificial hill, is another. The supporters are five stones; and the top stone is 15 feet long, 10½ broad, and 3 thick.

"3. There are three in St. Helier's, or the Town parish.

"1. One [a kistvaen] consists of three stones erect, and the top stone placed on them is 11½ feet long, 10 feet broad, 1½ feet thick, on the West end; and, on the East and North, 2 feet and more. At some distance from this are some other single erect stones. About half a mile north-west from it are the remains of an agger or tumulus.

"2. The second consists of one great stone, 15 feet long, 6½ broad, and 4 feet thick, supported by three erect ones. On each side of it are two others. That on the East is 12 feet long, 3½ broad, and between 2 and 3 feet thick, supported by erect ones. That on the West, not supported now, is 7 feet long, and 4 broad. On the North are four others, not supported now by others. They are all upon an artificial hill, agger, or tumulus.

"3. The third is 14 feet long, 7½ broad, and 3 feet thick, or more, supported by 5 erect stones. On the E. S. E. stood stones circularly placed, of which one is yet standing, six feet high. The rest have been broken to pieces to make a wall."

To the Rev. PHILIP MORANT, Colchester.

"SIR, *London, Dec.* 9, 1752.

"I cannot express to you the concern it gave me that I happened to be from home when you did me the honour to call on me, and that I was afterwards obliged to go into Buckinghamshire, where my stay prevented me again of the sensible pleasure of embracing you. On my return I delayed writing to you daily, hoping you was not yet returned to Colchester, and therefore might still have the pleasure of seeing you, but finding it otherwise, I now write you to enquire with great sincerity after your health, and to assure you of the joy I partake in your much-esteemed friendship, and, whenever opportunity offers, in your learned and agreeable conversation.

"I must now acknowledge the receipt of your much-esteemed letter of July 19 last, and the present sent me with it. I am ashamed of my not doing it sooner, but a variety of businesses, and my attachment to my study to complete the work I am about (of which inclosed I send you a Proposal), really so employed me, that I had not a moment's leisure. I hope, Sir, you

* "There are in Wales and Ireland under-ground houses, or artificial caves, consisting frequently of several chambers, and generally opening towards rivers or the sea; having been, as those of the Germans described by Tacitus (De Morib. Germ. c. 3), magazines against the extreme rigour of the winter, or hiding-places for men and goods in time of war. J. Toland, Hist. of the Druids, pp 107, 108. P. MORANT."

will

will therefore pardon my disrespectful neglect, and accept now my unfeigned thanks for your friendship and endeavours to serve me. The stones are Diluvian remains, flinty casts in the shells of the genus of shell-fish called *Echini*. These were of two different classes of the genus, one being an *Echinites cordatus*, the other an *Echinites galeatus*; and I am much obliged to you for them. You hint that fossils are scarce at your place. I am also apt to think so by the few I ever heard of that were collected in your neighbourhood.

"Harwich Cliff abounds with several kinds of fossil shells, and petrified wood. If it should ever lie in your way to get some from thence, I shall be greatly obliged to you to send me some, directed as you did before. I have further to beg of you, if you can easily get them, to send me a small box of the sea-weeds or corallines found on your coast. You have only need to lay them in a heap, damp as they are. You was so good also to present me another parcel; it contained that kind of pebble flint commonly called plum-pudding stone, and a piece of clay-stone or *Ludus helmontii*. Pray let me know where they were found.

"Pray, Sir, favour me with an answer to let me know of your welfare, and please to direct it for me at the Bank Coffee-house.—I beg leave, dear Sir, to offer you my hearty services in any thing I can be capable of doing. Your commands I shall always with pleasure obey, for I assure you I am, with great respect, dear Sir, your very obedient servant, E. M. Da Costa."

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Sir, *Colchester, July* 19, 1752.

"I have long been endeavouring to get some Fossils here to make you a present of; but they are so scarce in this place, that I have been able to procure no more than these two stones*, of which be pleased to accept. Whether they grew in that form, or were wrought, you are best able to judge. I remain, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, P. Morant."

Letters to and from the Earl of Morton †.

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Sir, *Dalmahoy, near Edinburgh, July* 22, 1765.

"I desire you will send me two Lists of the Royal Society for this year, and write me the names of the Members that have been elected since that List was printed.

"I should likewise be glad to know the result of Mr. Canton's experiments. I am apt to think they will answer in the way he described, though my experiment will rather shew it to a greater certainty, but that must be deferred till I return to London.

"Your humble servant, Morton."

* "They were the *Echinitæ Cordati*, and *Galeati*." E. M. D. C.

† Of this noble and intelligent President of the Royal Society see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 277. 633.

To the Earl of Morton, at Edinburgh.

"My Lord, *Royal Society House, Aug.* 1, 1765.

"The Committee for examining Mr. Canton's experiments have met four times, *viz.* 6th instant, at which meeting your Lordship was partly present, and on the 9th, 12th, and 23d instants; and they talk of another meeting before they break up. The attendants have been Lord Charles Cavendish, Drs. Franklin, Watson, and Heberden, and Mr. Ellicot. They have measured and weighed the balls, tubes, &c. and made all other preparatory experiments, and seem convinced of the truth of the proposition; but, as the gentlemen who have hitherto met, appear all friends to the experiments, I much doubt whether there will not arise some contest, especially as these experiments are of too great a nicety to be immediately conclusive. Your Lordship's proposed experiment will certainly demonstrate it either *pro* or *con*, with precision, and satisfactorily, as being made on a larger field, less liable to error or deception.

"I have the honour to be, with great respect, &c.

E. M. Da Costa."

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Sir, *Dalmahoy, Sept.* 27, 1765.

"I received lately under your cover the observations made at Shirburn, but have heard nothing farther from Paris since I desired them to send their observations.

"Before I set out from London I applied to Mr. Burch the seal-cutter in Little Warwick-street, Charing Cross, to whom you recommended me, and bespoke a seal for an old gentleman of this country: pitched upon a stone which had three faces, and agreed with him for the price set in gold. He promised it should be done in about six weeks time, at least two of the faces, of which he was to send me impressions, but to defer cutting the crest till I had seen the old gentleman. Since my arrival in Scotland I wrote to Mr. Burch on the 8th of August, and afterwards on the 9th of this month, but he has not thought fit to answer either of my letters, though I told him how to direct for me; and as I propose setting out for London in ten days or a fortnight, I desire you will call upon Mr. Burch, and ask him what he means by treating me in this manner. Please let me have your answer, and direct for me at Edinburgh.

"I am, Sir, yours, &c. Morton."

Mr. Burch to Mr. Da Costa.

"Sir,

"I imagine before now Lord Morton has a letter and two impressions which I sent him on the 24th of September, but I suppose by the course of the post he could not receive them before he wrote this. I do not imagine the letter could miscarry; but, if you should have an opportunity of writing to him, please to inform him of it, as I should be sorry to disoblige any gentleman, especially one who is recommended by a friend. S. Burch."

To

To the Earl of Morton.

"My Lord, *Feb.* 13, 1766.

"I take the liberty to trouble your Lordship and the Society with an extract of a letter I received this day from Dr. Lorimer at Pensacola. Unfortunately the Doctor forgot to date it, but it was evidently wrote in July or August last: 'While I write this, Fahrenheit's Thermometer, hung in the most shady side of a room, which has all the draught of air that an open window and two doors can make, stands at 93; some days of last month it rose to 95, and even 96. Some of the soldiers who were exposed in the heat of the day, dropped down and expired in a few minutes, their bodies being all blotted over with spots, like the scurvy; having never before lived in a hot climate, many of them die of a bilious fever and flux. Once or twice every week we have part of a day of moderate rain preceded by thunder. This we are to expect will increase for some weeks. In winter here is sharp frost. Our winds observe a regularity, but not similar to those in the West Indies.—I know that you are happy in promoting every useful enquiry, and therefore the only apology I can make for the freedom I use, is that I shall always be ready to satisfy you, or obey the Royal Society's orders in whatever I can. I design to procure all that is curious in this country for their Museum, which you have with such applause put in order, and also to send them whatever observations I can make to further so great, so illustrious an Institution. I hope therefore some time hence to send you some of this country's product, and some account of the weather in this climate.'

"I have the honour to be your Lordship's most devoted and obedient humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

To Mr. Da Costa.

"*Brook Street, March* 1, 1766.

"Lord Morton desires Mr. Da Costa would look in the Society's copy of the Transactions, No. 408, and let him know whether in that number there is a Letter to the President containing some remarks on Mr. Lodwick's Alphabet. If such a letter is not to be found in that Number, Lord Morton should be glad if Mr. Da Costa would inform him in what Number it is to be found. Lord Morton cannot find it in that Number of his copy.

"He is desired to summon a meeting of the Committee of Papers for next Thursday after the Society's meeting. He wants to know how a letter may be directed to Father Boskowich.—Lord Morton desires to have the list of papers as soon as possible."

"*Sunday, March* 2, 1776.

"Lord Morton desires an answer from Mr. Da Costa to the note he sent him yesterday, and that he would send him the List of Papers to be considered on Thursday, as soon as he can.

"He desires likewise that Mr. Da Costa would acquaint him whether any paper from Dr. Hope, Professor of Botany at Edin-

burgh, concerning the true Rhubarb which he had raised in his garden, was read before the Society since their first meeting in November, and when that paper was read, or whether any prints of the plant and flower accompanied the paper; because the Doctor has sent such a paper with the prints to Lord Morton, which he would lay before the Society if it has not already been done; though he has some faint remembrance that such a paper was read, and that a specimen of the root, together with the prints, were exhibited at the same time."

"*Brook Street, April* 5.

"Lord Morton desires that Mr. Da Costa would acquaint him whether any crowned head besides the late Emperor had been a Member of the Royal Society."

To Lord Morton.

"My Lord, *April 7*, 1766.

"Some Sovereign Princes, but no crowned head except the late Emperor.

List.

Charles II. signed the Charter as Founder, Jan. 1664-5.

James II. signed as Fellow at the same time, but never signed it as King or Patron.

George Rupert, Prince Palatine of the Rhine, signed as Fellow at the same time.

Ferdinand Albert, Duke of Brunswick and Lunebourg (being then at Court), signed as Fellow at the same time.

Neither William III. or his Queen ever signed the Charter-book.

Queen Anne never signed the Charter-book; but by the Council books it appears that Prince George of Denmark was to have signed, however his firm does not appear in the book.

George I. signed as Patron; and at the same time George II. signed as Prince.

George II. as Patron; and when his Majesty's Father came to England, he signed as Prince.

His present Majesty as Patron, on his accession.

W. C. H. F. Prince d'Orange (father to the present Prince), when he came to England to marry the Princess Royal.

Ch. Frederic, Margrave de Baden.

One unintelligible; but, if I remember right, it is either the Margrave of Anspach, or of Baden Dourlach.

The late Emperor, when only Duke of Lorrain; though, what I think remarkable is, he signs only 'Francois,' like a crowned head, without adding his territories, as all the other Sovereign Princes do.

The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick.

Their Royal Highnesses of Cumberland and York.

The first Princes, as James II. Prince Rupert, and the Duke of Brunswick, signed 'Fellow,' to their names. The others have contented themselves with only signing their names.

N. B. The Duke of Modena never was in England."

To

To Mr. Da Costa.

"*Tuesday, June* 10, 1766.

"If Mr. Da Costa has found the form of an appointment of a Printer or Bookseller by any President of the Royal Society, he is desired to send a copy of it to Lord Morton, and that he would inform him at what time Mr. Bowyer* was appointed Printer, and Messrs. Davis and Reymers, Booksellers to the Society; and by whom. These last gentlemen in the title-page of the Transactions, call themselves 'Printers to the Royal Society†,' so that possibly the appointment may have been to them, and that they have employed Mr. Bowyer."

"*Dec.* 7, 1767. Lord Morton has received two volumes, *viz.* 23 and 24 of the President's copy of the Journals, the last of which ends with the meeting on St. Andrew's day, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1763. Neither of these volumes has an Index.

"Lord Morton now wants only the President's copy from Nov. 30, 1763, to June 19, 1766, which he desires may be sent him unbound in sheets. He hopes in these latter parts that Mr. Da Costa has observed the directions which were sent him last year, and that the pages in the President's copy correspond with those of the copy which is kept in the Society."

Letters to and from Dr. Charles Morton‡.

To Dr. Charles Morton, Leicester Fields.

"Sir, *Adam's Court, Broad Street, July* 1, 1751.

"You having been so good as to promise me your assistance to collect some Fossils for me, and make observations on the Fossil Kingdom in the counties of Westmoreland and Lancashire, I take the liberty to trouble you with the following notes relating to those counties, to make the enquiries, and collect the Fossils therein specified, if possible.

"For Westmoreland.

"There are many lead mines in Westmoreland. I should be glad of specimens of the ores of the said lead mines, and of the various other mineral and metallic bodies found in that county. The enquiries and researches to be made relating to the metallic natural history are, the plenty and richness of the ores, the run of the veins, to what point they verge, if they run nearly horizontal, or dip greatly; their depths, breadths, &c.; their fissures or cracks, perpendicular or horizontal. The various minerals and metallic bodies, and others, as well native Fossils as figured, found in them; and a table of the strata they dig through; also their method and manner of fluxing or fusion of the ores; and whatever other observations of natural history you can collect.

* Mr. Bowyer's appointment was made by the Earl of Macclesfield in 1761, on the death of Mr. Richardson. See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 353.

† These gentlemen were merely the nominal Printers, though they were the actual Booksellers, to the Royal Society.

‡ Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 618, VII. 277 633.

"There

"There are slate quarries at Kentmire, near Kendal. The same enquiries are desired to be made in regard to these quarries, and these queries to be solved, Do they never find impressions of fish between the plates of slate, as they are found in the slate quarries of Switzerland? also impressions of plants, shells, &c.? And I beg a specimen of the slate of the said quarries. *Stalactitæ*, or stoney icicles *(i. e.* stones like icicles, pendulous from the roofs of caverns, mines, &c.), are found in Witherslack cave, eight miles from Kentmire. *Entrochi*, or jointed cylindric stones, radiated from the centre to the circumference, and other curious figured stones, are found plentifully on the shore of the river near Moreland, as also on the bank of a rivulet at Ploveridge, near Shap; and at this latter place the country people vulgarly call them Fairy stones. *Coralloids*, and other curious figured stones, like mushrooms, &c. are found plentifully in and near the river Lowther, as also in the brook called the Fairy-stone Brook at Strickland Head.

"For Lancashire.

"Numbers of copper-mines and some lead mines are worked in Lancashire. Specimens of the various Ores, Minerals, and other Fossils, as well native, as parts of animals and vegetables, Diluvian remains now petrified, which are found in them, are desired; and the same enquiries are desired to be made in regard to these mines as are specified for the lead mines of Westmoreland. These following are particularly found in the copper and lead mines of Lancashire, *viz.* a kind of blue or azurine spar, a kind of black spar; and in the copper-mines in High Furness many petrefacta and impressions of plants, shells, &c. are found.

"An iron forge at Milthrop—specimens of the iron stone are desired. The alum stone, or mineral, is got near Preston.

"Coal-pits are very frequent in Lancashire. In those near Burnley impressions of shells and vegetables are frequently found, and also in the coal-pits near Townley.

"Lancashire is famous for the kennel or cannel coal-pits at Haigh; I beg very particular enquiries may be made of them. In these cannel-pits several curious impressions of vegetables and unknown bodies are found. Native vitriol is also found in the said pits, and plates of grey spar are found in the veins or fissures of the cannel coal. I also desire specimens of the coal itself; and of those two substances the colliers call black baft and white earth. I desire particular enquiries to be made, and specimens to be got me of a black earth found in Lancashire, and vulgarly called Killow or Collow. An inflammable earth, emitting an electric smell, and which lies near the surface, is found on the side of a peat marsh in Lady Mohun's estate near Ormskirk, where it is used instead of candles. Some specimens of the peat earths, and of the fossil wood canes, and other fruits found in them are desired. Very full enquiries are desired to be made relating to the burning well at Wigan, and whether it exists yet.

"A sort

"A sort of marble is got at Holkes. Various petrafacta and impressions are found near Chippon, in limestone rocks; in rocks at Ormskirk; and in rocks at Latham, near Ormskirk; and at Heseham near Lancaster.

"These above specified are those Fossils more particularly desired, but shall be obliged to you for specimens of all the different kinds of metallic Ores, of minerals, marcasites, salts, sulphurs, spars, earths, ochres, marbles, &c.; and all sorts of impressions of vegetables and animals, as well as petrifications of them you can possibly procure me.

"Of whatever is collected, let each specimen be carefully wrapped up and numbered, and a Catalogue made with answerable numbers to each specimen, wherein specify what it is, what it is vulgarly called, where found, whether in plenty or rare, at what depths, among what other fossil bodies, and all the other curious particulars you can be informed of to elucidate the natural history of them.

"I beg pardon for troubling you thus, but I am greatly obliged to you for this great piece of friendship; and am, with great esteem, Sir, your obliged humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

"Dear Sir, *Bearbinder Lane, June* 4, 1759.

"The bearer hereof is my esteemed friend Mr. Isaac Mendes Belisario, the gentleman whom I intimated to you was greatly desirous of perusing the Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Rabbinical MSS. in the British Museum. Mr. Belisario will have the honour to inform you more fully of his design, therefore I shall only add, in justice to his character, that I assure you his learning and judgment in these studies deserve esteem. I am, with great respect, dear Sir, your very humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

"Mr. Da Costa, *Jan.* 20, 1764.

"I have perused your papers, and now return them, that you may complete the matter ordered by the Council, which relates only to the *copies* of the Journals, not the original minutes, which is quite another consideration, and which I shall examine myself. Upon the face of your account, the deficiency stands thus (vol. 19. (2) being restored to its place): copies of the Journals deficient from Nov. 30, 1748, exclusive, to Dec. 5, 1751, also exclusive, being three years, or one volume. Also from June 5, 1760, exclusive, to Nov. 30, 1763, exclusive, being three years, and four or five days, or one other volume.

"You see then, that upon a supposition the 20th volume, or from Nov. 30, 1748, to Dec. 25, being lost, or not copied; and that none of those subsequent to June 5, 1760, are copied, there are only *six*, not *twelve* years deficient, on the face of your account. I believe therefore it will be best for me to come to the Society and examine myself, which I will do on Monday next, at twelve o'clock; and you will be so good as to engage Mr. Peter Curson to meet me at that time.

"I should be glad of a fair copy of all the original papers, books, and minutes of the closet. I have inclosed the minutes of the Council, to be entered fair. Yours, &c. C. Morton."

Mr.

Mr. Charles Morris * to Mr. Da Costa.

"Sir, *Lime Street, Jan. 25, 1763*

"Whilst I was at your house in the morning my partner went in search of, and got some chrystal, which enables me to return the inclosed piece with hearty thanks for so genteel an offering to a distressed patient. He thinks himself greatly obliged to you as well as I do. As there is not now a necessity to trouble Mr. Levi, I have also taken the liberty to return your kind recommendation, but will certainly apply to him on any future occasion; and am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

Charles Morris."

Letters to and from Dr. F. Nicholls †.

To Dr. Francis Nicholls, at Epsom in Surrey.

"Sir, *State House, King's Bench, Jan. 3, 1770.*

"In its due time I received your much-esteemed letter, which honors me with an invitation to your house at Epsom, to review some fine minerals you have lately collected in Cornwall.

"The being known to Dr. Nicholls is an honour I shall always esteem, but I am so unfortunate at present as not to be able to embrace the much-desired and respected offer you make me; as I am under confinement in this King's Bench, which really is the reason I did not anwer your kind letter before. However, the Almighty who has afflicted me with the confinement, has through his mercies granted me the call of my reason, and I apply myself as much as ever, and assiduously to my studies.

"With this recollection I am capacitated to wear away the hours of affliction and idleness usually attendant on such places, and by the patronage of several eminent physicians and other gentlemen, as Dr. Mackenzie, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Fothergill, Mr. Foster, &c. I have read some Lectures on the Fossil Kingdom with applause and success, the plan of which I presume herein to transmit you.

"Therefore, Sir, though I cannot have the honour of paying my respects personally to you, yet I will strive to demonstrate how ready I am to obey any of your commands by presuming to propose to you, that if you will send to me any part or the whole of the Minerals you mention (for I have a very handsome and commodious apartment in the State House, with a small Library, my papers, and some collection of natural history), I will arrange them, and give you all the information I am capable of in writing. Your specimens shall be kept with all care, and returned you with all honour. This way is the only one at present by which I can shew the respect I acknowledge to Dr. Nicholls, to whom I with pleasure subscribe myself

"Your very obliged servant, E. M. Da Costa."

* An Apothecary of eminence.

† Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 288.

To

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Mr. Da Costa, *Epsom, Dec. 27, 1774.*

"It is with pleasure I hear you are restored to liberty and philosophy; and, as my son tells me, that you should like to see my Collection of Cornish Fossils, I am to assure you of a sincere welcome and a warm bed whenever you shall think proper to indulge your curiosity.

"My son will come down again next Sunday morning; so, if you will be at his house in Lincoln's Inn-fields by nine, he will bring you down, and render your journey less tedious. If you have an hydrostatical balance, I wish you to bring it in your pocket. I am your humble servant, Fran. Nicholls."

Mr. Da Costa to Dr. James Parsons *.

"Dear Doctor, *Breda, in Dutch Flanders, April* 14, 1748.

"You very well know the day of the month, and in what year I set out from London for the service of my country. One Mr. J. Sherwood of Devonshire-street accompanied me to Harwich. The day (Tuesday) was fine; and our carriages were post-chaises, for in curious and learned travels the most minute particular should not be omitted. We went merrily on till Mr. J. Sherwood, who proved *qu'il y a des Gascons par tout*, upbraided me with not having seen the world, and recited with much emphasis his travels from Ilford to London, and *vice versâ;* that a knot of gossips, praising the great wit of their first-born boobies, was not half so intolerable. We arrived safe at Rumford; took a fellow who had never drove before, and were overturned, *in terrorem*, eight miles above Ingatestone; shaved and dined at Ingatestone; got there a post-boy, that, without any hyperbola, I may assert, that were the chariot of the Sun drove by him, he would ride round the world in two hours instead of 24. Nothing more remarkable till we arrived at Colchester, when it was quite dark, till we got to the inn, where the sparkling eyes of pretty Hannah proved the *succedaneum* of the Sun. Sherwood kissed her heartily for old acquaintance sake, while poor I sat in a corner, and muttered over a bumper 'Church and Constitution.'

"Wednesday morning hired a chaise, saluted Hannah, and then drove to Harwich. We went immediately to the cliff; found fine specimens of all the three kingdoms of nature, but more especially myriads of *dottles, et Zoophyta colligimus.*

"Sherwood, while at Harwich, trolled and also searched the shore, cliff, &c. where we found several curious fossil shells, and a fine vein of Beroat mineral, several pieces of petrified wood, and noble *Ludus's helmontii;* but, as I desired the box to be sent up the moment I sailed, I hope young Sherwood has received it, and shewn you its contents. After his departure I also collected a fine parcel of specimens of all the varieties of petrified wood, which, with several other odd things, I sent in a box to my wife. In the said box I also inclosed a set of specimens of varieties of

* Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 310. 645.

Harwich

Harwich petrified wood, as a present to the Royal Society, and desired it might be delivered to Mr. Folkes. I hope it is done, but should it not, I beg you or young Sherwood would make her a visit, and speak to her about it. I wrote young Sherwood a letter the very moment I set sail, acquainting him of my present to the Society, and the management of it. I should be glad to know if he has received it; and I want to hear from him, and to know what passes among you.

"Pray write to Jacobs of Faversham, in doing which you will greatly oblige me. Tell him where I am, and that I give my compliments to him, and only beg to inform him that we have a proverb in Spanish which says, that if any one has a glass head, they ought not to fling stones; for he complained of my delaying my present a fortnight, and I do not hear he has made me any returns to this very moment.

"I intend very soon to write to Dr. Mortimer (to whom pray my humble service), in which I shall give him a full account of my transactions at Leyden, where I passed several days. I do not doubt he will communicate it to our Club. My humble service attend Dr. Mead and Dr. Stack: pray tell the latter I went to Mr. Edwards, of Rotterdam, who had not time to let me know what the postages were, but he is to let me know, and I shall pay him. He says he never received that letter wherein that from Dr. Mead to Mr. De Boze was; and as for the letter for France, I took care to put it in the post-house myself.

"My compliments attend Mr. Sherwood, sen. J. Hill, Mr. Catesby, Dr. Mitchell, Mr. H. Baker, Mr. Hanbury, and other friends. My humble respects to my patron and patroness, Martin Folkes, Esq. and Miss Folkes.—I hope your dear family enjoy all health and happiness. My best wishes and services attend Mrs. Parsons, Miss Molly, and Master Jemmy, also Mrs. Blackwell; and with the sincerest esteem I am, &c. E. M. Da Costa.

"I am just now come from seeing the chief church of this place, and cannot forbear to let you know there is a noble monument of Engelbert the 11th of Nassau. He and his Princess are laid their length on the grave-stones, and the upper slab or table which bears the figures of his cuirass, gauntlet, helmet, &c. is sustained by an image at each corner, kneeling, which images represent Julius Cæsar, Marcellus (I think), Alexander the Great, and Hannibal, which, on my enquiry, the woman gravely informed me were very great generals, and cotemporaries with the said Prince. *Risum teneatis, Amici.*"

Letters to and from Dr. Ralph Schomberg *.

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Dear Sir, *Wells, June* 20, 1744.

"I received yours, and though I have pretty well taken my leave of the Muses, I could not refuse you the translation of the French distich, which, if you approve, will be sufficient recompence to, dear Sir, yours sincerely, R. Schomberg.

* Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 371.

'My

'My honest bosom free and just,
Tenacious of her sacred trust,
To honour and to virtue born,
All private artifice would scorn.'"

Dr. SCHOMBERG to Dr. DUCAREL.

"DEAR SIR, *Yarmouth, Oct.* 24, 1753.

"I should have wrote to you long ago, but that I imagined you was not returned from your country excursion. As my friend Mr. Martin, of Polgrave, has not yet favoured me with the papers relating to our town, I have not as yet begun upon it.

"I have now a very particular request to make you and the rest of my learned and worthy Brethren of the Society of Antiquaries. It is to recommend a most ingenious gentleman who lives at Amsterdam, to be honoured with a place among the Honorary Members. His name is John Stephen Bernard; he is a Doctor of Physic, and editor of several books, *viz.* 'Psellus de Lapidum Virtutibus,' 'Palladius de Febribus,' 'Demetrius Pepagomenus de Podagra, &c.' 'Synesius de Febribus,' all in Greek and Latin, with his notes and emendations; and he is about a new Edition of Rhazes the Arabian. In short, he is a gentleman of great learning, and well versed in Antiquity, and I dare answer would be a very useful Member. The sooner you could get this effected the better, for I owe him a letter, and I should be much pleased that I could inform him of (what he so earnestly desires and requested of me) his being chosen into our body. I have made some few additions to my small Collection, and shall be glad to have an opportunity of communicating them to you when you come to Yarmouth.

"I read the very learned Bishop Clogher's Journal with great pleasure, but could not help making some few remarks somewhere, with the most humble submission, I thought him in error, and others which might help to illustrate his most elaborate and very curious observations. Such as they are, I give them to you.

"P. 56. 'The word *Heva* in Hebrew signifying a serpent.' I am of opinion this is a mistake; for נחש is the Hebrew word for a serpent—the Chaldæan word is חויא, *Heva.*

"P. 73. 'Jupiter was represented, &c. with a ram's head.' The Egyptians did the same; 'Ægyptii Jovis simulachrum arietina facie confingerent.' And the Libyans, 'Ζας Λιβυης Αμμων Κερατηφορη Κλυθι μαντι.' Lucan also calls him *cornigerum* (see Gyraldus).

"P. 79. 'It is also more than probable, &c. that the Teraphim, &c. were little images,' &c. It is very certain; for תרפים and the Chaldæan צלמנית, were the idols of Laban; which is farther corroborated, Gen. xxxi. 30, where Laban says to Jacob, 'Why stole you my Gods?' למה גנבת את אלהי.

"P. 80. 'And with regard to amulets, &c. it seems manifest that those ear-rings, &c. had been dedicated to idolatrous uses,' &c.

&c. This we may suppose, with the greatest probability, if we observe the Chaldæan interpretation of the Hebrew text (which says, he took the ear-rings which were in their ears—הנומים (אשר באוניהם), זית הדשיא, *the sacred things*, that is, such as were dedicated to some superstitious or idolatrous use.

"P. 101. 'As the planting of the vine, &c.' οσιρις και διονυσιος apellabatur—hoc nec Ausonium latuit canentem de signo Liberi patris,

Ogygia me Bacchum vocat,
Osirin Ægyptus putat.

"P. 102. 'For Plutarch acknowledges that Typho, the enemy of Osiris, &c. was always painted red.' Typhonem Osiridis illum interfectorem deorum omnium hostem in crocodilum conversum esse existimabant: Typhonem ipsum rufi coloris fuisse dictitabant.

"P. 107. 'Was by the Greeks called χνα.' It will not perhaps be a bad conjecture to suppose the χνα to be derived from χαινω, *hio*.

'P. 116. 'As Ham was indifferently called *Cham* or *Ham*.' Here the Bishop seems to have forgot what he very justly observed, p. 113, '*Cham* is always so written, both in the Hebrew חם, and Greek χαμ, and it was written *Ham* upon account of the softness of the pronunciation in English.'

"P. 119. 'Obt ainthe name of Taautes, &c.' 'Inde videtur natum (says Diodorus) ut canino capite fingeretur.'

"P. 126. 'He obtained the name of Orus,'—probably from the Greek ορος terminus.

"P. 127. 'Now this will enable us to account, &c.' 'Anubidis gestamen fuit Κηρυκειον Mercurii inventum.'

"P. 129. 'As in the Ægyptian Cryptæ, &c. from the Greek Κρυπτω, abscondo.' It may also derive from the Hebrew חרף, shame. I hope I shall not be taxed with presumption; and am, very sincerely, Sir, your most obedient servant, R. Schomberg.

"In your last List of Members you have annexed M. B. to my name; it should be M. D. which please to see done in the next printed List."

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Dear Sir, *Bath, Feb.* 17, 1761.

"It is with pleasure I take this opportunity of renewing a correspondence with an old friend and acquaintance. Some time since Mr. Ames, our late Secretary, promised that he would get a friend of mine admitted an Honorary Fellow of our Society. I have since (as I never heard further about it) wrote to our present worthy Secretary, Mr. Norris, upon the same subject, who, in answer to mine, informs me that there must be a testimonial signed by some of the Fellows, and very politely assured me of the favour of his name. I have the honour to be known but to a very few of the learned Members, and my residence in the country too deprives me of making a personal application, I beg leave therefore to desire you, my dear friend, to

to recommend Dr. John Stephen Bernard, a very ingenious physician residing at Amsterdam, as an Honorary Fellow, and to give your own testimony, and to procure some more names for that purpose. He is, I do assure you, a gentleman of superior learning, and of great knowledge in the Greek, Roman, and Oriental Antiquities. I shall esteem it as a great favour, for I have a great friendship for him, and he expresses a great desire of becoming one of that learned body. I shall be glad, my dear Sir, to hear from you as often as your leisure will permit; and believe me as much as ever, my dear Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, R. SCHOMBERG."

"DEAR SIR, *Bath, May* 13, 1761.

"I took the liberty some time ago to write to you in behalf of a particular friend of mine, Dr. John Stephen Bernard, a physician at Amsterdam, a gentleman of great learning, who expresses a desire of becoming an Honorary Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and is deserving of that honour. Mr. Norris was so obliging as to assure me that he would support the testimonial, provided it was first attested by some of the Members. I shall take it as a favour if you would interest yourself in procuring my friend and me that satisfaction. I will venture to say that he will be an ingenious and agreeable correspondent, as he is very conversant in Antiquity, and all the Belles Lettres. Your kind compliance with this request, and your answer will much oblige, dear Sir, your most faithful and obedient servant,

"R. SCHOMBERG."

To Dr. RALPH SCHOMBERG.

"DEAR SIR, *London, May* 18, 1761.

"Mr. Levi delivered me your esteemed favour of the 17th February last in due time, and my intention was to have answered it immediately, but unavoidable accidents have hindered my doing it till now. Assure yourself, my dear Sir, that the delay was only caused by want of time; no negligence or disregard attended it, for I cannot ever forget the esteem and friendship I bear you. It was inculcated in our tender years, and though we have been distant from each other for a long series of time, yet my heart ever wished you well, and joyed in your welfare; and whenever I could inform myself of you, I never failed to do it.

"I cannot express to you how rejoiced I was on receiving your letter. It opened to me a renewal of correspondence and esteem; therefore by this I sincerely desire you to continue it to me; for, rest assured, every thing I can do to enjoy your esteem and friendship, shall be done. I shall always be glad to hear from you, and desire you will direct your letters for me at the Bank Coffee-house, by the Bank of England.

"Now to the affair you desire to be promoted, *viz.* the admission of Dr. Bernard of Amsterdam for an Honorary Member of our Antiquarian Society. I consulted Mr. Norris about it, and the

the result is, that, as he is an acquaintance of yours, you must draw up a certificate or testimonial for him, and sign it; after which transmit it to me, and I and Mr. Norris will also sign it, and get some other Members to do it, and I do not doubt but that your friend will be elected; at least, you may depend on my utmost endeavours to promote it. The said testimonial, or any thing else you have to send me, pray deliver to the bearer, Mr. Morera, who is with Mr. Salvador, to bring it to town with him for me.

"I have now only to inform you that I continue my studies in Natural History very assiduously, and am very well known, and, thank God, much esteemed by the lovers of that science. I have made vast collections; but my Collection of Fossils is reckoned equal, if not superior, to any private one in England. If at any time it should be in your way to augment it with any specimen, I shall be extremely obliged to you to do it; and as you are in a place, the quarries of which abound in figured fossils, pray see if you can procure me any at your leisure hours.

"I beg you will make free with me for any of your commands. Shall I from time to time inform you what literary news occurs, &c.? or what can I do to be agreeable or serviceable to you in the metropolis? Pleasure me with your letters as often as you can, and you will greatly oblige, dear Sir,

"Your sincere friend and humble servant, E. M. Da Costa.

"Since I wrote the above, *i. e.* just this minute, have received by Mr. Salvador your favour of the 13th instant, which the above fully answers."

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Dear Sir, *Bath, May* 21, 1761.

"It was with great pleasure I received your most agreeable favour, as it assured me of the continuance of your esteem and friendship, a satisfaction which none can feel but those who know how to set a proper value upon so well-rooted a connection. It began in our earliest youth, and on my side shall only end with my life.

"I am no stranger to the distinguished character you bear among the naturalists, and whenever it is in my small power to promote your design, I shall think myself honoured if I can add my mite. I shall not be wanting in my endeavours to procure you what Fossils I can.

"I have enclosed sent you two certificates, as I could not tell the method; the one in my name only, and you, Mr. Norris, and some other gentlemen to testify; the other in the plural number as certified by all who sign it. I intreat you to get my friend elected as soon as possible, of which you will give me notice, that I may have the pleasure to write to him, with an account of his successful election, which I know will give him great pleasure, as it will to, dear Sir,

"Your affectionate humble servant, R. Schomberg."

To

To Dr. Ralph Schomberg.

"Dear Sir, *London, June* 1, 1761.

"I received your greatly esteemed favour of the 21st of last month, inclosing the certificates of recommendation for your friend Dr. Bernard at Amsterdam. The certificate in your name only I destroyed as useless; the other I signed, and got Mr. Norris the Secretary to sign, as also Messrs. Tutet and Bowyer, two of my friends, and on Thursday the 28th of May (which was the first meeting after I received it) it was read, and is now hung up according to custom in the meeting room to be balloted for in proper time, which is at the expiration of four meetings.

"Thus, my dear friend, you see I have taken every necessary step, but the misfortune is, that your friend cannot be elected till next November for the Society's long vacation begins the 10th instant, and it holds no more meetings till said November next; but one thing I will positively assure you, which is, that you may depend your friend will be elected, and what interest I have is fixed to serve you. I am greatly obliged to you for your kind and friendly expressions. I never had the least doubt of your sincerity and goodness. I shall be extremely thankful to you for any Fossils you can procure me, or any literary communications you will favour me with. In regard to Fossils, see if you could get me any *ammonitæ*, or snake-stones, as they are vulgarly called, as also impressions of plants on a kind of coal slate, which abound in the collieries further. At Lincomb and Walcot are stone-quarries which afford very fine petrifactions of shells, &c. Could you procure any of these things, and send me a box full directed to the Bank Coffee-house, I shall cheerfully repay all charges whatsoever.

"I wish you would favour me to tell Mr. Haviland with my respects to him, that I received his kind message, but as yet have not heard from Dr. Mitchell, nor received the box and drawings he sent; that, in regard to Mr. Collinson, he has mislaid the drawings Mr. Haviland sent him, so that I cannot see them.

"I design the first opportunity to present you with a copy of my work in token of sincere friendship and esteem, dear Sir,

"Your friend and very obliged servant, E. M. Da Costa."

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Dear Manny, *Bath, June* 28, 1761.

"I hope you got up safe to town with Mr. Salvadore, and that he found his lady and family well. I shall take it as a favour if you will be so obliging as to get the inclosed forwarded as soon as possible. In case Mr. Norris (to whom please to present my compliments when you see him) has any prints and a new List for me, if he will send them to Dr. Thomlinson on Tower Hill, I shall have them well conveyed to me.

"You may depend upon my assiduity in procuring you all the assistance in my power in collecting Fossils, &c. I expect your

your book with impatience, as I shall every thing that comes from your hands. You have promised me the satisfaction of your correspondence, I shall therefore hope to hear what passes *sur le theatre litteraire.* I will endeavour to acquit myself in my answers as well as I am able.

"I beg Mr. Salvador may be assured of my sincerest esteem and respect, and I flatter myself that he will not forget me when any opportunities offer in which he may render me friendship in this place. When you see honest Ximenes, give my service to him, and tell him I could wish he would by the first Bath machine send me a small pot (of about three or four pounds) of sour-crout, and that he would take care it is well secured, so as not to be broke. I will take care he shall be paid for it.—Excuse this trouble, and believe me ever affectionately,

"Yours, R. SCHOMBERG."

"DEAR MANUEL, *Bath, Oct.* 12, 1761.

"I received your most obliging favour, and am obliged to you and Mr. Norris (to whom please make my compliments) for your kind votes in favour of my friend Dr. Bernard. The inclosed you will please to transmit by the very first opportunity. If you have any knowledge of the Dutch Ambassador's Secretary, Mr. Salgar, I dare say he will put it into his packet, as he is a friend to the Doctor.

"My wife and children return you their compliments, and wish you many happy years, in which I most cordially join—אמן ואמל. When you see my worthy friend Mr. Salvador, please to assure him of my most sincere esteem. I shall deliver your letter to Mr. Haviland.

"I desire I may hear from you as often as your leisure will permit. Bath is at present very full and brilliant, to which the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of York does not a little contribute.—I am not idle.—We have a good many בר ישראלי here. I am, dear Manny,

"Yours affectionately, R. SCHOMBERG."

To Dr. R. SCHOMBERG.

"DEAR RALPH, *London, Dec.* 10, 1761.

"I received your kind and esteemed letter of July 19 in its due time, but did not answer it as I was greatly hurried, and also that the important point in view, *viz.* Dr. Bernard of Amsterdam's election into the Antiquarian Society, could not be determined until the said Society resumed its winter meetings. It should have come on this day fortnight, but there not being a quorum of members to ballot, it was postponed till this night, and I now have the pleasure to acquaint you of his election. I suppose you will notify it to him, therefore, if you send me the letter, I will immediately forward it. Mr. Norris, who gives his compliments to you, told me you had wrote to him about Dr. Bernard, but his silence proceeded from the same cause as mine. You might

might have depended that I never would have been silent in that or any thing in which pleasure could be participated to my dear friend Ralph, whom I sincerely esteem, had there not been good reason for it.

" I thank you for paying Mrs. Davis; indeed, I have not yet repaid it to Dr. Thomlinson, but will do it the ensuing week.

" I sent the letter long ago to Dr. Bernard by a friend of his, a foreign physician, who went from hence to Amsterdam.

" Little in literature occurs. Our Royal Society is as yet absorbed in the late Transit of Venus, for we hear of nothing else. However, we had a very curious paper on the 26th of last month: it was the case of the late monarch, communicated to the Society by permission of his Majesty, and it seems it is a case hitherto quite unknown in the annals of physick.

" Not any thing of consequence has occured at the Antiquarian Society.—Tell your Lady from me, with my sincere respects, that I wish her a merry Christmas and happy new year; and that I am as delirious as ever, still prefering a coal-pit or stone-quarry to the Bath Assembly, or a Court-ball. I am, Sir,

" Your sincere friend and servant, E. M. Da Costa."

George Scott*, Esq. and Mr. Da Costa.

To Mr. Da Costa.

" *Leicester Square, Nov.* 24, 1763.

" Mr. Scott presents his compliments to Mr. Da Costa, and desires he would present the two ingenious Treatises sent herewith to the Royal Society, in the name of the author, Dr. Matthew Stewart, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. Mr. Scott intended to do himself the honour of waiting upon the Society with these books, but is prevented by unexpected business."

" *Cranborne, Feb.* 10, 1766. Mr. Scott begs the favour of Mr. Da Costa to see if Mr. Aubrey's MS Survey of Surrey is in the Archives of the Royal Society, according to the following note in vol. I. p. 5, of Mr. Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting:' 'In Aubrey's MS Survey of Surrey, in the Royal Society, he says, on

* " Of Woolston Hall, Chigwell, Essex; LL. D. F. R. S. and F. S A. a great Antiquary, not only of charters, leases, records, &c. but of matters or materials of antiquity, such as Coins, Abbey Seals, Roman Lamps, and Etruscan Ware; warlike instruments, as swords, daggers, pistols, helmets, saws, &c.; other ancient instruments; regalia, watches, monuments, or sarcophagi, basaliæ, bronzes, idols, apparel, pictures, portraits, miniatures, and prints, and a numerous Collection it was; some trivialities, as usual in such Antiquarian Collections. The reserved part of the Collection (so expressed in the Catalogue) was sold by Mr. Gerard, in Litchfield-street, Soho, on Thursday and Friday, 4 and 5 July, 1782. He was, as well as I can guess, between 60 and 70, and died about a year before the sale, a widower with no children; lived some years in Crown-court, Westminster, but retired to his seat at Woolston Hall, in Essex, about 1768. A very humane and friendly gentleman, and communicative. He was nephew to the celebrated Naturalist, Dr. Derham, and published Mr. Ray's Remains in 8vo. Mr. Scott was an Oxonian. E. M. D. C."—See also the " Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 372. 671.

the authority of Sir William Dugdale, that the first painted glass in England was done in King John's time—vol. II. p. 85.' If we have this MS. I should be glad to see it when I next call upon you."

To George Scott, Esq.

"Sir, *April 6*, 1770.

"I am very happy that the token of my gratitude to you met with such approbation, that you so warmly express the continuance of your patronage, and even in the very instant further befriend me. I cannot, Sir, find greater expression to assure you of my respect and gratitude, than that it shall always be unalterable and unfeigned. I will take the present opportunity to lay before you a small disquisition of antiquity, in hopes to amuse you, as you are a lover and pursuer of that study. It is on the name *camea*, and extracted from my sixth Lecture on Fossils, where treating of the onyx, I usher it in. If it meets your approbation, you are at liberty to do any thing with it you think proper. I am, with sincere gratitude, &c. E. M. Da Costa."

To Mr. Da Costa.

"*Crown Court, May* 7, 1770. Mr. Scott begs leave to acquaint Mr. Da Costa that he is much pleased with his learned disquisition; and must farther add, that Mr. Da Costa's Lectures are spoken of in the manner he could wish. Little thanks are due to me, for I am only a purveyor; but who wish you well."

"Sir, *W. H. March* 30, 1776.

"I hope I shall be able now to give a more satisfactory answer to your favour of the 18th instant than I was to your former letter, though my uncle's papers are silent as to Upminster Church steeple being fired by lightning, which I suppose may be owing to such an entry being made in the Parish Register as you were told of; for, on writing to my worthy friend the Rev. Mr. J. W. Hopkins, Rector of that parish, he sent me the following copy of the entry which was made by my uncle as just mentioned: 'The Church of Upminster and Steeple were fired by lightning, and partly consumed in December 1638. At the same time South Okendon Church, and Stone Church (in Kent), were likewise burnt. You were mis-informed with regard to the brass-work in Pirgo Chapel, for I had not the least bit of it; who am, Sir, your obedient humble servant, G. Scott."

"*Whitehall, Jan.* 9, 1777. Mr. Scott's compliments to Mr. Da Costa, and in haste thanks him for his favourable opinion, and that he may set Mr. S. down as a subscriber for a plain copy (Mr. S. being a plain man) of a work, which he well knows will merit the public attention; and Mr. S. begs leave to add that he greatly approves of the manner of subscribing, as authors are too apt to be faulty in *that* respect, which frequently hurts subscriptions. I find you have published your Introduction.

"I heartily wish I could answer Mr. Waring's* judicious queries,

* Richard Hall Waring, Esq. of Leeswood, Flintshire. He was elected F. R. S. in 1769. I have many of his Letters to Mr. Da Costa.

which

which I must endeavour to do without going to Black Notley; for I am sure that would not do when so able an enquirer could not have his doubts there cleared up.

"I can without vanity (which I detest) say, that I spared for no pains faithfully to give Dr. Derham's and Mr. Ray's papers to the publick, and that I had no small difficulty (as mentioned in the Advertisement following Mr. Ray's Life) to let the Publick have them, even in the rhapsodical manner they now appear in. The words of 'in an house of his own building,' are put by Dr. Derham in a parathensis, and may be erased, as Mr. Waring has given so good a reason for doing it. The doubt about the original place of the monument has very naturally arisen from the egregious blunder of the Printer's, putting the word *Church* for *Church-yard*. But this is only one of the enormous errata in this volume, though a Doctor in Divinity corrected (or rather did not, as it appears, correct) the press.

"A work this divine not long after published (the joint labour of himself and a friend), apologized for his little care of the Remains by having *more* blunders in it. What is said of Mr. Ray's humility in the paragraph immediately preceding that the word Church is in, plainly shews the Printer's mistake, for Mr. Ray's particular desire to be buried in the Church, grossly contradicts what goes before, making it appear very absurd. I think the 'Biographical Dictionary*' has copied this blunder; but that it should give a different date of the year of Mr. Ray's death from that in the Remains, is somewhat extraordinary, as an eminent bookseller assured me that Mr. Ray's Life in the Dictionary was taken from that in the Remains. The date of the letter referred to in note (22) of Mr. Ray's Life may be depended upon as faithfully copied from the original, as no one could be more careful in these matters than Dr. Derham, of whom I must add no more, as I had the honour to have him *pro avunculo meo*. The prints were done by the best artist the place afforded, where these papers were put together, which was at a considerable distance from town. The print at the end of the book is a fancy of the engraver's, excepting that piece of building in it which indeed looks like a monument, but is a poor representation of the Abbot of Glastonbury's stone-kitchen there placed, as Mr. Ray visited Glastonbury, and describes this kitchen in his third or last Tour, and which was built by the last Abbot, Whiting, when he foresaw Henry the Eighth's design, which he afterwards threatened the honest Abbot with, of burning his kitchen down, which the Abbot bid him defiance to do.

"I highly honour and esteem Mr. Waring for his great accuracy and industry in his literary pursuits, and beg my humble service to him; and I believe what your friend Mr. George Edwards told you of Mr. Ray's daughters was very true."

* On this subject see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 144; and Mr. Chalmers's much-improved Edition of the Dictionary, vol. XXVI. p. 83.

To George Scott, Esq.

"Sir, *June* 30, 1779.

"I take the liberty to acquaint you that my work, the 'British Conchology,' to which you honoured me with your name as a subscriber for a plain copy at a guinea, is now completed and ready to be delivered to my subscribers. The respect and gratitude I owe you for many friendships, makes me request your commands how I shall convey it to you, or whether you will please to send for it to me at my lodgings, in the Strand.

"Literary news of any science I know none worth communicating to you; therefore, waiting your commands, I remain, Sir,

"Your obliged and humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

Letters to and from Henry Seymer*, Esq.

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Sir, *Handford, Nov.* 17, 1766.

"I should think myself highly undeserving your late civility if I were contented to thank you for it by proxy only; give me leave therefore to assure you, that I look on your kind loan of Mr. Brander's book as a great favour, and shall be glad of an opportunity to retaliate it. For about five years last past I have sent a person every spring to collect fossil shells for me at Hordwell Cliff, and as he was very diligent in his search, I think he has brought me pretty near all the variety that place affords. I am fond of drawing, and at my leisure have copied them all much in the method of Mr. Brander's, but the execution is far inferior to Green's; such as it was, however, I had thoughts of publishing it; but some one telling me such a thing had been already done by Mr. Brander, I was desirous to see that before I proceeded farther, and having now, by your favour, had that pleasure, my project is quite at an end. I think both the drawing and engraving of Green excellent, though I am very certain few of the subjects are so perfect as he has represented them; for though some of the kinds are found in a pretty whole state, yet they are nothing comparable to those found near Paris, many of which are the very same species, but then they have as high a polish, and are as perfect, colour excepted, as any shell in the recent state. I have long wished to get a collection of these, and the Piedmontese, but have hitherto been very unsuccessful; should be much obliged to any friend who could instruct me where I could purchase some of them. As there are some things in your book which I shall be glad to copy, shall accept of your kind offer to keep it a few weeks. In the interim shall be glad to know how I may direct any thing immediately to you with safety. I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant, H. Seymer."

* "Henry Seymer, of Handford, co. Dorset, Esq. took great delight in Natural History; and his fine Collection of shells, insects, ores, and fossils, with eight books of capital drawings, were sold by auction by Mr. Hutchins in Covent Garden, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1786, and the 13 following days. There is a portrait of him in the apartments of the Linnæan Society. He died June 13, 1785. E. M. D. C."—See his Pedigree, and an account of the Seymer Family, in Hutchins's Dorsetshire, vol. III. p. 343.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Henry Seymer, Esq. to Mr. George Humphrey*, Jun. dated *Feb.* 16, 1771.

"I am told Poland starch makes a very good durable white for colouring prints. The expence and time your 'History of Shells' will take up, and I inclose you my calculation of it. The time, I apprehend, is the grand objection to people's subscribing, and by means of which the work, though equally valuable in most people's opinions, may be affected.—Calculation:—

There are 26 genera in Argenville, which you seem to follow, must be 50 specimens of each figured.

5) 1300. You cannot well have more than five in a plate on an average, as some will be large, and some shewn bothways.

2) 260 Plates, makes

130 Numbers, at one a month, will last 65 months, or five years and five months.

"The variety is so great, that 50 specimens of each genus, one with another, must be figured; and as some will be large, and some figured both ways, you will not be able to afford more than five different species in each plate, one with another. Some genera, such as *nautili, pinna,* and *polyvalves,* will afford but few species; but this will be amply made up by the *cochleæ, buccina, volutæ, murices,* &c. of the *univalves;* and by the *pectens, chamæ, ostreæ,* &c. of the *bivalves.* I would therefore omit the very common subjects that have no beauty, and figure only the very rare, and well known ones, that will, though common, please the eye, and add to the beauty of the plates, such as the tygers, cloth of gold, brunette, spectres, night-officers, flambeaux, &c. &c. of every genus. If you could publish a number every fortnight, as was mentioned in your Proposals, Feb. 1, 1769, it would greatly encourage persons to subscribe, as then, upon the plan I have proposed, it would be finished within three years, and persons almost of any age might hope to see the completion of it; and this would not hinder your going on further if subjects occurred, as Edwards did with his birds, for when persons have purchased any work of this kind, if the author goes on ever so long with new specimens, there will be no doubt of their continuing to subscribe till the whole is finished. I would therefore set out another Advertisement, setting forth your intention to publish for the future only the most rare or beautiful subjects, with a hint of the time in which you think it will be finished; for, if you proceed on the plan of figuring every variety you meet with, I am very certain the work must be endless (this I know by my own collection, which is nothing compared with Dr. Fothergill's or the Duchess of Portland's), and that most people will be deterred for this only reason from subscribing to it."

* An intelligent Dealer in Curiosities, particularly in Natural History, in King-street, Covent Garden. See "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 597.

To

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Sir, *Handford, May* 14, 1775.

"If you can spare a specimen or two of the black down fossils, or any other of those you have with you, shall be obliged to you for them. I am satisfied it could not be any great trouble to you to open the box, and send them by this servant. If you defer it till after your return to town, I shall conclude you do not chuse to part with any, at least to me, nor do I wish you so to do, unless it is quite agreeable to you; my maxim always was, *Bis dat qui cito dat.* I wish you a pleasant journey to town, and am, with compliments to Dr. Pulteney, &c. Hen. Seymer."

To Henry Seymer, Esq. Handford.

"Sir, *London, May* 30, 1775.

"I seize on the opportunity offered me by our friend Mr. Ingham Foster to return you my respectful thanks for the civilities received at Handford, and also to acquaint you that I have sent you one of the *ficoid fungitæ* you so earnestly desired, and which I promised you. I hope it will give you pleasure, as it is a nondescript fossil, and what I have not hitherto seen from any other country.—My respects attend your lady and family. I am, Sir,

"Your humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

To Henry Seymer, Esq.

"Sir, *London, April* 25, 1776.

"This letter will be delivered to you by my worthy friend Dr. Pulteney, of Blandford, whom I have wrote to very fully, and begged of him to communicate the contents to you. The ardour you have for the study of Natural History, I do not doubt will readily pardon an intrusion founded on the same basis: I therefore do not hesitate to lay my desire before you. It is, that being on the eve of publishing a work I entitle 'Elements of Conchology,' with seven copper-plates, the copy of which I have sold to your bookseller Mr. White, I have now formed another work I shall entitle 'Synopsis Testaceorum Angliæ,' which gives an account of all our English shells, with the places where found; a work much wanted, and which (if Mr. White and I can agree) shall be a second part. On this account I trouble you, and shall take it as a very great favour conferred on me (as you have a fine collection of shells) if you will communicate to me any notices you may have relative to English shells, to forward my design, and all communications I thus receive from my friends, shall be duly acknowledged in the publication.

"But the land-snails and the river-shells is the part of this branch of study we know the least of, and therefore wants much attention. You, Sir, live always at your seat in the country, and employ yourself in fishing, fowling, gardening, looking after insects, &c. by which means, and as an able sportsman and collector, I do not doubt in your many excursions you and your worthy

worthy son, to whom my best respects, have found and observed the several kinds of your County; and any of these land and river shells are the most desirable, but the land ones more especially. If any such have occurred, would you be so good, if in plenty, to send me specimens of each kind? if rare, in that case permit me to request of you to send them up to our worthy and mutual friend Mr. Foster, for me to review and describe, while in his possession, which will be of great service to me, and pray note what particulars of their natural history, *e. g.* season, habitation, food, &c. you can. I shall be very proud of the honour of your answer by Dr. Pulteney; and remain, &c. E. M. Da Costa."

Letters to and from Dr. Robert Taylor *.

To Dr. Robert Taylor, Skipton in Craven.

"Sir, *London, August* 22, 1754.

"My much-esteemed friend Mr. Thomas Knowlton, of Lanesborough Castle, having lately wrote me a letter, in which he mentions himself greatly obliged to you (though he has not the pleasure of being known to you) for a parcel of fossils you sent him; and also mentions with great applause the notes and observations you made on them, has urged me to trouble you with the present letter.

"The great desire I have to perfect the work I am publishing, *viz.* a 'Natural History of Fossils' (a work greatly wanted, as none yet published can be justly called such), of which I here inclosed send you a Proposal, to inform you of the plan of it, has made me presume to write to you, and to desire to know your pleasure, if it will be agreeable to you to permit me to trouble you with my correspondence, and make you such queries as may occur to me on the state of the fossil kingdom in your neighbourhood, and to communicate to me the observations that may occur to you in your pursuit of the fossil study. I shall beg leave to assure you that whatever observations, &c. I receive from you, shall be duly inserted in my work, with the just acknowledgments to your name as my benefactor.

"As this present letter serves only to know your pleasure in regard to my desire, I shall waive all queries, &c. till I am pleasured with your permission; and if you honour me with it, I beg your answer as soon as possible, directed for me at Friday-street Coffee-house, Cheapside; and, waiting impatiently for the honour of a letter from you, I remain, &c. E. M. Da Costa."

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Sir, *Skipton, August* 25, 1754.

"This day I received the favour of a most obliging letter from you, as I also did one about a month since from Mr. Knowlton.

* Of this intelligent Physician (who in early life, if I mistake not, was the intimate Friend of Warburton and Stukeley) see the second volume of these "Illustrations," pp. 31, 38, 46, and 147.

As

As to any applause Mr. Knowlton is pleased to bestow on me, I impute it to the effects of a grateful temper for the few fossils I sent him through the hands of our common friend Dawson Roundel, Esq. and shall be glad if they prove worth your notice and acceptance; but, I do assure you I am only an humble admirer of the Fossil study, therefore I apprise you that you be not disappointed in your expectations, for I never intensely applied myself to it, but have been often struck with an awful pleasure when I have met with Fossils as it were by accident on the road, and in some little excursions I have now and then made on this rational amusement, without any other view in it; but if I can in any respect be of service to you in so laudable a work, you may command me without ceremony.

"As I had the other side ready wrote, I take the liberty to trouble you with it, both as a curious gentleman, and F. R. S. and as you might possibly hear of it otherways. The instrument itself is now in the hands of my friend Mr. Paul, Surgeon, in Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, and I have had it recommended to me to take that method of laying before the publick my endeavours in one of the desiderata of surgery. I beg pardon for this presumption and digression, but desire you will believe me, though unknown, Sir, your most obedient servant, R. Taylor."

"Anagómon ab ἀνάγω reduco et ὦμος humerus, is the essay of an instrument for reducing or replacing the luxated shoulder.

"It is a compound machine of the lever kind, consisting of two square wood pillars about a foot long and inch and a half diameter, with round turned hollow tops four inches long, a shoulder-piece six inches broad and two thick, but adapted to the axilla by a rounded point, from whence proceeds an arm-piece about two feet long, three inches broad, and one thick, compounded of a box in which runs a slide, with mortise foramina, through which to pass the ligatures for fastening the arm thereto. At the end of this box is fixed another box of wheel-work with pulley, whereby turning a winch, you draw out the slide, consequently the arm. It is formed to work doubly quick in the beginning, and proportionably stronger in the advance, and may be let off at pleasure. The whole is joined together by an iron rail which runs through the pillars cross-wise, and is fastened with screws.

"The tops, by turning, work up two latent screws let down into the pillars, which lift with them the shoulder-piece by its iron axis, whose ends are let into the feet of the screws. Under the shoulder-piece is a serrated rack of iron, from which falls a a stay through the centre hole in the rail, that when the screws are worked, draws the arm into a parallel inclination with the body. The arm-piece is fixed within the shoulder-piece in a mortise by a pivot, and at liberty to move forwards or backwards, thereby describing about a third of a circle by its radius. The whole may be fixed in time of use to an elbow chair, or other convenience, and will take in pieces so as to put in the pocket.

"This

"This little machine, as far as the author knows or ever heard, is in most respects new; and, as a complete instrument for the intended purpose is confessedly wanted, by reason of the many fruitless and calamitous attempts for the relief of this disorder, he humbly submits the examination of his endeavours hereby for the good of mankind to the publick, but in a more especial manner to the learned Royal Society, and the Society of Surgeons in London. R. Taylor."

To Dr. Robert Taylor.

"Sir, *London, Sept.* 17, 1754.

"I have received your esteemed favour of the 25th of last month, and I acknowledge myself greatly obliged to you for your generous permission of my corresponding with you, and troubling you with what queries, &c. may occur to me concerning that part of the kingdom you inhabit. Permit me, Sir, before I proceed on the said queries reciprocally to beg your commands if I can be of any service to you in this Metropolis.

"The account you send me of the Anagómon instrument for reducing or replacing the luxated shoulder I have perused with great pleasure. I suppose it is your own invention, and as you mention the instrument itself is in the hands of your friend Mr. Paul, a Surgeon in Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, and that you also intimate you should like to render it useful to mankind by communicating it to the Royal Society, and Society of Surgeons, I offer you my services as a Fellow of the former, to have your account read when they meet again, which will not be till November, and if Mr. Paul would attend at the same time to explain the various particulars of the instrument, I do not doubt you will receive the just applause of that illustrious Body, and the sincere thanks of mankind for the useful discovery.

"Should you approve its being laid before the Royal Society, and should also like to make me the means of communicating it to that learned Body (which pray notify in answer), only write a letter directed to me, in which give a description of the instrument, accompanied with what other observations you think proper, and I as abovesaid will communicate it to the Society in your name.

"I would not be too troublesome to you in my queries, as you inform me you never have made Fossils a principal study, but only an amusement in your excursions or leisure hours; however, I shall not on that account abridge my queries, but shall amply lay them before you, and submit to your leisure to communicate to me what observations your time permits you to make. Before I begin with them, permit me to inform you that I am in no hurry for what observations you may make on Earths of all kinds, as that part of my work is already printed off, neither for observations of the saline, sulphureous, mineral, and metallic bodies, which I am not printing off yet; but for the Stones of all kinds, as I am now on that very part of my work, I shall

I shall beg you to furnish me with all possible diligence with the observations you may make in order to insert them in my work. The arrangement of the Stones (for your further government, and that you may know the order I want them in) is thus, *viz.* 1. Free-stones and quarry-stones, lime-stones, marbles, and in short, all those kinds which are found in strata. 2. Next, those which do not constitute strata, but which are only found forming rocks or large masses. 3. The Jaspers. 4. The pebbles, flints, agates, &c. 5. Metallics of all kinds. 6. The spars, crystals, &c. Thus, Sir, you see the quarry-stones, marbles, &c. are the first immediate Fossils I beg your assistance in.

"Now I proceed on the instructions which I shall trouble you with, *viz.*

"1. Whatever Fossils you collect for me, pray wrap them up each in a separate paper, and note the places where they are found, at what depths, if they constitute strata, or in what strata they are lodged, and what other fossil bodies accompany them: if they are scarce, or are found in plenty, what they are thought to be, what uses they are put to, and what vulgar names the country people call them by, and, in short, all other particulars or notices which may conduce to the knowledge of their natural history.

"2. If you favour me with any accounts of mines, pits, or quarries, make (if you possibly can) the following observations on them:—The situation of the mine and its extent, what it is chiefly worked for, and what other Fossils are found in it, the disposition of its strata, what they are, how they lie, their several thicknesses, their dip or declination, and their rise or basseting, and their run or inclination to the E. N. W. S. the richness of the ore and metallic veins, and what other particulars may occur to you.

"3. Of furnaces, forges, &c. for smelting or manufacturing of metals. Communicate to me what observations you can of the methods used to smelt the ores, of their fluxes, and of any particular methods or instruments they may have in use.

"4. A Catalogue or List (if you possibly can) of the mines, coal-pits, quarries, &c. in your neighbourhood, the names of the works, their richness, and who are the proprietors of them, to insert in my 'Lithographia Britannica.'

"5. If you possibly can, also send me a List or Catalogue of the strata found in sinking the pits and mines, how they lie, their depths, &c. This you must acquire of the miners, keelmen, and quarriers, when they sink a new adit or pit, for otherwise it will be impossible to gain a knowledge of the strata, as the miners board the sides of the adits almost as soon as they are sunk.

"6. Collect all the observations you can (from the miners themselves, and which experience has taught them) of the state of the Fossils in the bowels of the earth, their agreements or disagreements, *e. g.* coal and lead are never found together, &c. their

their notions of the growth of Fossils, and of their maturity, of the deluge, and all other particulars which you think may tend to promote any knowledge of the subterranean treasures.

"7. Collect all the observations possible relating to the air, damps, waters, &c. in mines, pits, and quarries.

"Now I shall proceed to the fossils in particular:—

"8. The country about you abounds with mines. At Malham you have very fine copper ore of a blue colour, and great quantities of a curious white fibrose lead ore; what the miners call Boosework in Yorkshire, which are loose lumps of lead ore like nodules; the lead ore, called white ore by the miners in Craven —Dr. Woodward collected it at a pit called Gravel Work, near Buckton; the lead ore which is concreted into cubic figures; diced lead ore, which is chiefly found in the mines on Richmond Moor, two miles West of Richmond.

"9. In the coal-pits, just above the coal, is always found a stratum of coal-slat full of the impressions of ferns, reeds, &c.; and I have often observed in Derbyshire fine fragments of large reeds and other unknown plants, in the strata of grit-stone in the coal-pits of that county. Bradford coal-pits, I think, are famed for such vegetable remains; as also for some kinds of bivalve shells, which are likewise found impressed on the coal-slat; and the coal-pits at North Bierley, and at the village called Street, where great numbers of fine impressions of plants and shells are found.

"10. The county abounds with various kinds of stone of strata, as kinds of sand-stones, free-stones, mill, grind-stones, whet-stones, lime-stones, slates, flags, shale or shivers, and the flint-like substance called *chert* or *whern*. Specimens of these will be greatly wanted, as also of all those kinds which are found only in masses and loose nodules, as the jaspers, agates, rock-stones, flints, pebbles, &c.

"11. The various kinds of spars, crystals, &c. found in your mines, particularly the strigated, or heath-like spar, found in the mines of Arkendale. The hexagonal crystals found in the middle of lime-stone, at Broughton near Settle, and they are also oftentimes found in the ploughed fields there on the surface of the earth. The Iris mentioned by Dr. Lister (Phil. Trans. No. 110), which he says is mostly of a black water, like the black flint, though some are purplish and some crystalline. They are found very common in the blue-limestone rocks, out of which plenty of lead ore is got; they adhere to the seams of the rocks; are of all sizes, and are found in infinite numbers at Rainsborough Scar, upon the Ribble, also in a stone quarry near Eshton Tarne in Craven. The Downham diamonds, or the crystals, so called, which are found in plenty at Downham in Craven; and at Skipton (where you live) I find noted that there is a petrifying water. I desire some specimens of its petrifactions.

"12. The various kinds of Talcy bodies, as the micæ, gypsa, fibrose talcs, selenites, ludus helmontii, and belemnites. Woodward exhibits a piece of dark grey glossy talc, with some white spar

spar interposed betwixt the flakes of it, from ..... in Yorkshire, where it is in great plenty. It is called there the warming-stone, they laying it in their beds at their feet in cold weather. When once heated, it retains it a great while. Pray have you ever heard of, or do you know this stone? enquire for it, and procure me a specimen if possible. Pellucid, or amber-like *Belemnitæ*, are found in great plenty all over the Yorkshire Woolds; and indeed all the kinds of *Belemnitæ* are found in great quantities throughout all Yorkshire.

" 13. The Earths of all kinds, as the boles, clays, marles, chalks, ochres, and moulds. Ochres of different kinds are very frequent in the adits of the coal-pits of this county, and in the veins of the lead ore in the mines at Arkendale.

" 14. The mineral bodies, as mock ores, samples of veins, pyritæ, marcasites, &c.; and semi-metallic bodies, as antimony, zink, &c.; as also the saline, sulphureous, and bituminous bodies. Vitriol is sometimes found in the coal-pits at North Bierley.

" 15. The figured fossils of all kinds, as petrified wood, impressions of vegetables, peat, earth, and wood; shells, bones, teeth, and other remains of animals. For the impressions of vegetables on coal-slat, see No. 9, *supra*. Lhuyd, in his Lith. Brit. Ichnogr. says, that at Clattering Sike, between Malham and Settle, the entrochi, &c. are found in such infinite quantities of all kinds and bignesses, that you may pick up bushels of them in half an hour's time. I believe the country people call them fairy beads and St. Cuthbert's beads. I beg you will procure me a very large parcel of them, of all the various kinds. Besides entrochi, there are many other curious figured bodies found among them, which pray also strive to get. The said figured stones are also found in most parts of Craven. At Clattering Sike, asteriæ, conia, mycetitæ, ammonitæ, læves, bivalves, and other curious figured fossils are also found, as I am informed, in a loose chivery gravel at the bottom of a rock, supposed to be washed out of the mountain by the currents that trickle down the sides. Dr. Lister mentions the entrochi and trochitæ of all sizes, as also bivalve, turbinated, &c. stones, to be found very plentifully in the Scars of Broughton and Stock, little villages in Craven.

" Bugthorp, near the Woolds, is a town famed by Dr. Lister for the many curious figured Fossils he found in the river there, and in the neighbourhood of that town.

" The mountain Pimco * in Craven, on the South side in the Pike, subterraneous firs, birch, &c. are found. Pray, if possible, get me some small pieces or specimens of the said subterraneous trees.

" On Scatter Scarsill Hill, in Arkendale, Woodward says, stones of an ash colour, thick set with small bodies like worms, and which are ramose coralloid pori, and bivalves, are found in great quantity on the brow of this hill, and various other curious

* See p. 782.

coralloids

coralloids and shells are found imbedded in masses of stone at the same place. A stratum of slaty stone, with shells imbedded in it, is found at the brow of a vast precipice, on the top of Windeg, a very high hill in Arkendale.

" On the hills of Craven, and also at Halifax, several curious figured Fossils are found, particularly smooth cornua ammonis, and bivalves.

" These, Sir, are the notices of particular Fossils; but in your collections for me, I beg you to acquire of all kinds whatsoever, and except none, for the most common and least regarded Fossil is to me of as much value as the most curious or rare. That part of Yorkshire you inhabit joins to Lancashire and Westmorland, and you are not very distant from the borders of Cheshire and the County Palatine of Durham. All these counties produce fine Fossils of all kinds, so, should you be able to procure me some, they will be extremely acceptable.

" Thus, Sir, you see, I have spared no pains to be quite troublesome to you in these long instructions, but your own time and leisure is desired. I have acquainted you at the beginning of the letter in what order I want them, and the observations you may make on the Fossils, No. 10, will be, as abovesaid, those that are immediately wanted. Could you accompany your observations on the Fossils, No. 10, with middling sized specimens of the said Fossils, and direct the box for me in the same manner as my letters, I shall be obliged to you.

" Should any incidental charges accrue to you in your searches, in collecting Fossils on my account, I shall with the greatest pleasure and thanks repay them. As for the observations you communicate to me, permit me to assure you I shall not only gratefully acknowledge them to you, but shall acquaint the learned world in my work the great obligations I owe you for them.

" You find, Sir, by your generosity, you have acquired a very troublesome correspondent; however, I rely on your goodness for my pardon, and hope you will think it excusable in me since my whole design is to declare those wonderful works of the Creator in the bowels of the earth, if that Almighty Being grant me life so to do. I am, with great esteem,

" Your very obliged humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

To Mr. Da Costa.

" Sir, *Skipton, Oct.* 25, 1754.

" In answer to your favour of the 17th ult. I sincerely thank you for the kind offers of your assistance in introducing my instrument to the learned Royal Society. The account of its construction, little differing from that I sent to you, I had before the receipt of yours sent to Mr. Paul, by his directions, in a letter directed to the Secretary of the Royal Society, which letter I imagine was accordingly sent, but I have not since heard from Mr. Paul; however, if you happen to go near Suffolk-lane, and take

take the trouble to enquire of him what is done in that respect, I shall be equally obliged to you, as you will also probably be at the next meeting. I have contented myself with a short description of the construction, with a view solely that the machine itself may with greater ease be examined. Its propriety or impropriety I must leave to the judgment of the learned and inquisitive. I know no other but that most, if not all the contrivance is new, and essentially different from any thing hitherto produced, and I heartily wish that either it may effect or furnish hints how to remove those *opprobria chirurgica*.

"I next proceed to answer, as well as I can, the several parts of your Letter. We have in this neighbourhood many sorts of quarry-stones, lime-stones, marbles, and spars. Was I to send you specimens of every sort, I fear I should be doing you no agreeable service, for in this County it is a great rarity to see any other than stone houses and buildings; but I am at present getting together some of the most remarkable or best esteemed. I shall wrap each specimen in a paper, with a card inclosed, wrote upon where found, &c. but please to signify in answer whether you would have them sent by land or water. We have navigable rivers from Leeds or Tadcaster, and if you chuse the box, when it is filled, may come as you would have it.

"We have lead-mines at Grassington and Greenhaû Hill to the North-east of Skipton, at present wrought to great advantage; the former the Royalty of the Countess Dowager of Burlington; the latter, of John York, of Richmond, Esq. There are also excellent copper-mines at Middleton Tyas in Swale Dale, the property of Mr. Hartley, specimens and accounts of which I am endeavouring to get, being promised them from the master workmen, bar-masters, &c.; and I intend the first opportunity to go down into those at Grassington and Buckton, but I have been very closely detained near home a good while. I shall now clear up some little mistakes in your names and situations of places. You quote the mountain Pimco. I see it likewise in the Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions. It is vulgarly called here Pinna, but many of the mountains and hills hereabouts have the termination *haû*, perhaps from the French *haût*. The subterranean wood found there is so far from being peculiar, that most, if not all the peat mosses, which are equally common on the tops of the highest mountain hereabout as the lowest levels in Lancashire, &c. in which vast quantities of black oak, fir, &c. are found. You say Broughton near Settle; it is two miles West of Skipton, the seat of Stephen Walter Tempest, Esq. in whose grounds there are lime-stone rocks, in the perpendicular fissures or seams of which are chrystals of various size, figure, and colour, not truly hexagonal as you mention. There is also in the same rock a most curiously figured or strigated white spar, much resembling in texture the white ore of lead from Buckton, which I have seen, and Mr. Tempest tells me there has formerly been lead got from it: some good specimens of the above

above I have for you. At Skipton there is no petrifying well that I can hear of; but there are at Broughton and Scaleber well at Settle, specimens of which I have got both fresh and dry. There are also many other petrifying or incrusting springs or waters.

"You mention Downham as in Craven. It is in Lancashire, on the North side of Pendle Hill; the chrystals there found have been taken up in plenty when they have dug into the grounds as I am informed in particular places, and carefully covered up again. I suppose you have some of them; I have not, but could possibly get some. They seem to be much the same as those of Broughton, Rainsber, and many other places.

"I sent you by Mr. Knowlton some picked shells and entrochi, &c. from Clattering Sike. There are still great plenty, but not near so much as I remember, they having been carried away in great quantities for grottos, &c.; however, I will get you some. You are wrongly informed concerning them: they are not washed from the bottom of a rock, but lie as it were imbedded in the chiver, upon a coarse lime-stone rock, which has been covered by a heathy soil approaching to moss or peat earth, but there is a constant trickling of water betwixt the soil and rock which makes it be called a Sike.

"You mention a ramose coralloid porus from Arkendale. I never was there, but I apprehend I sent you a good specimen of the same from Ingleborough Hill. In short, you never can have an adequate idea of the nature of this County without expressly viewing it. There is no such thing as regulatity in the strata, as in other Counties. You say coal and lead are never found together. There are exceptions to that rule here, as I have seen myself, and am further informed by others.—I want room and time this post to say more than I am, Sir, &c. R. Taylor."

"Sir, *Skipton, Nov.* 10, 1754.

"Agreeably to your most obliging offer to render my poor endeavours useful to mankind, I embrace the opportunity, and beg you to lay before the illustrious Royal Society of London an instrument I have lately invented.

[Here follows an account of the Anagómon, similar to that already printed in p. 776.]

"This post, and not before, I had a letter from Mr. Paul, to whom I have returned an answer, who I suppose will send the instrument to you, and also see you himself.

"I have a large and heavy box of Fossils for you, among which are some curious ores, but wait for more, as also your direction how to send them. I am, though unknown, with great regard, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant, R. Taylor."

To Dr. Robert Taylor.

"Sir, *London, Nov.* 16, 1754.

"I have now before me your much esteemed favours of the 25th of last, and 10th of this month, to both which the following serves as an answer. Permit me first to return you my sincere thanks for your

your goodness and assiduity in your correspondence with me. I assure you I shall always retain a grateful sense of them, and shall with the greatest pleasure strive to retaliate your said favours by any commands you may have in this metropolis which I am capable of transacting for you.

"I shall begin about your machine the Anagómon. As you advised me you had sent an account of it by Mr. Paul to the Royal Society, I was willing to see if such instrument was shewn there, but having been in the country (and not at the meetings, which begun only the 7th instant, and they meet but weekly, which is of the Thursday evening), I am not positive whether it has been yet communicated or not, though I am assured that it has not as yet been shewn; and the other day, being very busy, I sent my servant to Mr. Paul with a written message, but could not hear what has been done, but I will see this week about it, and if I find the proper methods have not been taken to lay it before the Society, I will then speak to Mr. Paul, and will forward the affair myself. I hope this method of proceeding will meet your approbation.

"I am much obliged to you for your procuring me some of the most esteemed sorts of marbles, quarry-stones, lime-stones, &c.; pieces of the size of hen's eggs will do for my present purpose; but though, as you justly observe, your County is composed of nothing else but all these kinds of stones, and that you fear you will do me no great service by sending me specimens of them all, yet as I am now professedly writing on the subject, I should much esteem it if you would procure chips or pieces of the size of walnuts of the other more common kinds, for none are now unacceptable to me.

"As you intimate (and of consequence it must be so) that your boxes will be very weighty if specimens of all were sent, I believe my desire of having only small pieces of the common ones, and pieces of the size of hen's eggs of the more esteemed sorts, will much diminish the load. However, to yet manage better, on receipt of this pack up a box only of the quarry-stones, lime-stones, marbles, cherts, pebbles, flints, &c.; or all of the genus I wrote you I wanted immediately, and forward the box immediately by water carriage (which I think is best) to me at the Coffee-house where you direct my letters; then, on the safe receival of that, I shall give you notice, and desire you to pack up a second box with the rest of the tribe of stones, as talcs, spars, crystals, warming-stones, &c. and send them away in the same manner; and on receival of that, I again give you notice, and desire you to pack up the ores, and send them by the same way; and, lastly, in the same manner, to send forward the figured fossils, petrifactions, &c. by which means you may have time perhaps to procure additions, and I shall not receive such unwieldy loads at one time. I beg to know whether you approve this method, and I desire you to forward the first box immediately on receipt of this letter, and send me advice of it, and the

the receipt for to recover it, and in your letter pray advise me what time or what day I can expect it, that I may give the necessary orders at the Coffee-house for its reception. I beg you to note down whatever charges you may be at, that I may repay them with thanks in the manner you order.

"Thus far we have, I think, settled the exploits of the Fossil campaign; now, to proceed on the other particulars of your letter. I cannot express to you the pleasure your said letter yielded me in giving me the account of the Mines, &c. but especially in correcting the mistakes of the names and situations of the places I quoted, which I beg you would continue to do. I was misled by authors, but what surprises me most is that Dr. Lister, who was a native of those places, should be so incorrect.

"I thank you also for the account of the subterranean wood in Yorkshire. I well know it abounds in most peat marshes, but I marked down Pimco as an example, and also that I found it in the Philosophical Transactions. The chrystals found at Broughton will be extremely acceptable, as I never could rightly understand Lister, nor could get any of them.

"The strigated spar must be an elegant and curious Fossil, and is what I have long sought for, and am delighted you have procured specimens of it for me.—Dr. Short (Nat. Hist. Min. Waters) was my author for the petrifying well at Skipton; however, I find your industry has procured me specimens from other incrusting, &c. springs, which is the same.

"I have always been puzzled with that Downham—some authors have placed it in Craven, some in Lancashire, and some even have gone so far as Wales, but I am obliged to you for setting me right. Could you get some of the crystal only to collate with those of Broughton, it would be very agreeable.

"The other observations you make are also of great service to me. I do not let them lay bye, for I assure you all the observations in your said letter are already copied in the different chapters they relate to in my manuscripts. I write this night to my dear friend Mr. Knowlton, and I shall inform him of the great pleasure I enjoy in your correspondence, and of your friendship in having collected me Fossils. I shall further ask him if he is about sending up any thing to the Countess of Burlington, which should it happen, he may send me a box, and I will desire him to let you know if any opportunity at present offers; if there does, you can send him the second box to forward me. I again repeat to you my most sincere thanks for your kind favours; and remain, with great esteem, Sir,

"Your very obliged humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Good Sir, *Skipton, Nov.* 22, 1754.

"I received your obliging favour of the 16th instant, and first give me leave sincerely to thank you for your great care of my little concern. Possibly before this you have received the instru-

ment from Mr. Paul; if not, please to send to him for it, for I have wrote to him by this post to deliver it to you or your order. There are two brass keys and two iron screws belonging to it.

"It seems Mr. Paul takes amiss my desiring him to attend in person the meeting of the Royal Society. I am innocent of any intentional affront, therefore am the more easy; but he has both spoke and wrote to Dr. Birch the Secretary about it, and mentions its coming before them through your hands. I am sorry there should be any mistake: I little suspected it, as he was pleased before to bestow high encomiums upon it. However, be that as it will, I now rest it upon the judgment and impartiality of the learned Body how far it may, or the contrivance in general merit their regard, it being as yet unexperimented, of which I should be glad to know the success.

"Since I wrote last to you, I have been somewhat lucky in meeting with four specimens of curious fossils in the hands of William Dawson, of Langcliffe, near Settle, Esq. father of Dr. Ambrose Dawson of London, and have prevailed upon the old gentleman to let me direct them to the Doctor for your inspection. One is a large horn-like body, with joints. It is in two pieces, and there was a third of two or three joints of the thick end, which is now missing. Another is the figure of an *Os Sæpiæ*. Both these found in Burton coal-pits near Ingleton. A third is the figure of a large nail, in stone, found in Ribble. The fourth, a honeycomb-like substance, much the same of one I sent to Mr. Knowlton for you. The box will go from hence on Tuesday next, and will be in London that day-week, and if you will please to call upon Dr. Dawson in Grosvenor-street, I dare say he will with great pleasure shew them to you; possibly they may be of some use. In my last journey to Settle, I discovered a rock of crystals I did not know of before, and shall take the liberty, in the Doctor's box, to send you a few small specimens of them, of which please to give your opinion. There is, I believe, a mine of them near Settle.

"I shall send your heavy box by water the week after next, and shall also re-examine your letters, and answer each particular with truth and perspicuity the best I am able. I have met with a pamphlet wrote, it is said, by a Lancashire clergyman, on the subject of mosses, and will send it you. I am now in great haste as we have a busy town, being a fair. So conclude myself, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant, R. Taylor."

"Sir, *Preston, Lancashire, Nov.* 29, 1754.

"In my last a week ago I told you I should send a small box of Fossils to Dr. Dawson, which I intended, but an affair of consequence to Skipton and the adjacent country demanding my attendance upon Parliament, I have countermanded my first design, and have packed up for you a box, in which I have inclosed Dr. Dawson's parcel. It will go by the Leeds waggon, so as to be at the White Bear, in Basinghall-street, on Friday the 13th of December. I propose being in London on Wednesday the 4th of

of December, and will take the most early opportunity of seeing you. I had a letter lately from Mr. Knowlton, which I design to answer from some part of Yorkshire. It is needless to say more at present, expecting so soon the pleasure of seeing you—till then I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant, R. TAYLOR."

Mr. W. VAN MILDERT* to Mr. DA COSTA.

"SIR, *Bradden, June* 10, 1784.

"It has given me much concern that I have not had an opportunity of writing to you before, as I fear you must have thought me extremely negligent and inattentive. Nothing but a multiplicity of unavoidable engagements should have suffered me to give you reason to think so; and I flatter myself the sequel of this will acquit me of any charge of indolence or inattention to a person whose friendship I have so much reason to value. One principal reason for not writing sooner, was that I had not been able to collect any satisfactory intelligence relative to the recommendatory letters you favoured me with. Being a stranger in the place, and having at first but very few acquaintances at Oxford, it was some time before I could gain information of those persons you mentioned; and when I gained this information, it was also a considerable time before I could meet with them at home. At last, however, I had the pleasure of seeing Dr. Parsons, who honoured me with a very polite and friendly reception, enquired very much after you, and desired I would present his respects to you when I wrote to you. He says the study of Natural History is very little pursued in Oxford. He intends, however, to introduce me to two ingenious gentlemen of Pembroke College, who are assiduous in the study of Fossils. He informed me that Dr. Sheffield is Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.

"A few days after I met with Mr. Hornsby, who resides at the Observatory, and is held in high estimation at Oxford, as a man of science and general knowledge. He received me with great civility and politeness, was very earnest in his enquiries after you, and begged I would remember his compliments. He has lately been engaged in a course of Lectures upon Experimental Philosophy, which takes up a considerable part of his time; his vacant hours are frequently employed in making astronomical observations, so that it is rather a difficult matter to meet with him disengaged.

"The Hon. Mr. Wenman is of All Souls College. I have called frequently at his rooms, but have never met with him at home; and as his rooms are always shut up, I imagine he has not been at Oxford this last Term.

"I called also upon Mr. Prince the Bookseller. He has given me a letter for you, which is now at Oxford. When I return

* Of this excellent Correspondent, since deservedly honoured with a Mitre, see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VIII. p. 148.

there, which will be about the middle of next week, I shall take care to send it inclosed in the frank you gave me.

"I am afraid I can give you but an indifferent account of my success in Natural History; indeed, I have not till very lately been sufficiently settled to make many enquiries about it. I have taken two or three walks to Shotover and Heddington quarry, but had the ill luck to be caught in a violent rain, which entirely prevented me from making any researches. There is a labourer at Heddington, who frequently brings Fossils to the Colleges, and will sell them for a trifle. He called upon me with a large parcel of Heddington *Selenites*, of the rhomboid, hexagonal, and other forms, some of them very good: I purchased the whole lot, about thirty specimens. When I come to town, if there are any of them worth your notice, I need not tell you that I shall be happy in your acceptance of them. Besides these, he brought me a very large *Cornu Ammonis* in tolerable preservation, and a few other Fossils of no great beauty or value.

"Oxford is, in my opinion, a pleasant place, and I find my time pass agreeably enough. It was my intention to have given some account of it, and the manner in which I spend my time; but I am at present in Northamptonshire on a visit (as you will see by the date of this), and, as my stay here will be but short, am so much engaged, that I must beg you will excuse my deferring it till some other opportunity. In the mean time, if you think fit, when you have a leisure half hour, to honour me with a line, it will add one to the many obligations already conferred upon, Sir, your obliged humble servant, W. Van Mildert."

Mr. Da Costa to Philip Carteret Webb*, Esq.

"Sir, *Bearbinder Lane, Feb.* 21, 1758.

"I herewith send you the other volume of manuscript letters wrote by several learned men to the celebrated Mr. Lhuyd for your perusal, according to your desire. You mentioned, Sir, to me your desire of making them your own by purchase, and ordered me to wait on you at your house to settle the price. I thought it, however, needless to do so till I had the pleasure of sending you this other volume, which completes what I have, and now, as both the volumes are in your hands, on your perusal of them, you will find the whole to be a most noble and valuable Collection of Original Papers in most branches of literature.

"I have therefore the honour to inform you, Sir, that I had, when you first desired the loan of them, no thoughts of parting with the Collection, but at my leisure time to have digested them, made extracts of the most valuable matters, and to have published them. I cannot say but that I have even had a very advantageous proposal about it; but as you seem desirous of them, and that my time is not at this present free; and besides which, permit me to assure you is a strong motive, that if they pass to

* Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 457. 708.

you,

you, they will be in the possession of a gentleman of eminent learning, and capable of making use of them to their high value and merit. I shall some morning next week wait on you, Sir, to settle the purchase. In the interim permit me, Sir, to mention to you, that, as by that time you will have been able to have seen their chief contents, I offer to hint a value for them, *viz.* seventy guineas, which I do not think too great a price.

"However, Sir, as you perhaps may think they are too highly valued at the price of seventy guineas, permit me offer you some reasons:—the Collection is very valuable, numerous, and all unpublished. Among others there are many highly to be prized, *e. g.* Baxter's Letters on Lhuyd's Archæologia, &c. and further, that it is impossible to obtain such a Collection again, as it is unique, and depends on the men of learning who wrote them to him, and he and they all have already long suffered the universal fate of mankind, and are no more. I will not trouble you with reasons of less importance, *viz.* that last summer Dr. Fothergill gave twelve guineas for a small parcel of Dr. Lister's papers, incomplete, confused, and some even published; or how that I gave (when I was in affluence) above thirty guineas for this very Collection; and that if I still was in the same affluence, no one living should purchase them from me, for in my opinion such Collections of original papers of learned men are a basis of literature, and in themselves are invaluable.

"However, Sir, if you do not purchase them, I hold myself so obliged, and own such respect to you, that you are at liberty to peruse them as you will, and even make some extracts, provided on honour it be only for your own use, and not to render it public, or let any one have copies of them, for I have never suffered them out of my hands but to a gentleman who under my misfortunes proved a sincere friend. I am, with great respect, Sir, your devoted humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

Letters of James West*, Esq.

To Mr. Joseph Ames.

"Dear Sir, *Lincoln's Inn, Jan.* 24, 1743-4.

"Having occasion to consider when the first appointments of King's Printer, or the first Patents for exclusive Printing any books were first granted, I should be glad to know from your Collections who they were, with the reference where to find their Appointments or Patents. I always take a particular pleasure in seeing and talking with you on the subject of old English Books, in which you have so well laboured for the publick, and therefore shall esteem a line on this subject amongst the favours done to, Sir, your most faithful servant, James West.

"Qu. Had not Wynkin or Pynson a Patent? where is it to be seen?—I have all from Edward the Sixth's time."

* The learned President of the Royal Society; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 460. 709.

To

To James West, Esq. at Alscot, near Stratford-upon-Avon.

"Sir, *Royal Society House, Sept.* 13, 1763.

"The many avocations in my new offices have hitherto so absorbed my time, that contrary to my promise, and to the respect I owe you, I have been incapacitated from acquainting you of what literary anecdotes occurred since your departure from the Metropolis. Few interesting discoveries offered at the Society till their summer adjournment, but near the close the Society (that I might proceed with vigour in putting the Museum and Libraries to order) chose by ballot three Inspectors for each department, *viz.* Lord Charles Cavendish, Dr. Birch, and Dr. Ducarel, for the Libraries; and Dr. Parsons, Messrs. Collinson and Baker, for the Museum.

"I immediately proceeded to work, but such was the state of the said Libraries and Museum, that I am inclined to think the Augean stable was but a type of them, and I have often thought that this Augean stable of mine not only surpassed that which is recorded as one of Hercules's labours, but to talk electrically, am of opinion that it was by *plus* much beyond the other eleven Herculean labours added to it.

"Before the Inspectors could proceed, I was obliged to clear all the lava of the volcanos which had covered, nay even buried the books and curiosities in neglect and ruin. This, after many weeks' work, amidst the repeated curses of myriads of spiders and other vermin, who had held peaceable possession (without a pepper-corn rent) for a long series of years, I accomplished, so that, thank God, now both Libraries and Museum are accessible, and in a state fit to be consulted by the curious.

"The Inspectors of the Library have reviewed and collated the MSS. of the Norfolk Library *. We find eight manuscripts wanting, to balance which we have catalogued 45 manuscripts never entered before, among which is a Domesdaie book, temp. Henry III.

"Among the printed books are many very valuable and scarce.

"The Inspectors of the Museum have also proceeded greatly in their review, and I assure you, Sir, when all is cleaned and arranged, there will be no despicable Collection.

"At a Council of the Society soon after the adjournment, the repairing, painting, &c. of the house was taken into consideration, and Samuel Wegg, Esq. and Mr. Baker were desired to inspect the same, and apply to a surveyor, which they did, and an estimate being drawn up, I here send you. It appeared that the repairs would amount to 391*l.* This being a considerable sum, and the Society having some thoughts of buying a piece of ground adjoining to the house, and of enlarging the Libraries and Meeting-room, &c. thereby, it was resolved to postpone all repairs, &c. till the next year.

"I have now, Sir, to acquaint you that Mr. Bowyer the Printer, Mr. Mynde the Engraver, and Messrs. Johnson and

* See before, in this Volume, p. 65.

Unwin

Unwin the Stationers, for paper for printing the Transactions, applied long ago to the Council for payment of their respective demands, *viz.* of 38*l.* 6*s.* 29*l.* 18*s.* and 93*l.* 19*s.* and are ordered to be paid. They have all applied to me for payment, but as I have no sum of the Society's answerable in the least to any one of the bills demanded, I herewith apply to you, Sir, to desire you to remit me the said monies for to pay them, or to give me your orders how I am to act in their respect. Except some few annual payments, I have not during the summer received one halfpenny on the Society's account.—Waiting the honour of your answer, I am, with great respect, Sir,

"Your very obliged humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

"Dear Sir, *Royal Society House, Dec.* 8, 1764.

"I received your respected favour from Oxford, including a power of attorney for you to receive the Society's dividends. I presented it according to your orders to Lord Morton, and the seal of the Society was affixed to it at the Council on Thursday last, and it remains in my hands to return it you whenever you come to town. The draft for 20*l.* on Messrs. Martin and Stone I likewise received, and have credited your account accordingly. It is likely the Society will receive a good sum this year for admission. Several certificates for English Members have come in, and many more I hear are to come in. I shall be very assiduous in collecting contributions, but the chief part will be collected after Lady-day, for then the year is due.

"Literary news is scarce.—Wax candles are to be burnt in the meeting room instead of tallow.—The Council have made a regulation that all certificates of election be read the two meetings preceding their election.

"Last year I planned a treaty of family compact between the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. It is now ratified, for the Antiquaries resolved last Thursday in Council to present all their Works to the Royal Society, and hope in return to have a present of the volumes of the Transactions published yearly by the Royal Society.

"I shall extract, according to your orders, all minutes of Council relative to repairs to be laid before you on your arrival in town.—I have delivered your message to Mr. Gorhan.—I shall conclude with my humble respects to Mrs. West and the family, and with assuring you I am, with great submission, dear Sir,

"Your greatly obliged humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

To Mr. Da Costa.

"Dear Sir, *Alscot, Oct.* 1, 1765.

"I am sorry the summer is elapsed without having the pleasure of seeing you here as you promised, as I think you would not have repented the journey, and the country has been amazingly fine. I shall, however, hope to be more lucky the next year. I return you the receipts, and shall be glad of a line by the return of the post, of your receipts and payments, of what has

has been done in the Library and Repository, and who have attended. You are very obliging in mentioning the table of woods, which is universally admired. It is five feet three inches long, by two feet eight inches broad. It contains one hundred and five different woods, each piece four inches square. I have a fine room for the marble table, which I hope you will see. My compliments to all friends. I am, with great truth, dear Sir,

"Your faithful humble servant, J. West."

To James West, Esq.

"Dear Sir, *Royal Society House, Oct.* 17, 1765.

"In its due time I received the honour of your letter of the 1st instant, inclosing the receipts for contributions, and have already used some few. I longed to do myself the honour of waiting on you at Alscot, but, alas, dear Sir, I am a mere Faquir, bound for the sake of Literature to one spot, as those East Indian devotees are for the sake of Religion. My employments here are too many to afford me a minute's leisure to sally forth; and all this year I have only found two days to go to Mr. Salvador's at Tooting, insomuch so, that even an interesting and important excursion I should have made towards the confines of Sussex, I could not accomplish. I assure you I am an enthusiast in the employ this learned Body has conferred on me, and will continue assiduously indefatigable till I have brought this heretofore Herculaneum to the elegance and utility of a metropolis of Literature, such as becomes the dignity of so great, so illustrious a Body as this Royal Society. Re-cleaning, reviewing, and arranging the Museum, has ocoupied part of the time, and the inspectors, Dr. Parsons and Messrs. Baker and Hudson, are indefatigable: twice a week they constantly meet, and the whole of that department is now nearly put in order. The inspectors for the Library have not yet met once; however, I am not idle there, for re-cleaning, collating, and cataloguing the books, has absorbed full two days a week more. Further consider then, incidental business, such as committees of papers, also of experiments, Councils, delivery of volumes, and other necessary avocations of the Society, has fully employed me at the rate (on a medium) of two days at least per week. Then consider private affairs, and you will find that, wretch as I am for the sake of literature, I have even invaded the Holy Decalogue by not having a seventh day of rest, so strictly ordered by the Law of Moses.

"Thus far you have my account of Time. Now the account of Things:—Some experiments have been made on Mr. Canton's compressibility of water and other liquids, but the conclusive experiments are left till our noble President's arrival from Scotland, which I daily expect. Literature in the vacation time is seldom very great, but what I can collect is as follows. The fourth volume of the 'Antiquities of Herculaneum' is published, but no copies, as I hear, have yet reached this island. Mr. Meerman, of Rotterdam, has published his 'Origines Typographicæ,' in 4to.

4to. It was to have been dedicated to our Society of Antiquaries, and to the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres of Paris, but the late Emperor would have it dedicated to him; but, dying before it could be completed, it is thought necessary to dedicate it to the present Emperor. In this work the author maintains Caxton was not the first printer in England, but revives the old story of Corsellis; and as our friend Dr. Ducarel wrote to Mr. Meerman some letters striving to refute the story about Corsellis, they are printed, and the Doctor is brought into the dispute, Mr. Meerman even quotes a passage in Shakspeare, in one of his Henrys, to prove there was a printer in England before Caxton.

"A prodigious fine work, coloured, in six volumes folio, of Ornithology, is now proposed at Florence.

"I have received lately perhaps the finest piece of double antiquity ever seen—I call it double antiquity, as it is the work of distant centuries. The original is a Druid glass bead, curiously wrought with wreaths of the serpent (were I to lay it on Dr. Stukeley's grave, I almost believe he would rise again). This is in gold (really excellent workmanship), adorned with garnets or enamel. This setting bears the age of our Henry VIII. or his daughter Elizabeth. It was found in a clay-pit in Hertfordshire. A description and drawings of it I design to give to the Society of Antiquaries.

"Most un-party men do not seem to coincide so well with Harrison's time-keeper; some even pretend to say it is but the *companion* to Mr. Stephens' dissolvent of the stone. However, certain it is, that Harrison (like Garrick did formerly) by his success has turned many people's brains; for since, projectors of pendulums and time-keepers, discoverers of longitude, quadrature of circle, and perpetual motion, are now as plenty as walnuts.

"The Literary Almanack rumours it will be a stormy day on Saturday the 30th of November next.

"One Mr. Riz, a Jew, is lately come from Jamaica, a man of great genius in astronomy, mechanicks, and many of the arts. He has made many important discoveries in the art of dyeing; and has also found out a soap (an extract of Jamaica vegetables) which washes linen in sea-water and hard-water, as well as in soft-water. We have had some trials made here at the house to set companies. It looks like liquorice, it will come as cheap as common soap, and washes full as well. It is certainly a great and important discovery.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The receipts of the Society have been about - -				320	0	0
The expences for the Museum and Library, about - - - - -	50	0	0			
The Clerk's Accompt, Taxes, &c. -	105	0	0			
The postages and house expences -	70	0	0			
				225	0	0
Balance about				£.95	0	0

"I desired

"I desired to know about the table of woods and the sizes of the samples, only to govern myself in regard to the marbles, but all the samples of marbles I can get do not run so large as four inches square, nay, few above three inches square; cannot we therefore, dear Sir, make it of pieces three inches square, and so to contain more than 108 kinds. If not to be done so, I am afraid we shall not so easily get our required assortment.

"At this very time there is a Council met about the Observatory, and another is fixed for Thursday next. I am, Sir,

"Your obliged humble servant, E. M. Da Costa."

To Mr. Da Costa.

"*Jan.* 16, 1767. Mr. West repeats his thanks to Mr. Da Costa for his very instructive book, and must desire another volume, and whatever morning or evening he passes this way, will be happy to see him, as he has many questions to ask him. That ingenious Mrs. Thomas now lives very near Mr. West in the country, and will give Mr. Da Costa a meeting at Mr. West's in the summer.—In the mean time pray taste an Alscot hare."

"*Jan.* 18, 1767. Mr. West returns Mr. Da Costa's very curious Correspondence *, with thanks for the very great pleasure and knowledge he has received therefrom. He has gone through to 1760. If there be any more, he will be vastly obliged for the sight of them. He does not wonder at his acquiring Regal and Imperial honours in Natural History, on the true foundation of real merit, and the God-like sentence in all rewards for human knowledge †—*Detur Dignissimo.*

Mr. Da Costa to the Right Hon. Hugh Lord Willoughby de Parham‡.

"My Lord, *Bearbinder Lane, March* 16, 1758.

"The following paper consists of some observations made jointly by a foreign clergyman and myself on the subject of the *Ammæa Dea*, found in an inscription on an altar lately shewn to this learned Body. Permit me, my Lord, to observe to your Lordship, and this illustrious Society, that as neither my learned friend or myself are any wise adepts in illustrating antient inscriptions or monuments impaired by the devouring teeth of Time, we hope for your Lordship's and the Society's pardon from your known candor, rather than expect your applause from any attic salt or strong reasoning which occurs in it; and we were more bent to expose our own incapacity, than be in

* Of this Correspondence with his learned Friends, Mr. Da Costa had filled Fourteen large Volumes; all which became mine by purchase, and are since regularly classed and chronologically arranged.

† Mr. Da Costa was a Member of several Learned Societies on the Continent.—Some account of him and of his Family may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXII. part i. pp. 29, 205, 512; and part ii. p. 329.

‡ President of the Society of Antiquaries; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 470, 713.

any

any manner wanting, as lovers of Literature, to acknowledge our respect to the laudable institution of this truly learned Society. Permit me, my Lord, as an exordium to our paper, to slightly inform this Society of our proposed subject, *viz.* on the 26th of January last the Rev. the Dean of Exeter produced before the Society two small stone Roman Altars, found at Thurlmore in Northumberland, near to the Roman wall; and on the 9th of February Walter Bowman, Esq. pleasured the Society with an accurate and learned letter illustrating the inscriptions on them. The said gentleman found on one of the altars mention made of an *Ammæa Dea*, which he acknowledged was a deity hitherto unknown to him, and whose origin seemed to be uncertain and obscure. It is not only on this Ammæa Dea my friend and I have turned our thoughts, and therefore we beg leave to intimate to the Society that we do not intend any illustration, &c. whatever on these altars or their inscriptions, but purely confine ourselves to the subject as far only as relates to this hitherto unknown goddess, this *Ammæa Dea*, or her origin.

" After Mr. Bowman's paper was read, I had the honour to inform the Society, that as I thought the Hebrew word *Ama* signified a nurse, I imagined this Goddess might be a *Dea Nutrix* of Oriental origin; but I was mistaken in that etymology; for though אמן, *aman*, signifies to nourish, and אמנת, *amenet*, is used for a nurse in Ruth, iv. 16, and in other places of the Scripture; yet the different sound and different analogy of the letters of each word, deter me from maintaining any derivation thence. I might perhaps allow the origin of the word *Hammon* or *Ammonia* from it, but even then it seems rather derived from חמה, *Hama*, the Sun, from חמונה, *Hamona*, a multitude; or, most likely of all, and which is the most received opinion, from the Greek word αμμος, *sand*. A greater equality of sound, and analogy of letters are found between *Ammæa* and the Hebrew word אמה, which I before mistook to signify a nurse, but which in reality only and strictly signifies a maid servant. However, I cannot hence derive its origin; for the letters agree, yet the circumstances of things are very wide, and have no connection with each other.

" It is not foreign to my subject to observe, that between the Chaldæan word אמיא, *Ammia*, which signifies nations, Dan. iv. 5, and Ezra, iv. 10, and our word *Ammæa*, there is a great analogy of sound and letters, and that consequently this name in the inscription might be rendered by 'Nationalis dea sive Dea Nationis,' which explanation may perhaps be applauded by many; yet this to me has its objection, in that the nations, in their inscriptions dedicated to their Gods, always added to their proper names the other names applied to them, as, *e. g.* Juno Ammona, Ceres Eleusina, Cybele Phrygia, &c. This may be collected even from Acts, xix. 28, where the enraged people did not call 'Magna est Dea Ephesia,' but 'Magna est Diana Ephesiorum.'

" I am therefore entirely of opinion that this Goddess *Ammæa* had her origin from Chaldæa, and that the etymology of her name

name is from the Chaldæan word אמא, *Ammà*, mother; and whereas the Chaldaic language is the eldest branch of the Hebrew, it is certain that this Chaldaic word itself has its origin from the Hebrew word אם, *Em*, which also signifies mother.

"That Idolatry and Learning from their first institution travelled from the East to the West, is an axiom, I believe, not to be disputed. The Greeks received their divinities from the Egyptians, and the Romans theirs from both nations. Lucan justly remarks in these verses of his 7th Book on Egypt, of the deities adopted from that country,

'Nos in templa tuam Romana accepimus Isim,
Semideosque canes et sistra jubentia luctus,
Et quem tu plangens hominum testaris Osirim.'

"These nations, therefore, with their exotic gods, naturalized and adopted exotic names. Cadmus, it is certain, brought the Greek letters from Phœnicia about the time of Joshua. From whence indeed is Cadmus himself but from the East? which his very name enough testifies, as is demonstrated by A. Hollewisch in his 'Grammatica Græca.' Whence are the names of the Greek letters derived but from the Hebrew alphabet, by changing *Aleph* into *Alpha*, *Beth* into *Beta*, *Gimel* into *Gamma*, &c.? nay, Bochart, in his Canaan, p. 488, demonstrates, that the letters of other nations are primarily derived from the Hebrew. The first Grecian Philosophers, as Orpheus, Pythagoras, Plato, &c. from their thirst of tracing knowledge at the fountain head, visited Egypt and almost all the East, and from thence brought the sciences, hitherto exoticks, to their country, and with them their exotic names, which they adopted and naturalized. Will any one dissent from me in affirming that the Romans also borrowed some things from the Orientals, however that their arts and sciences they principally had from the Greeks; and also that after they had subdued Judæa, Egypt, and Greece under the Roman yoke, they naturalized many words, not only from those countries, but also from the neighbouring people, as the Osces, the Sabines, the Volscians, and even from the Gauls, the Germans, and the Spaniards, which no doubt is the origin of the barbarisms which crept in and corrupted the standard of the Roman language.

"These exotic words the Romans afterwards turned and naturalized to their own idiom, either by prefixion, duplication, interpolation, or by apenthesin of one letter; *e. g. cumea* and *camea* from קומה, *cumah*, stature or height; *camelæ virgines* from γαμιλαι θεαι; and here from the Chaldæan word אמה, *ama*, the Greeks formed μαμμη, and the Romans, by a prefixion and duplication of the letter *m* on this word, formed *mamma*, equally signifying mother or nurse. Even the Germans (no doubt from the Teutonic) to this very day call a nurse *Amma*, and the Spaniards and Portuguese *Ama*. Nor can I here pass over in silence that the most ancient Romans, according to Cardanus, used the word *Ammæ*, without the least change of the Chaldaic word, for a spiritual

spiritual or ghostly mother; so that *Ammæa Dea* comes to be the same as 'Mater Dea, sive Materna sive Nationalis Dea;' and from hence one may very justly judge or infer that this inscription was erected by the Centurion to the honour of the *Diva Mater*. However, it seems very strange, that among all the remains of antiquity, at least to my knowledge, no such a divinity as an *Ammæa Dea* has hitherto ever appeared; but, with your Lordship's and the Society's permission, I think it may be allowed me to imagine that this Centurion might himself have been a native of some conquered country, a Sabine or an Oriental, where the word *Ama* was used as Mater or Mother, or that his family might have been thence, and therefore that this *Ammæa Dea*, or *Diva Mater*, might have been a *Penates* of his own country, or of his particular family, to whom he erected this altar through an act of devotion. If I mistake not, my Lord, such instances occur, but at best I only offer it as a vague conjecture.

"My Lord, I beg your Lordship's and the Society's pardon for troubling you thus with my rude and vague conjectures; but permit me to assure your Lordship and the Society that I think it my duty as a Member to participate with the Society whatever my capacity enables me to produce, towards the forwarding the study of Antiquity, for which this Society is founded, and to exhibit it to this learned body, as my tribute for the great honour done me. I remain, with great respect, my Lord, your Lordship's and the Society's most obedient and most devoted humble servant, EMANUEL MENDES DA COSTA."

"MY LORD, *Bearbinder Lane, March* 22, 1759.

"I presume to trouble your Lordship with the following extract of a Letter I received from Dr. Edward Wright*, dated at Edinburgh the 14th instant, relating to some antiquities lately discovered in Scotland, which if your Lordship deems worthy, I desire may be communicated to the learned Society of Antiquaries. It is as follows:—'As you are a Member of the Society of Antiquaries, I must trouble you with an account of some antiquities lately discovered at Alloa in this our North Britain. In August or September last some workmen in digging a sandy declivity there, discovered several urns well preserved, containing ashes and burnt bones, which they, out of eagerness to come at some treasure that they imagined to be concealed in them, broke all to pieces, except one which was preserved by the care of Mr. James Laurie, Clerk of the Custom-house, and is now in the possession of Mr. John Erskine in Alloa. The inclosed drawing is the figure of it as it was sent me by Mr. Laurie, with the following account of the discovery:—Dimensions of the Urn—Within the mouth 8 inches, greatest bulge 11 inches, height 12 inches. The above, and seven or eight more, full of white burnt human bones (except about two inches of earth on the top) were found in a sandy rising ground, at the head of

* Of these Letters I have a large Collection.—See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 812.

the

the town of Alloa. Most of them were larger than the above, and some of them as large again. The bones appear to have been burnt, and when touched, go to ashes. The Urns formed like half a circle, about a void space, which was laid with a large flat stone, built on both sides and at head and foot with dry stones, and a large flat one above. It contained a considerable number of large bones, chiefly of legs and arms, which appeared very fresh. The Urns were about a foot and a half, and the void space about three feet from the surface.

"'Mr. Laurie likewise sent me a piece of one of the broken Urns, which I found to be a composition of the common micaceous rock of the country, grossly powdered, and clay, kneaded together in a rude manner, and of a red colour on the surface, to the depth of somewhat less than a line, which is evidently owing to nothing else than their being superficially baked, though Dr. Lister, in the Philosophical Transactions, is of opinion, that this red colour of the surface (which he had observed in some antique Urns found in the North of England), is the effect of some tincturing liquor or varnish. Though the composition of these Urns is but coarse, yet as the figure is elegant, I make no doubt of their being Roman; for amongst the antients, as well as with us at this day, regard must always have been had to the condition of the persons for whom any sort of works were intended; besides, that with respect to all the Roman remains in Britain, whether of a public or private kind, it must be considered that they are the works of military people, who had neither taste nor leisure for so much elegance, as is to be observed in those of that nation still extant in Italy and other countries nearer to the centre of their power. I shall add but one remark more concerning the above discovery, which is, that the spot where the Urns were found seems to have been the burial-place of a particular family, and that the large bones contained in the cavity built with stones seems to have been such as were too large for being put into the Urns, or were not enough burnt for that purpose.' I am, with great respect, &c.

E. M. Da Costa."

"My Lord, *Feb.* 5, 1776.

"The antique earthenware I have the honour to exhibit to the Society is from Sicily. Earthen utensils of various kinds are frequently found in the antient sepulchres in the neighbourhood of Palermo, and the Antiquaries in that island are in doubt whether they are Roman or Phenician, as my correspondent, who is an eminent antiquary there, informs me. I am, with with great respect, my Lord, &c. E. M. Da Costa."

Mr. George Edwards * to Mr. Da Costa.

"I have just sold all my drawings of Birds, &c. to Lord Bute; I suppose for the King's use. He paid me for them 300*l.* G. E."

* Of this eminent Naturalist see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 122, 559.—This Letter is not dated.

The

The Rev. Dr. John Calder.

Of this learned and benevolent Divine, a brief Memoir has been given in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 805; to which the liberal communications of his worthy Relict, and subsequently of her Executors, enable me to add a few particulars, and also with a selection of his Correspondence with some Literary Characters of eminence.

After Dr. Calder had relinquished his Meeting-house, he conscientiously declined every part of the ministerial function, as appears by the following Letter to a Friend whom he had many years before baptized:

"On considering the late alterations of the Toleration Act under which I exercised for many years the office of a Dissenting Minister, I find I can neither satisfy myself in submitting to it, nor be legally authorised in the continuance of an employment which I have for some years past laid aside. In my present mind and circumstances I am unwilling to render myself obnoxious to a prosecution without the prospect of doing any sort of essential service to the community, or even to an individual. You must therefore excuse my declining to baptize your child, although the consideration of my having baptized yourself pleaded strongly with me to have departed from the line of conduct to which I mean for the future to adhere. With the most warm and sincere good wishes for yourself, wife and child."

In November 1776 Dr. Calder drew up the plan, and contributed several Papers to the First Number of a Periodical Work, in the nature of Review and Magazine, called "The Selector," printed for Laidler, Prince's-street, Leicester-fields. Of this Publication he thus freely speaks in one of his Letters:

"Some of the articles which I furnished, as for example the little Essay of Dr. Hawkesworth, &c. were not printed with my signature F; but I have added it to every thing that I can recollect; and where you do not find it either printed or written, I am no way concerned. The second number, which contains some materials which I supplied, was industriously concealed from me; I never saw it till it was printed. With any future number I have nothing to do, nor was even the first, in which I was most consulted, printed according to my direction. The Plan I drew up, all but the paragraph which I have marked with a parenthesis."

He projected, also, a "Foreign Intelligencer, on the rude plan of an English Newspaper, to be published twice a week, for the instruction and entertainment of Scholars, Merchants, and Men of Business."—Qu. If ever carried into effect?

Dr. Calder contributed a very curious and elaborate article to the "Biographia Britannia," on the *Courteen* Family.

On

On the subject of his Annotations on the Tatler, Spectator, Guardian, I find this memorandum:

"On my coming to settle in London, above half a century ago, I was engaged to prepare a new Edition of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, with Notes and Illustrations, by such of the Booksellers as before the last Act of Parliament limiting the property of Copy-right took place, claimed an exclusive right to these books. I had begun this work at Alnwick for Dr. Percy, late Bishop of Dromore, who, on my coming to town, entirely relinquished his contract for this purpose to me, on whom it devolved with the consent and at the request of the Booksellers above-mentioned. In consequence of this engagement, I applied for information, personally, or by writing, to all such of the original writers in these periodical publications as I could learn were still living. I got Mr. Cadell, the most eminent of the Contractors, to accompany and introduce me to Dr. Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, then resident at Bromley. We dined and spent a pleasing day with him there, which produced an epistolary correspondence with him for several years. His Lordship most obligingly undertook to revise the books, and to communicate to me such remarks as might occur to him proper for the illustration of them. His Chaplain, who was at dinner, kindly offered me his service in the same way. To save his Lordship the trouble, I begged he would just mention to him any thing that in his Lordship's opinion he might think it proper for an annotator to notice. Nevertheless, all his Lordship's intelligence and remarks were transmitted to me in his own hand-writing. In the course of our conversation, his Lordship observed, that at his advanced age he found much difficulty in reading from the glare from one of the *improvements backwards* in fashionable typography, *viz.* the *grey* printing. Recollecting this, I sent his Lordship, for his easier perusal of them, the first octavo copies of the Tatler and Spectator edited at the singular high price of a guinea each volume, neatly bound, in compliment to Sir Richard Steele, with a list of numerous and distinguished subscribers, in the first classes of beauty, literature, and taste, their original copies in folio being generally deficient, in consequence of many papers being borrowed, and lost. These his Lordship thankfully received, re-read, and returned to me, with his remarks upon them."

One of the most important events of Dr. Calder's Literary Life was a contract which he made, in 1773, to prepare for the press a new Edition of Chambers's "Cyclopædia." This project unfortunately terminated to the dissatisfaction of all parties, and was the cause of some unhappy years to Dr. Calder; and as this circumstance may possibly find a niche in a future Volume either of the "Quarrels" or the "Calamities of Authors," some further account of it shall here be given.

Previously to the undertaking, Dr. Calder thus fully submitted to the Proprietors his ideas of the State and Design of the Work.

"As

" As I apprehend it, the Design of the " Cyclopædia" is, or should be,

" 1. To throw the Supplement into the Dictionary, according to the order of the Alphabet.

" 2. To abridge, 1st, the Dictionary wherever it will admit of abridgment without prejudice.

" 3. To abridge, 2dly, the Supplement, which very much needs abridgment, and will be vastly the better for it.

" 4. To incorporate the substance of the Supplement in such a manner as to make an uniform work, and so as to include the whole, if possible, in three, and at most in four volumes folio."

" 5. To correct the faults and errors both of the Dictionary and of the Supplement to it, and many, very many, there are in both.

" 6. In doing this an attention must be paid, not only to the smaller errata which have often happened, and could hardly be altogether avoided in the course of so extensive a work, notwithstanding the utmost care of the author, the editors, and the printers; but also to throw out all vain repetitions, all distinctions without difference, all quotations of trifling authorities, all unnecessary explanations, all uninteresting and over-long details, and to diminish, as much as possible, the references from one volume to another, and from one place of a volume to other places of it.

" 7. But care must be taken in doing this, not to alter or omit references, where they make a part of Chambers's original plan, and are plainly and purposely inserted by the author, in consequence of the general sketch and analysis of knowledge given in the beginning of the first volume as an Introduction to his Dictionary, and the ground-work of it. An inattention to this must introduce strange confusion, and though it might appear to superficial readers an alteration for the better, and would be so certainly in some respects, yet it would be in the main a real and a great prejudice to the work. These references are ordinarily, though perhaps sometimes unnecessarily, made on purpose to mark a division or subdivision of science, agreeably to the author's general scheme of it, which, for its judiciousness and accuracy, has never, so far as I know, been exceeded, unless it be by the equally just and ingenious analysis of knowledge published since by the authors of the French *Encyclopedie*, which ought, I think, to be entirely translated and published at the beginning of this Work. Often where the reason above-mentioned cannot justly be alledged for giving the reader this trouble, the references in Chambers's own Dictionary are very judicious, because very useful or expedient. The authors of the Supplement appear to me to have had no idea of Chambers's design in his references, and have multiplied their references enormously, almost always without judgment, and often without the smallest necessity. They seem to have thought that the value of their book depended on the number of their articles.

" 8. In the Dictionary itself, therefore, in all cases where the above-mentioned reasons for them are not obvious, a diminution

or even a total rejection of the references, will not only be no injury, but a real advantage to the work. In the way they stood at first, and as they stand now, notwithstanding what has been done towards the Work, the being obliged to turn five or six times or oftener to different volumes, or different places in the same volume, to get all that is to be got in the book, on trifling or no very interesting subjects, is a heavy tax on the reader's time and patience. With regard to the Supplement, great liberty has been justly taken, and greater liberties might, I think, be still taken, in throwing out the references; and yet, I know not for what reason, others many others are introduced into the room of them, the erasement of which I am clear in recommending to the Proprietors of the Work upon many accounts.

"9. In the present state of the Work (I speak of it just as it now lies before me) the references are still more numerous than necessary, and after all the judgment and pains that can be employed to lessen them, and to prevent their multiplication in the progress of the Work, they will still be very numerous and very troublesome to the reader; therefore, to prevent as much as may be embarrassment and trouble from them, and to render them as useful as possible for the purposes of them, some sheets must be added to the end of each volume, to exhibit them in one view to the reader, under the division, the sub-division, or principal points of science to which they are reducible.

"10. But in correcting the faults of this Work (which is wonderfully perfect considering it as the production of one man), the great thing to be attended to is to rectify or reject popular errors, and all such passages as advance falsehoods for facts, or contain as certain principles, things, the erroneousness of which has been detected and exposed satisfactorily since the year 1725 or 1727, when this work was first put to the press. There is here an ample field for the exercise of judgment and ingenuity, for many, very many things of this kind, were inserted by the author without examination, or were generally admitted in his time, that have been clearly disproved since his death, and which yet have been overlooked, or certainly left unrectified, and unremoved by the after Editors of his valuable work. This is a main point to be attended to by the Editor whoever he is, and upon his judicious management in this particular, the value of the intended Edition will very greatly depend.

"11. But another and a principal thing too to be considered, is the supplying the defects of the Work. Original defects, and these not a few, there are in it, nor is this to be wondered at when we reflect that it was the work of one man; but many more a new Edition of it would be justly chargeable withal, if a proper use was not made of the many and great improvements, discoveries, and additions that have been made in science, both at home and abroad, since the time of its first publication, which includes half a century of an enlightened and inquisitive age.

"12. It is obvious to remark that this must be the principal object

object of the Editor's attention, that it must be much the most laborious part of his business, and oblige him to infinite reading, thought, and writing.

" 13. As the authors of the French Encyclopedie have been so much obliged to Chambers, as they have in a manner made his Dictionary and the Supplement to it a great part of their voluminous and valuable work, the Proprietors of Chambers's Dictionary and of the Supplement have an undoubted good title to make reprisals upon them, and to avail themselves as freely of whatever they can find in the Encyclopedie, proper to improve or to embellish their new Edition; and by a careful and judicious perusal of this capital Work, the Editor will be richly recompensed for his trouble, and find plentiful and valuable materials for his purpose. From it chiefly, and from the new books published since 1738, and not from the book that is so entitled, should be taken the Supplement to Chambers's Dictonary.

" 14. The Editor ought to fix upon some ultimate date for the books to be consulted or read, beyond which he should not in general pass; and whatever period he pitches upon, he should not without the greatest good reasons look into any publication, either foreign or domestic, prior to it; he will else distract himself, retard the work, and put the Proprietors of it to endless and unnecessary trouble and expence.

" 15. If I were the Editor I should look into no books, at least no domestic publications, prior to the year 1738. The last corrected Edition of Chambers was in 1740, and I allow two years backwards for the time that the Work might be printing off, when the Editors could but little avail themselves of any new publications however proper for their purpose.

" 16. The preceding paragraph is grounded upon a supposition, that the publisher or publishers of the Edition of 1740, made a proper use of all the publications in foreign or domestic literature, from that date backwards to the year 1727 or 1725, when, if I mistake not, Chambers himself was the Editor. But I will not say, for, so far as I can yet see, I do not think that they have done this. The Edition before me is in 1751, which cannot be supposed inferior to that of 1740, and so far as I can judge from the authorities quoted (for the improvements I can see no other way of finding out), the Editors have been very sparing of their trouble in looking into new books, and like the authors of the Supplement, have chiefly had recourse to books well known to the author himself, and which I can hardly think it is worth any man's while to consult after him. I mention not this as a mere compliment, but I say it in pure justice to the abilities and industry of that very extraordinary man.

" 17. The Proprietors must therefore determine whether the present Editor must go farther back than the year 1738. If they should be of opinion that he ought, I do not know but they would be right, and in this case the Editor must look into every thing of consequence that has appeared since the date of the

original publication by the author in 1727, or two years before that period; but I know not whether the author might not live to see and to correct and improve a posterior Edition of his Work. However that may be, upon the present supposition, the Editor must take it up just where the Author left it.

" 18. Whether the Proprietors and the Editor fix upon 1725 or upon 1738 as their ultimate period, every publication of character and consequence at home or abroad, on every branch and ramification of science and literature, must be procured, and on the use that the Editor makes of them, and of the Encyclopedie, the execution and the success of the new Edition principally depend. The Encyclopedie supersedes the necessity of procuring any foreign books prior to its publication, so that there will be no such books wanted, but only any of note that have been published in the course of the last four or five years.

" 19. The Editor, however, must, notwithstanding his general limitations, be allowed any rare book or books, either foreign or domestic, which he finds that the Authors of the Encyclopedie, or Chambers, or his Editors, have not seen, or have not properly availed themselves of.

" 20. As the Editor's interest and character must be pledged on the execution of his Work, he must no farther than as he is bound down by his agreement with them, be under the control of the Proprietors or Printers in any respect.

" 21. With regard to what has been already done towards the execution of the Work, I beg leave to decline giving my opinion. I do not know perfectly the present state it is in; and if I should have any further concern with it, I must insist that the dead be not robbed of the merit of what has been well done by him or by his direction; and as, after all the pains I can be at, I shall have faults of my own to answer for, I will not be answerable for those of others, I think things had better stand as they are now, and I will undertake it only on condition of being permitted to ascribe what has been done to the doer or director of it. I must say I should have been better pleased to have undertaken the entire work, as by what is already done it is swelled immoderately, perhaps too unnecessarily, and not with the very best materials, so that it will be difficult to do full justice to it, and yet keep it within the bounds prescribed. The alphabets are indeed thrown together throughout, but though this must have cost the executors a deal of time and of trouble, I could almost wish them asunder again with all my heart. I cannot discern the smallest vestige of any regular plan, or of any attempt to complete what I apprehend to be the main design of the undertaking. Nothing at all can I find, after the strictest search, done or intended towards the rectifying the faults or repairing the defects of the Work. Truth obliges me to say thus much, and any thing more than a regard to it has unwillingly extorted from me, I will not say upon the subject, but shall conclude this article with assuring you that it would have been a real pleasure

to

to me, and a considerable inducement to the undertaking, not to have been obliged to have been so long upon it, or to have been obliged to draw it up differently.

" 22. I have not the vanity to think that I am altogether equal to this undertaking; but though I dare not promise to perfect the work, I am inclined to think that I can do something considerable towards the perfecting it of myself, and more by my friends, and I am willing to try the best I can do if we can agree upon the terms.

" 23. I am not unemployed; I can do nothing quickly to any purpose; I have not a very large library; and I am by no means rich. I must therefore have sufficient leisure, the necessary books, and as much money as can be afforded allowed me.

" 24. I must have two years time allowed me for the Work, and though I think I shall do it in less, yet I would not be understood to be so bound up in point of time as not to have some months more than even the two years allowed me, if it be found necessary, either on account of my health, or for the sake of making the Work more perfect.

" 25. Of the books that are already collected, some I have got, others are not necessary; besides, such of them as are so, the Proprietors may form some tolerable judgment of what will be wanted from Articles 18 and 19. If I be the Editor I shall certainly make it my study to put the Proprietors to as little expence as possible in this way.

" 26. As I must risk my health, my interest, and my character, in the undertaking, and be put to great expence in perfecting the mathematical part, for occasional assistance in correspondence, &c. I cannot think of undertaking it for any thing less than 800 guineas, one hundred of which must be paid me immediately upon the delivery of the books, fifty quarterly during the progress of the Work, and the remainder upon the return of it to the Proprietors."

By a regular contract between Dr. Calder and the Proprietors of the Work, Oct. 29, 1773, it was stipulated that the Doctor should complete the new Edition of Chambers's Dictionary, begun by the late Dr. Ruffhead, in the best manner he was able, and as soon as conveniently might be, according to his own written Proposal; for which the Proprietors agreed to pay him 50*l.* on signing the agreement; 50*l.* more, quarterly, till the Work should be finished at the press; and the remainder (if any should then remain) on the day of publication.

On the faith of these Proposals the Work was undertaken by Dr. Calder; and the following memoranda were drawn up as " General Notes" for the Editor and the Printer.

" What respects Dr. Johnson, to be put in my Preface, &c.

" The many references in the former Edition, which were so very troublesome to the Reader, he may easily supply the mention of by turning to the principal words on the subject he is considering. An Account of Reasons for laying aside the references and the authorities.

" The

"The different kinds and species of plants, fossils, where they are mentioned, will be found more fully under their particular names. Where a more common word is added, it is intended to refer the reader to the article under it, *e. g.* &c.; or where one word is said to be opposed to another, the reader is referred to that other for fuller satisfaction, *e. g.* the longitude, latitude, &c. of stars are to be seen under the articles of the Constellations in which they are. Without Chambers's Dictionary, the Encyclopedie had never been either in folio or in quarto. It contains the general principles under every article of science, and in so small a compass; large as it may be thought by some, it can contain no more. The size of the French Work, which yet is far from perfect, is a proof of this. In the folio there are 17 volumes of text, in the quarto 30. Nor can a larger be ventured upon in our language by the Proprietors of this Work, who have no market for any such capital Work but Britain and Ireland and its Colonies, whereas the French is the universal language of scholars, &c.

"New article, Annuity.—All Latin, French, and words not properly English, to be printed in italics. The names of the branches of science to which the words refer to be printed in italics, beginning always with a capital letter, as *Botany, Medicine, Ichtheology, Natural History,* &c.

"As this is an English Dictionary, though in Botany, Ichtheology, Natural History, &c. Plants, &c. will be mentioned by their Latin names, the fullest accounts and descriptions of them will be found under their English appellations, &c. Where no English names, the Reader, of course, will look for the Latin.

"All that relates to Geography, excepting only the terms and principles of it as a science, left out, as it appeared that the utmost that could have been allowed on the scale of this Work for descriptions of kingdoms, cities, &c. was so little to what was requisite, as hardly to have put this part of the Work on a footing with a common Gazetteer.

"Biography was left out for similar reasons. Where a word is printed in Roman capitals under any article, it is to be understood as a reference to what will be found under such word or words.—In what fell particularly under my province in this Dictionary, I have been careful to do justice, as far as able, to all parties; neither to drop any thing in favour of any species of fanatacism and folly, nor any thing severe of those who I think have favoured such mischievous opinions. I have been faithful, I hope, to the religion of humanity, the best and most authoritative explication of which I believe to be the Revelation of Jesus Christ, and to that I have adhered on the principles of a Protestant, regarding nothing as belonging to it which I could not find in the Bible, and disclaiming alike all additions to it or subtractions from it, whether done by private or by public authority. I hope I have done so much to the Dictionary as will be sufficient to convince my fellow-citizens that I wished to do more,

more, and could, if my time had permitted, have done more. I pledge myself to the publick, that I shall, in my future study and conversation, be attentive to avail myself of every thing that may serve to make this Work less imperfect.

"It was proposed to, and agreed by the Proprietors, in the room of the many references expunged from the Supplement, to print a list of the principal books and writers made use of in this Edition of the Dictionary and the Supplement together."

Dr. Calder now began heartily to work on the new "Cyclopædia," and, as was his usual custom, soon overstocked himself with materials; having secured the voluntary assistance of many persons eminent in various departments of science. He was at that time in habits of great friendship with Mr. Archibald Hamilton, an intelligent Printer whom he frequently consulted, as appears from the three following letters:

To the Rev. Dr. CALDER.

"DEAR SIR, *April* 20, 1775.

"I am very sorry I was not at home when you called at my house. I received your letter last night when I came home from the country, and am sorry a pre-engagement will prevent me from attending you at the time you mention. But at any time you please to appoint after to-day, shall be convenient to me. I am very glad to find things are in so good a train.

"I am, Sir,

"Yours, &c. ARCH. HAMILTON."

"DEAR SIR, *April* 28, 1775.

"I am so exceedingly exhausted by the fatigues I have undergone for a week, that I am actually incapable of waiting on you to-morrow morning, to examine the Work with the accuracy it demands. On Tuesday morning I will pay my respects to you; and am, in the mean time, dear Sir,

"Your obedient servant, ARCH. HAMILTON."

To Mr. LONGMAN.

"SIR, *Library, Red Cross Street, Oct.* 6, 1775.

"You may safely assure the Partners that I have now no manner of doubt about my being in sufficient forwardness to keep the press at work, provided they will be but so obliging as to indulge me with the Printer who knows thoroughly my hand and method, and upon whose attention and judgment I can most entirely rely. Think not that in this or in any instance whatsoever I mean to dictate to the Proprietors. I know there are several Printers all eminent in their way, who have personal profit in the Work, and I should be very sorry to give the least offence to any of them. If I were not thoroughly satisfied that I speak for the good of the Work, no personal friendship could induce me, circumstanced as I know the partners are, to prefer a request to them in favour of one Printer rather than another; but I must

I must request them to engage Mr. Hamilton sen. to begin it, as I am certain that it is very much for both the advantage and the expedition of the Work that he should print the first part of it. I must do him the justice to say, that he has more than a common acquaintance with the Dictionary, and that I have been benefited by his advice in various particulars relative to it. I have consulted and found my advantage in consulting him in the course of the Work, and settled with him particularly the method I have followed for the direction of the Printer, which as the Work has gone through several hands is unavoidably intricate, so that it would cost me a great deal too much time and trouble to instruct afresh any other person properly in it. What I have sent is a specimen of the present state of the Work, which must appear perplexed, and would really be very perplexing to a Printer who was entirely a stranger to the method I have followed. On the face of the part of the Work before you, the expediency, I had almost said the necessity, of indulging me in what I desire, must clearly appear. Indeed I know of no Printer but Mr. Hamilton who can bring order out of such confusion; he must excuse me when I frankly acknowledge that I speak chiefly in behalf of the Work, for I assure you that if I knew any other Printer likely to do so much good to the Work, and to save me so much trouble in the execution of it, as I certainly know he both can and will do, I should be less solicitous in this application. You will likewise be pleased to remember to mention as you promised to the Proprietors my desire that they would purchase for the use of the Work the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris for the last 23 years, which may be had for about 10*l.* or 12*l.* It would, I apprehend, be very injudicious to scruple this additional expence, as it is really necessary to guard against the reproach of deficiencies and omissions otherwise unavoidable, and to supersede the disagreeable necessity and disparagement of second-hand and uncertain quotations.

"I am, dear Sir, yours, &c. JOHN CALDER."

In the beginning of 1776 the Work was so far advanced, that specimens of it was printed; and the first sheet, by general consent, was submitted to Dr. Johnson, who made many judicious remarks on it, which I possess in his own hand-writing, and which drew from Dr. Calder the following expostulatory address to Dr. Johnson:

"SIR, *Furnival's Inn, Feb.* 10, 1776.

"Your repose ought now to be sacred; your house has a right to a μη καιετω, and to be considered as a sanctuary not to be slightly intruded into by any concerned in literary squabbles. My intrusion is the effect of compulsion, and could only have been constrained by necessity, which is alike regardless of ceremony and law. I am plunged, and in some measure by your means, into distress almost beyond bearing, in consequence of a contract with the former Proprietors of Chambers's Dictionary, which

which in the present state of things between us, I am equally incapacitated to relinquish or to fulfil. As they were attended with success, I did not regret the pains I took before to ward off this calamity; but now it seems my ruin is become inevitable, and I have no other resource from oppression and infamy, but by engaging singly with an opulent and powerful Company in a vexatious, expensive, and, I believe, unprecedented suit, on the precarious issue of which my little property, which I earned very hardly, and what is more, and every thing to me, my character and future fortunes, must very greatly, if not entirely, depend.

"As I have not outlived the feelings which lie, I conceive, at the foundation of all that is great or good, if I had even forfeited my life to the laws of my country, and were under sentence to the severest punishment they inflict, I could not have a more painful prospect than is now before me. Yet so it is,—I must either manfully undergo what I shudder at the thoughts of, or meanly submit to drag on a miserable life in indigence and ignominy. Dr. Johnson has, I am persuaded, very innocently contributed, from his great name, not a little to reduce me to this distressful alternative. The case is shortly this:—An article on *A* was, by my consent, shown to you; but, instead of delivering your animadversions to me as I expected, the printer set to work with them, and after some time brought me a printed curtailed article of his own fabrication. Dissatisfied with the article, but more provoked at his insolence, in an eruption of honesty, I expressed a little of the indignation and contempt that I felt. The Printer then, without telling me any thing of the matter, carried both articles first to one, then to another, and afterwards, I believe, to a third, whose names I must not know, but who are, the Printer declares, the ablest judges in the kingdom. By one or other, or all of these great men, a third article was manufactured, and in like manner as the former printed off. In this I discovered, as you will perceive, some frivolous additions and alterations; passages restored, which you, as I was informed, had expunged, and others expunged, which upon the same authority I was told you approved. With this I was yet more displeased than before, but sat down coolly to revise the article, of which in its present state I should be greatly obliged to Dr. Johnson if he would favour me with his opinion. Meanwhile I had transmitted some queries, drawn up as I wished, and thought with proper temper and good manners, for the consideration of the anonymous gentlemen. To these they did not deign to return me any other answer than a verbal one, which was that they deserved no answer. They even proceeded so far, presuming I suppose on the strength of your previous disapprobation, with which I doubt not they were made acquainted, as to pronounce me totally unqualified for my employment. Mr. Longman, relying implicitly on this general censure, without specifying a single objection to any thing, then informed me that it was the determination of the Proprietors not to print the Work under

under my direction, and to apply to the Chancellor to set aside our agreement.

"The principal additions to the only part of the Work which these gentlemen could see, which amount to more than a quire and a half of closely written paper, and which have most of them undergone various and respectable revisals, ought doubtless to have been seen and considered, but they remained uninspected in my desk.

"Far removed as I am from my early friendships, I might still have found a common friend to have told you this better, and to have spared me this tedious and awkward introduction, but I have been used to live on a footing of equality with my friends, and very seldom trouble people to do that for me which I can do in any way for myself. The request I have to make is besides so small, and in my circumstances so little unreasonable, that so far as I can judge of Dr. Johnson, from his writings, his general character, and the account of such of his friends and acquaintances as I have the honour to reckon among mine, I flatter myself he will grant it. It is only, Sir, the favour of half an hour's conversation with you on the subject, in the course of which I promise you I shall be perfectly ingenuous, and inform you truly of the general state of this affair, and of some things which you can best and only know from myself. The knowledge I tender is, I conceive, proper, indeed necessary, to enable you to act or advise, if yet you should think fit to do either, with certainty and fairness; or it is such as I rather believe may determine you to leave things to their course, and to withhold entirely and in every way your countenance from the booksellers, in a measure, which, not to speak my own sentiments of it, and waiving the opinions of my friends about it, must, I am inclined to believe, appear to the publick when acquainted with it, outrageous injustice.

"Pity is so near akin to contempt, that from one of Dr. Johnson's reputation in a Republic with which I presume to claim some little connection, I should regret to be obliged to it for even the smallest mitigation of my present perplexity. If you please to indulge me with a meeting in any way and at any time or place you think most convenient for yourself, I presume on being able to convince you that I had some title to better treatment, and that in this particular case I have done more, very much more, for the sake of peace and the satisfaction of my employers, than could ever have been required of me upon any construction of my agreement. I am, Sir,

"Yours most respectfully, JOHN CALDER."

This Letter much affected Dr. Johnson; who wrote, in consequence of it, the Letter to Mr. Hamilton which is printed in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 805: and also the following short Letter to Dr. Calder:

"SIR,

"SIR, *Feb.* 19, 1776.

"I saw Mr. ——— on Saturday, and find that Mr. Hamilton had shewn him my letter. Mr. ——— is, as I feared, so angry and so resolute that I could not impress him in your favour, nor have any hope from him. If any thing is done, it must be with the other Proprietors. I am sorry for it.—I am, Sir,

"Your very humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON."

Desirous that the Work might be rendered as perfect as possible, the Proprietors had submitted some of the early parts of the MS. to three other learned Friends, whose names were not communicated to Dr. Calder, but whose Letters here follow:

"At your desire, I have looked over letter *B* of Chambers's Dictionary, and the great importance of having that curious Work well finished, must be my excuse for a freedom of animadversion I should otherwise have been extremely unwilling to assume. I have not read every alteration and article regularly through, nor do I pretend to enter into the particular merits of *all* the insertions. I have, however, examined them with sufficient attention to discover that they are in general too diffusive and desultory, when the nature of the Work certainly required them to be abridged as concisely as possible. *Multum in parvo* is the Editor's proper motto; whereas I am fully persuaded, that at the present rate of proceeding, the whole will not come into six volumes. Thus the article BAROMETER, already a very long one in Chambers, is now at least doubled, and amplified into a treatise, which, besides the preceding objection, exposes the Dictionary to the danger of repetitions and even contradictions. Nor is this a groundless surmise; there is an addition made to the article BITUMEN, which does not incorporate well with the Work; and in proof that it does not, is its treating of Bitumen *generally*, though directed to be placed under a paticular species of it, as well as its supplying a *duplicate* enumeration of the species of hard or solid Bitumens. The additions made to the article BRASS agree yet worse with the Work than that on Bitumen. Chambers says, 'Pure brass is not malleable unless hot; when cold it breaks.' The present Editor says, 'Brass is brittle when hot, but is so ductile when cold, that it may be drawn into very fine wire.' You will probably agree with me that these assertions have an awkward look when contrasted together, and that one of them ought therefore to be withdrawn.

"Under the article BISHOP there is but little added, yet that little is exposed to just objection. To what is said in the Dictionary of the Consecration of Bishops, the present Editor subjoins, 'that the Ceremony of the Consecration is sometimes waived, as in the case of the present Bishop of Osnaburg, one of the best Bishops in Christendom; his Reverence was born a Bishop.' Now, not to mention that this officious remark betrays an unbecoming propensity to sneer at Episcopal Establishments, is it in character to introduce temporary jests in a scientifical Work.

Work. How far ought the discretion of such a writer to be trusted?

"The game of BACKGAMMON was mentioned in the Work, not satisfactorily indeed, but then the opportunity of improving it offered, instead of which it is totally expunged! Yet an account of the game of BRAG is suffered to remain, and well it might remain, since it is plain from the present Editor supplying *another* article under that head, that he overlooked it. So that now the Dictionary contains *two* detached articles on the game of *Brag;* the one giving the general rules of it, the other professing to leave the explanation of games unsupplied, and wishing them ever to remain so—a declaration that might stand better in a Sermon than in a Dictionary where the reader has a clear right to the information he seeks.

"There are some articles added that I cannot but deem of a frivolous nature. Such are,

"BANIAN DAYS, to explain a cant term for those days on which sailors have no flesh in their messes.

"BIRD-CATCHING, in which the method of catching small birds with the small clap-net, explained, as I think (for I have not the book at hand), in the *Dict. Rusticum,* 60 or 70 years ago, is treated as a most curious art, and these bird-catchers called *substantial* men, at the same time that they are described to be chiefly Weavers about Shoreditch.

"BOY OF BILSON. This story of a boy who pretended to piss pins, &c. though above an hundred years old, and to be met with in many books, is referred to in the Annual Register for 1762. Conformable to this, he ought certainly not to forget Elizabeth Canning, the ghost in Cock-lane, nor that at Stockwell.

"BAKING. Under this article, the method of baking dogs and hogs at Otaheite is circumstantially detailed, though it will scarcely tend to improve either our culinary art, or our philosophy. The people of Otaheite are indeed frequently quoted on occasions that deserve no place in a Work of this kind, as not being likely to teach us any thing worth learning. Let the instances determine.

"The plan of arrangement on which this Work was originally conducted, is now but little attended to, though the present Editor ought either to have conformed to *that,* or have reduced that to *his* method. *That* was to give the articles in Natural History and Botany under the English popular names as best known, retaining the technical names as mere references to them; so that no person, learned or unlearned, might be disappointed in his search. In the few articles now added, the Editor has either neglected or rejected this digest, and has introduced an irregularity where uniformity in *any* method must be a merit. Under a new article, BRADUPUS, an animal popularly known by the name of the *Sloth,* is described, which regularly ought to have been described under *S,* and referred to from *B.*

"Again,

"Again, all substantives distinguished by adjectives are in the Dictionary ranked in a subordinate arrangement under the substantives. Thus, if the Editor had any observations to add relating to the QUEEN BEE, it would naturally form an article under BEE; whereas, there is a reference made to QUEEN BEE, as treated of under *Q*, which is another innovation attended with no advantage to atone for breach of regularity. See this mode of arrangement more particularly explained in the Monthly Review, vol. XL. p. 13.

"I cannot think the language now introduced is in all cases sufficiently clear and definite, *e. g.* under BREAD, it is said, 'Man, who appears designed by nature to eat of all substances which are capable of nourishing him, and still more of vegetables than of animals, so far as we can learn from history, has,' &c. Now, not to contest the point, whether the testimony of history and travellers will prove man more disposed to vegetable than to animal food, which may at least be doubted, the first thing premised is no more characteristic of a man than of any other animal; for what *any* animal will not eat, we may fairly conclude not to be its natural aliment.

"The Work still continues to be deprived of authorities, those cited by the present Editor excepted. Among these Dodsley's Annual Register frequently appears, though it is itself but a mere compilation, and therefore a second-hand authority. Writers are even sometimes by name through the medium of the Annual Register. But there is an authority still more open to objection, which is twice referred to, in strong terms of approbation, and this is the quarto 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' a late Scots rival publication in little esteem! These references to it are in the very verbose additions to the article BOTANY.

"To conclude a disagreeable task, I must remark, that the language of the whole is intended to be loaded with italics. Technical words naturalized from other languages, together with proper names of persons, places, &c. are all scored for italics; for a pregnant instance of which see the article BIBLE.

"I have now, Sir, nothing to add, but that, having endeavoured to fulfil your request, in giving my opinion of this detached portion of Chambers in its present state, which I understand is its finished state, I rest myself entirely on the event of one plain question easily determined—Are these things so? If they are, I cannot suppose any of the partners in the Work will think the hand that points them out in time has been improperly employed; though, from the nature of the task, I wish it had been imposed on any one rather than on, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant, * * *."

"DEAR SIR, [1776.]

"I have just now run over your proof, and am clearly of opinion that there is great room for correction. Whoever has struck out a great part of the first article, has been a man of judgment, and

and has had very good reasons for his marks of reprobation. 'The simplest of *others*' is nonsense.—The intimation that, 'the first vocal sound of males is *a*, and that of the females *e*,' is only worthy of an old woman.

"The third paragraph is very inaccurate. The author says, 'the *a* is the first letter of the alphabet in *almost* all the languages of Europe; and that it has been thought to have no affinity with the Hebrew ℵ, &c.' I do not know any language in Europe in which the *a* is not the first letter of the alphabet; perhaps the author may; but I am very certain that the *a* of all modern alphabets is derived from the Oriental languages. The Learned now almost universally agree, that the Oriental *a* is a vowel. This paragraph would be worth preserving if it were accurately corrected.

"The first paragraph in the second column is superseded by what goes before.—The observation (paragraph 3) relative to the design of the Work, is impertinent.

"It is absurd to say, that the prefixing of *a* to such words as *rise, round*, &c. is a peculiarity of English poetry. The use of the *a* among the Greeks and the French is a question which does not properly come within the limits of an English Dictionary. By the same rule the author might have extended his observations to all the languages in the world.

"The notion, though an old one, that the alpha is sometimes a contraction of ατερ, and sometimes of αγαν, is ridiculous.

"I cannot allow that Thomas *a* Becket is the same as Thomas *at* Becket. The Bishop of Oxford says, and I think very justly, that the *a* in this name stands for *of*. Gram. p. 114, ed. 1769.

"I have not time to extend these cursory remarks any farther, but have given you these in answer to your request. I could wish that some of the passages which are now expunged, were corrected and retained.—It is not material whether you say A. A. U. C. anno ab urbe conditâ, or A. U. C. anno urbis conditæ. The latter is shorter, and I think sufficient. You have authority for the latter in Eutropius, lib. vi. § 6, 17, 18; lib. v. § 4, and many other places.

"Chambers's Dictionary is a work of great importance, and no trash, no redundancies, no tautologies, ought to be admitted. The eyes of all the Literati in Europe will be upon you, and impertinences or inaccuracies will be a National disparagement. The Proprietors, if they are men of liberal minds, will consider what may conduce to the honour of Literature, rather than their own private emolument. I am, &c. A. B."

"Sir, [1776.]

"I have examined with attention the sheets you left me, and am clearly of opinion that the original copy stood in need of much alteration. The corrected sheet is in all respects greatly superior to the other.

"I entirely agree in the remarks of your Correspondent A. B. and

and I think with him that some few of the expunged passages might be retained, if properly amended, and especially the third paragraph in the first column, p. 1.

"The completion of Chambers's Dictionary requires such an extent, variety, and precision of knowledge, together with a happy manner of condensing it, that any single person might well tremble at the undertaking. Such a person, however well qualified, would certainly find his account in submitting his copy to the inspection of some learned and judicious men, as by so doing he would increase both the perfection of the work and his own reputation. So great a design ought not to depend wholly upon the unexamined opinion of a single Editor. C. D."

Indignant at these various critiques, Dr. Calder addressed to the Proprietors the following remonstrance and queries:

"1. How came the written article to be put into any body's hands besides Dr. Johnson's, when there was a printed and a tolerably correct copy of it?

"Are there any such expressions in the written article, as 'the simplest of others?'

"If there were, which I do not remember, were there any such expressions in the printed one? What is the difference between 'of all others the simplest,' and 'the most simple of all others?' Are they not both intelligible? If yet there were such expressions, *why nonsense?*

"5. The *old woman's* remark I think of little importance, but is it not in Chambers's own article, and in the article of the folio Encyclopedie?

"6. Can it, thus stamped by such adoption with additional importance, do any harm to the Dictionary now, than it did before? Ought not the original article of Chambers, and the articles in the folio and quarto Encyclopedie, to have been looked into before mine had been condemned?

"7. Is not the *very inaccurate paragraph* so censured Chambers's own paragraph, and cautiously altered upon an opinion which the remarker acknowledges to be his own, and just?

"8. Does the remarker mean to say that it has *not* been thought that the European *a* has no affinity with the Oriental *a*'s?

"9. Are not the similar diffident and qualified expressions about the *a* being the first letter in all European alphabets, used by Chambers, the authors of the articles in the French Dictionaries, and the author of the Dict. de Diplomatique, sufficient to justify the *caution* (not the *inaccuracy)* with which I express myself?

"10. Suppose I had gone farther than they have done, and ventured to affirm roundly that *a* was the first letter, &c. and been questioned about my authority for saying so, what could I have said for myself?

"11. I know no more than the remarker of any alphabet in Europe in which *a* is not the first letter; but must not there be some

some reason for men much my superiors expressing themselves diffidently, as they generally do express themselves with great propriety and precision.

"12. Ought I to insert any thing in the Dictionary that I cannot adduce respectable authority to support?

"13. Have I any thing to do with unpublished and unprinted knowledge?

"14. Should I not be very justly censurable if I were to make this Dictionary a vehicle for conveying my own unpublished opinions, or the unpublished opinions of other people to the world? Would it be proper to publish what strictly speaking is to be considered as original knowledge, through the channel of a publication the professed design of which is only to be a methodical judicious repository of the knowledge contained in all kinds of printed books? Can I decently refer the reader to knowledge or opinions confined to my own breast, or to the breast of another person, for the illustration or proof of any thing I advance.

"15. What is it to me that the remarker is *very certain* that the *a* of all modern alphabets is derived from the Oriental languages, unless he had been pleased to refer me to his own writings, or to some authoritative book or books in which the evidences of this point are contained?

"16. Can I do more for any opinion that the remarker entertains, than I can do for any of my own opinions? Must I not go upon surer grounds than the unpublished, unexamined opinions of myself, or of my friends?

"17. Have I affirmed that the Oriental *a* is *not* a vowel? and if I have not, why am I censured as if I had? Is it not plain on the face of the article that I am of the remarker's opinion, which yet is nothing to the purpose?

"18. Is there any difference between 'an agreement almost universal,' and 'an agreement not universal?'

"19. What does the remarker think would be an accurate correction of the paragraph he thinks worth preserving?

"20. Does an observation on the marked effect of an additional *i* or *e* supersede an observation on the effect of an accent denoted by no mark?

"21. Why is the observation relative to the design of the Work *impertinent?*

"22. Why is Dr. Johnson's remark on the use of the letter *a* in English poetry *absurd?* (Johns. Dict. art. *A*, folio.) Or why was it yet inserted afterwards in the new article?

"23. Why should there be any thing in the article about the Hebrew *a* and the Roman *a*, and nothing about the use of the *a* among the Greeks and the French?

"24. Can the remarker communicate to me any curious or important information from his own writings or reading about the use of this letter in any of all the languages of the world?

"25. Suppose I should meet with any such information well authenticated,

authenticated, why might I not insert it in the article, referring to the proper authorities?

"26. Is not the old notion about ἀγαν and ἀτερ in the new Encyclopedie, which professes to be, and in some respects is acknowledged to be, an improvement on the folio Encyclopedie?

"27. Does the remarker think that I am either obliged or at liberty to expunge every notion mentioned in the course of this Work, that either he, or I, or both of us, may think *ridiculous*?

"28. Have I a right to think, or at least to declare, every notion *ridiculous*, that I cannot see the propriety of?

"29. Must I omit mentioning Dr. Johnson's observation about Thomas *a* Becket, because the remarker does not allow it? *Unquestionably* I am obliged to the remarker for referring me to the Bishop of Oxford's observation about it, which yet I cannot find in my Edition of 1763, though I hope to find it according to the reference, and shall certainly take notice of it.

"30. Of two abbreviations, is not the one that includes the other the most eligible? Why then should the other be preferred to it?

"If it could have consisted with the Remarker's leisure, who I doubt not is a friend to the honour and truth of literature, I should have been very glad to have seen and considered maturely his own corrections of the expunged passages which he could wish might be retained.

"The other paper contains only general censures and observations, which when the writer is pleased to apply more particularly to my work and to me, may merit consideration and discussion.

"I should be glad if the gentleman who inserted the remark would favour me with the particular authority for saying from Ludolphus that *a* is the thirteenth letter in the Ethiopian alphabet; the observation may be then inserted when I am enabled to support it, though the person who made it must see as well as I do that it was of mighty little consequence.

"The other observations in the fourth paragraph, and the general allegiance from Montfaucon, are superseded by the addition I had before made to the article, which is in the custody of Mr. Longman. I wish the gentlemen consulted could have agreed about their alterations, as I find in the printed paper left with me, that one has inserted what the other had reprobated; or somebody must have vamped up an article upon his own judgment.

"It was no secret to me then, any more than it is now, who they were who were so deeply concerned for the honour of their dear country, and the credit and reputation of a book, of the plan and state of which they were clearly ignorant. But their arrows must be shot from the dark, &c. when the discovery of the archers would have blunted the edge of their weapons, and betrayed the infamous views they chose to conceal. They needed a cloud to conceal their infamy."

Dr. Calder to Mr. Longman.

"Dear Sir, *Library, Red Cross Street, Sept. 20, 1776.*

"It is natural to think that your particular property in the Cyclopedia should engage your attention very closely to the present Edition of it. My interest you will be pleased to consider is very intimately connected with the future character and sale of this Work, both which may be as effectually injured by the indiscretion of the Partners as by the neglect or incapacity of the Editor. Give me leave to say that the treatment I have met with appears as injudicious with respect to the Work, as it is ungenerous and unjust with respect to the Editor, who in the prosecution of a business so laborious, had a right to have expected the encouragement and support of all concerned. It was his desire and his study to have finished it with their liking as well as to their advantage, and he can honestly say that till ill usage compelled him, he never once thought of any separate interest of his own. He believes that even the Partners must now excuse him, if leaving the interest of the Work in the hands of its Proprietors, he should attend chiefly to his own interest, which seems to have been generally abandoned, and from some quarters opposed both directly and deliberately. I will be so frank as to tell you, that I trust to the pains and precautions I have taken for being secure against the indiscretion or opposition of any, or of all the partners; they may injure themselves or their property, without being able to injure me, or to affect my character either as a Scholar or a Gentleman. If in consequence of their perseverance in indignities and ill-treatment, I should take any steps that you may dislike or have cause to repent, you must blame yourselves. This I can assure you, that still it shall be my study to do full justice to you as well as to myself. It certainly were more eligible, and to me much more agreeable, to join amicably with all the Partners to pursue one common interest; and as the last step I shall take to bring about this desirable end, I commit to your care these papers. Rude, undivided into periods, and unfinished as they are, they are yet of some importance to me, as they contain, besides my answer to the paper you gave me, the first rough draft of the greatest part of my intended Preface, to which I mean to subjoin a preliminary discourse on the present state of science.

"The length of the inclosed is out of all sort of proportion to the paper that immediately occasioned them, but certainly they may be still sooner read than they were written. They are, however, much too long for me to transcribe more correctly at present; I beg therefore that they may be conveyed just as they are to Mr. ——— and his Friend, and returned again to me after they have read, or declined to read them. As I shall have occasion to consider some things in them on finishing my Preface, after they have read them, or declined the trouble of reading them, I wish to have them to lie by me for alterations or additions, till I come to that part of my Work. Long as they are,

are, I desire only a short *verbal* answer to them, for it suits not at present either with my engagements or with my inclinations to enter into paper-squabbles with any body.

"The liberties that have been taken with me, will, I apprehend, very fully justify any liberties I have *as yet* taken with others. I can assure you, Sir, that the personalities scattered through these papers, never entered into the original plan of them; they were extorted by indignation, and when once they have been shown to the persons concerned, I freely deliver them up to oblivion. Whatever Mr. Strahan and his friend may think, it has really been more my study to write usefully than angrily. I have wished and endeavoured to state things truly as they are, and to remove as far as I can every subject of disagreement, and every kind of impediment out of the way of our publication, and common interest. If these papers can but answer in any measure my chief intention in writing them, and be instrumental in bringing about a general good understanding, I shall not regret the interruption they have given, and the time they have taken from my more immediate employment. I am, dear Sir, with the highest esteem, and with the utmost respect for your interest as well as my own,

"Yours, &c. JOHN CALDER."

Mr. Longman, whose amenity of manners is pleasingly recollected by all who knew him, endeavoured in vain to mediate between Dr. Calder and the Proprietors. The breach was made; and after much epistolary altercation, the contract was wholly dissolved, and the Cyclopædia placed in the hands of Dr. Abraham Rees, under whose superintendance it has since increased to 39 large quarto volumes, which has added much to his literary reputation, and not a little to the emolument of the Proprietors.

Letters to and from the Rev. Dr. CALDER.

From Dr. JAMES BEATTIE *.

"DEAR SIR, *Aberdeen, Jan. 26, 1772.*

"I received yours, and am heartily sorry to find that you have met with so much trouble and vexation from Mr. Hamilton. What his motive may be, it is impossible for me to guess. I know he is much connected with Mr. Hume and his friends, and perhaps he hopes to recommend himself to them by suppressing what you had written in favour of my Essay. I have read over your paper with much satisfaction. Your approbation of my Work gives me no less pleasure in manuscript than it would have given me if published; though to be sure in the latter case it would have done my book more credit in the eye of the pub-

* Of this eminent Philosopher, Critic, and Poet, a very satisfactory Memoir may be found in Mr. A. Chalmers's "Biographical Dictionary." Dr. Beattie died Aug. 13, 1803, aged nearly 68.

lick. I hope the reviewer that Hamilton has now employed will be civil at least and candid; more I have no reason to expect from him, and indeed I have not always met with quite so much from that party to which I have no doubt but he belongs.

"It gives me pleasure to hear that your revisal of Chambers's Dictionary is likely to turn so much to your account. If any hint occurs to me that deserves attention, I shall be very ready to impart it. Chambers, I think, follows Locke for the most part in his account of the philosophy of the mind, and, if I mistake not, has adopted some opinions of his that are now known to be erroneous or hasty. I know you will attend to this, but I mention it because it occurred to me. However, to save yourself trouble, and to do that justice both to Locke and to Chambers which many of your readers may expect, I would not advise you to make an entire reformation of the erroneous articles; it would, I think, be better to set down the article in the words of Chambers, and make a short note upon it, in which it would be sufficient just to mention in the briefest manner what had been advanced on the same subject by later authors.

"You say your Tatler is just coming out. I shall be glad to hear the same account of the Spectator. I am convinced the Work will be well received, and can by no means admit your opinion that you will get no credit by it. I shall mention what you say to Mrs. Montagu by the first opportunity, Her information, so far as I remember, did not relate to any other particular but Sir Roger de Coverley's widow, who it seems was a real person, and who had some connection with Walsh the critick, very much to his dishonour; but my memory is so indistinct that I cannot pretend to tell the story.

"I am very well pleased that Robinson and Roberts have laid aside their scheme in regard to D'Alembert's musick. When I consider all the particulars of my plan, I find it would have taken up much more than fifty pounds' worth of my time. My intention was to have made it, by means of notes and illustrations, a complete theory of musick; and I proposed to have subjoined a long dissertation (part of which is written) on the causes of musical efficacy or expression. A philosophical musician smiles to hear (what it seems has been said) that the principles of D'Alembert are entirely out of fashion. That never can happen as long as the present musical system exists. Some of this author's first principles may perhaps be found to be rather fanciful than solid. This is my own opinion of his account of the origin of what is called the Minor Mode or Flat Key; but his rules are such as no speculative musician, nor indeed any musician who knows the grounds of the art, can object to; and they are delivered with surprising perspicuity, and reduced into a system in the most elegant manner. My dissertatoin I may perhaps publish some time or other; but I do not think I shall ever again think of publishing any book of musick with notes. D'Alembert's is not perfect, but it is the best extant.

"You

"You may cause one of Dr. Priestley's books on Light and Colour to be sent to me, and I shall order Mr. Dilly to pay for it. Pray remember me to Dr. Price and Dr. Kippis. I often regret that I could not see the former, and that I saw so little of the latter.—My best wishes to your little boy. I am, dear Sir,

"Yours sincerely and affectionately, J. BEATTIE."

For Mr. JOHN CALDER, Preacher of the Gospel at Fotheringham.

"DEAR SIR, *Dundee, Dec.* 1, 1757.

"This is a hurried life!—Last Tuesday, dear Sir, when I had the pleasure of yours, I was just going to the pulpit, and could not possibly answer you; and now when the bearer calls again, I am obliged to go out to hold session to keep our poor from starving. As I am at present the only effective minister in the place, I am laboured like a slave—*Quando ex hac turbâ et colluvione discedam!* As for the compliments you are pleased to pass in your last, I know not what to say. I believe the best thing I can say is, that I wish I deserved them, and that it were more in my power to oblige a deserving friend. The small time allowed me will oblige me to answer your kind letter in a very general way. I am glad that your young folks are doing better than you expected. This will be some small comfort in your present situation, which I am persuaded is rather to be borne than enjoyed. And yet, alas! is not this the case of human life in general. Were it not for some lucid intervals, arising from virtue and friendship, what a dreary pilgrimage should it be.

"I learned Italian in Holland, but having had little time to cultivate it since, I believe I have lost more than I retain of it. I never read nor saw any Sermons in that language in my life; but by the extracts from them which I have seen in French and other authors, I believe them to be very flaunting and insignificant; so I fancy we are not at any loss by not being acquainted with them. The Concordance for the Greek Testament which I used is Schmidius', printed in Germany, 1717, is an improvement of that done by Stephanus long before. That for the Septuagint is in two volumes folio, by Trommius, printed at Amsterdam, 1718. I find them both of great use to me, and so I am persuaded will every one who wants to judge for himself, and who in his preparations for the publick, desires to improve in knowledge, as well as to gather together the needful for the hour.—I have not a copy of Demetrius Phalar, otherwise you should be welcome to it.

"I am sorry that I am called off.—My health, I thank God, is tolerable at present; indeed, I have no time to be sick. I shall be extremely glad to see you when you can get loose for a day or two; and if it is a Sunday, I believe the 25th of this month will be as convenient as any. Be so good as to let me know before, when you design me that favour; and believe me, dear Sir,

"Your affectionate humble servant, GUS. CARMICHAEL."

From

From Mr. Thomas Christie *.

"Dear Sir, *Edinburgh, Oct.* 28, 1786.

"Ever since I arrived here, I have been proposing to myself to write to you, to inform you of my pursuits in this place, and to return you thanks for the attention and kindness you shewed me while with you. Of these I assure you I shall always retain a very grateful remembrance.

"I spent the Summer here in the studies of Botany and Chemistry, and in the practice of l'Art des Accouchments, among the lower classes of the people. It is not only a source of improvement there to oneself, but at the same time an act of charity; for it is not easy to describe what cruelties they undergo from the ignorance and rashness (which are usually conjoined) of midwives, whose general character is, to be very officious where there is nothing to be done, and perfectly impotent where there is any thing to do.

"The Summer classes being finished, I yielded to the pressing solicitation of my friends to come North, and pay them a visit. I went to Lochlomond, and through Argyleshire, partly for a ride, and partly to see some respectable acquaintance in these parts. I then went to Aberdeen to attend Dr. Gregory, one of our Professors, who asked me to accompany him, and who has laid me under many obligations by his continued friendship. At Aberdeen I did not feel myself so comfortable as usual. They are all divided about a plan for uniting the two Colleges, and as soon as the double Professors die out, instituting new Professorships of Law, Physic, &c. All the Professors of Marischal College favour the scheme, as do Mr. Ogilvie and Dr. Dunbar of King's, but the others are violently against it. Dr. Campbell is at the head of those for the Union, and Dr. Gerard against it. Violent memorials have been printed on both sides, and I am very sorry to see the contest carried to such lengths. Some of my best friends were on different sides, and no conversation to be obtained on any other subject. The impartial publick seem generally to favour the Union, but some say, that however right, it cannot be done, as it is a violent interference with the rights of a corporate body. Time must try, but there is great interest to be used to promote it.

"Dr. Campbell tells me he will not yet be able to finish his 'Evangelists' this winter. I wish he were as *active* as he is *able*. —Professor Ogilvie desires me to return you his best thanks for the share you had in recommending him as a proper Member of the respectable Natural History Society in the Strand. He is a very animated cultivator of this branch of science. In my return I took Dundee and St. Andrew's by the way, and am now fixed here for the Winter. I shall attend Cullen, Monro, Black, and the Infirmary; so that I shall have plenty of business on my hands.

"I recollect in London you spoke to me of a paper that had been read by somebody in your Society relative to freezing fishes, and preserving them alive in that state. In reading over Mr. Bell

* Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 535.

of

of Antermony's Travels (a writer of great credit and integrity), I find a curious confirmation of that fact: 'I had,' says Mr. Bell, 'about twenty of them (small fishes) standing in a window at my lodgings at Pekin. In a morning after a frosty night, I found all the water frozen, most of the fishes stiff and seemingly dead, but on putting them into cold fresh water, they all recovered except two or three.' Vol. II. p. 22.

"Mr. Lindsey writes to me that Dr. Blackburne is come to settle in London. He, I suppose, will naturally fall into the line which was formerly occupied by Dr. Jebb. I should be glad to know if he is likely to succeed. With regard to myself, I recollect with grateful feelings your kind suggestions on this subject, but my final settlement must yet be a very distant object. Not less I believe than three years from the *present* period will be sufficient to qualify me to enter into life with that confidence in myself which I would chuse to have before beginning practice. You will easily perceive that the mind of a man of any principle or sensibility must be affected by the prospect of taking upon him the charge of the health and life of his fellow-creatures. An unconscientious physician is a legal murderer.

"I was not a little surprised to receive a call one morning from an old acquaintance, Mr. John Cappe, son to the Rev. Mr. Cappe, of York, one of our most learned and respectable Unitarian Brethren. After hesitating some years, Mr. John Cappe has at last pitched on the medical profession, means to take a degree here, and will probably settle in York, or some county town in England.—Dr. Duncan Shaw (one of the ministers of Aberdeen) tells me that in a few months will be out his 'History and Philosophy of Judaism, tending to vindicate the Jewish System from the cavils of Infidels, and to shew its propriety in the place it held amongst the dispensations of God to Mankind.' As Dr. Shaw is a sensible and learned man, I trust this will be a valuable work. He has also offered to a bookseller, 'An Ecclesiastical History of the Church of Scotland,' written by his father, the Rev. Lauchlan Shaw, Minister of Elgin, a very learned man, author of the 'History of the Province of Moray,' 4to. A good Scotch Ecclesiastical History is a great desideratum, for the works of this kind already published are sad trash.

"Lord Monboddo is getting printed the fourth volume, 8vo, of his 'Origin and Progress of Language,' which will treat of Poetry and the Poetic Stile. As soon as that is completed, he will publish his 4th quarto of 'Ancient Metaphysics,' which will treat of the state and condition of man in the future world, and will probably contain speculations passing strange.

"I have not had the pleasure of seeing Dr. Robertson for some time, owing to his being at Buxton; but I expect him home very soon. I hear that he is going to publish a new Edition of his 'History of Scotland,' wherein he will insert such remarks as shall serve for an answer to Stewart, and the other apologists of the fair, foolish, unfortunate Mary.

"Our

"Our friend Mr. Nichols is greatly in my debt. I know he is much engaged, but I am very desirous of hearing that he and the family are in good health. If he *will not* write, may I request the favour of you, my good Sir, to enquire for Mrs. Nichols and Miss Nichols in my name, and offer my sincere good wishes to them all.—And now I believe I must conclude my epistle. With pleasure could I write nine pages to my respected friend, but the awful hour of midnight warns me to put a close to my labours. You will see I write fast, as I *must* do, and you will excuse inaccuracies. I beg to be kindly remembered to amiable Mrs. Poole; and I am, dear Sir, your sincere friend, THOMAS CHRISTIE.

"If I can possibly serve you in any thing here, it will give me much pleasure. My address is, at Mrs. Gilchrist's, College, Edinburgh; but you may direct to me, care of Messrs. Anderson and Co. Prince's-street, Mansion House. I shall hope to hear from you soon, for if I had not been overloaded with business, I would have written to you much earlier."

From SYLVESTER DOUGLAS*, Esq.

"DEAR SIR, *Lincoln's Inn, March 29.*

"I think you have got the 'Biographia Britannica.' If you have, and can spare the volume containing the Life of Sir Edward Coke, I shall be much obliged to you for it. If you could spare all the volumes for a month or two, the favour would be still greater. Whenever any thing new shall happen in your affair with the booksellers, I shall expect to be informed of it. I am, Sir,

"Yours sincerely, S. DOUGLAS."

From the Rev. Dr. HUGH FARMER†.

"DEAR SIR, [*Undated.*]

"In reading this morning in Lactantius, Div. Institut. l. 4, c. 8, p. 289, of vol. I. ed. Du Fresnoy, I find a passage similar to

* Now Lord Glenbervie.—This Nobleman, born May 24, 1743, was educated at the King's College, Aberdeen; where he is now Rector, and was intended for the profession of medicine. His destination was however changed, and becoming an English Barrister, he published the "Reports," which still pass under his name. About the same time he obtained a silk gown, and rendered himself eminent as an advocate in controverted election cases, before the Committees of the House of Commons. Soon after his marriage, in 1789, with Catherine-Anne, eldest daughter of the Earl of Guildford, who was Prime Minister, a political career of no common attraction opened to the view of this gentleman. He accordingly procured himself to be returned Member of Parliament for Fowey, in Cornwall, became a Member of the Privy Council, was nominated in succession a Lord of the Treasury, a Commissioner for India Affairs, and Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; which last station was relinquished for the joint Paymastership of the Forces; and he has been twice Surveyor-General of the Woods and Forests, a station for which he was admirably qualified. To crown his labours, he obtained an Irish Barony, and took the title of Glenbervie from a village in the Shire of Aberdeen. He has retired from office on a pension, one half of which his son possesses in reversion.

† Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. p. 132.

what

what you say Dr. Amory told you was to be found in Philo. If you have not Lactantius, I will at any time transcribe the passage. I should be glad to know what is the subject of the first volume of Gelshu. Pray inform me what passes to-day at the Library. I am informed the Committee have the fullest confidence of success, grounded upon private assurances given them by persons in power.—The passage in Lactantius no way militates against the highest notion he entertained of the Logos, and, I am persuaded, the same observation holds good with regard to Philo, if there be any similar passage in that author. I am, Sir,

"Your affectionate humble servant, H. FARMER."

"DEAR SIR, *Walthamstow, Jan.* 18, 1775.

"The passage from Lactantius (Div. Institut. l. 4, c. 8.) is as follows: 'Magna inter hunc Dei filium, et cæteros angelos differentia est. Illi enim ex Deo taciti spiritus exierunt; quia non ad doctrinam Dei tradendam, sed ad *ministerium* creabantur. Ille verò cùm sit et ipse spiritus, tamen cum voce ac sono ex Dei ore processit, sicut verbum, eâ scilicet ratione, quia voce ejus ad populum fuerat usurus; id est, quòd ille *magister* futurus esset doctrinæ Dei et cœlestis arcani ad hominem proferendi: quod ipsum primò locutus est, ut per eum ad nos loqueretur, et ille vocem Dei ac voluntatem nobis revelaret.' If the passage from Philo, which Dr. Amory shewed you, be of the same import with this, it has nothing to do with what you call *the common acknowledged sense* of the word λογος, but expresses merely the private opinion of the writer concerning it. And we are certain that according to the private opinion of both these writers, the λογος was by nature as well as office, inconceivably superior to all the angels.—In my letter to you, if my memory does not fail me, after taking notice that Philo ascribed the highest titles and the creation of the world to the λογος, I added, that it was very observable that *this language*, that is, the language which represents the λογος *as a divine person who made all things*, was in use before St. John wrote; but you seem to have thought that I had meant the language which supposes no distinction between the λογος and the αγγελοι but what arises from their respective offices, was in use before St. John wrote (of which I see no evidence); and you even take it for granted that this was in *common* use, and that Philo's opinion of the λογος was in a manner peculiar to himself. On the contrary, I am persuaded that Philo was by no means singular in his opinion. The same language that he holds was, as I have long since observed, very familiar amongst all the Platonic Philosophers, and in some measure amongst the Jewish Rabbis. If Mrs. Amory can point out the passage in Philo you want to see, pray give me notice of it.

"Be assured, your continuance in your present station cannot be affected by your vote last week. It was far from being offensive to some of your good friends in that trust.

"You ask, if I do not think that what was at first only fictions of the poets, and the machinery of their art, found its way afterwards

afterwards into the schools of philosophers, &c.? Consider only the great improbability of this supposition.—But it is impossible to state this matter in the compass of 20 letters.

"That I may not interrupt you any longer, and divert you from your important Work, I conclude with assuring you that I am, Sir, your faithful humble servant, H. FARMER."

"DEAR SIR, *Walthamstow, Jan.* 25, 1774.

"Mr. Jacomb informs me from Mr. Spilsbury, that you intend me the favour of a sermon here next Sunday morning, which gives much pleasure to your friends, and will be received by me with gratitude. Mr. Jacomb will bring you here, and carry you back in time. My illness hath prevented me from sending my papers to the press; but as I hope my disorder, though it may confine me some time longer to the house, will not however prevent me from correcting the press, I could wish that an agreement between Mr. Robinson and me was signed, and the papers immediately sent to the printer. I have spared no pains to make the work as useful as possible, even since I sold the copy, for which however I expect no recompence.

"The terms as reported to me were, 50*l.* and 25 copies for my friends. The time for the payment of the money should be fixed, or rather the money paid down, when the work goes to the press; and some, if not all the copies, should be bound in calf and lettered. As you often see Mr. Robinson, will you be so kind as to speak to him on this subject, that no more time may be lost. He need be in no pain about the length of the work; but I will not allow a higher price than five shillings to be fixed upon the Work, without an additional consideration. A moderate price will promote its sale. It must be printed upon a good paper.

"I am surprised at not having heard from Mr. Pickburne, nor received any books, though one has been purchased for me several months ago. Do you never write to him? or can you give me directions to do it?—Pray come in time on Sunday morning, as at best our interview can be but short. I am, &c. H. FARMER."

From Admiral FORBES.

"*Chalfont, Dec.* 18, 1783.

"Admiral Forbes must at all times think himself unfortunate to fail of a visit intended him by General Melville, and more particularly so, when he has it in his power to give the General satifaction as to any researches he may be in pursuit of, as he fortunately can do at present.

"The Lord Forbes mentioned by Sir Richard Steele in his last Tatler was his father, and son to the then Earl of Granard. The compliment paid him in that paper was occasioned by the following incident:—Lord Forbes being in St. James's Coffee-house, two or three men unknown to him, came in, and publickly abusing Sir Richard Steele as author of the Tatler, one of them

them said he would cut his throat, or teach him better manners; whereupon Lord Forbes said to them in return, that they might possibly find it easier to cut a purse than cut a throat, and upon that the gentlemen officers, who are also mentioned by the Tatler, joined in turning those men out of the Coffee-house; for which action Sir Richard Steele thought proper to make them all the compliment alluded to. Admiral Forbes relates this story as he has heard it, but never heard the names of the persons who gave occasion to it. Lord Forbes was at that time Guidon in the Duke of Argyle's Troop of Horse Guards, as well as Captain in the Navy."

From the Rev. Dr. JAMES FORDYCE*.

"DEAR DOCTOR, *Putney Heath, Sept. 28, 1774.*

"I am sorry to hear you had been so ill after I saw you. It was, indeed, what I had feared would happen from the indisposition I observed to hang about you at that time. I hope you are much better, and I shall be very glad to take a walk with you soon to Warwick-street, where we may dine and pass some hours with a man who is fond of your conversation.

"May I beg the favour of you to call with your first leisure on Mr. Kennedy, and desire him in my name to shew you the copies which I have left in his hand of three letters lately written on a subject that I am told has made a disagreeable noise of late among many of the Dissenters who have heard of it. I am concerned at the immoderate length of the last letter, but found it, for reasons which appeared to me of some importance, unavoidable. I have a high opinion of your good sense and good nature, and therefore wish you to know all that has passed upon the occasion. My Henrietta and I are obliged to you for your kind remembrance of her. She thinks of you with esteem, and she deserves yours. Bathing in the sea has wrought like a charm; she is better in health than ever I knew her, though this dreadful weather, dreadful to weak constitutions, has thrown her back again a little. I remain very heartily, dear Sir,

"Your friend and servant, JAMES FORDYCE."

From Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN†.

"DEAR SIR,

"Understanding that my letter intended for you by General Melvill was lost at the *Hotel d'Espagne*, I take this opportunity by my grandson of giving you the purport of it, as well as I can recollect. I thank you for the pleasure you had procured me

* Of this eminent Dissenting Divine, who was much admired for his eloquence in the pulpit, see Mr. A. Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary. After the death of his Brother Sir William Fordyce, M. D. he retired to Bath, where he died Oct. 1, 1798, in his 78th year.

† See Mr. A. Chalmers's "Biographical Dictionary."

of

of the General's conversation, whom I found a judicious, sensible, and amiable man. I was glad to hear that you possessed a comfortable retirement, and more so that you had thoughts of removing to Philadelphia, for that it would make me very happy to have you there. Your companions would be very acceptable to the Library, but I hoped you would long live to enjoy their company yourself.

"How goes on the Unitarian Church in Essex-street, and the honest Minister of it? is he comfortably supported? Your old colleague Mr. Radcliffe — is he living? and what became of Mr. Denham? My grandson, who will have the honour of delivering this to you, may bring me a line from you; and I hope will bring me an account of your continuing well and happy.

"I jog on still, with as much health and as few of the infirmities of old age as I have any reason to expect; but whatever is impaired in my constitution, my regard for my old friends remains firm and entire. You always have a good share of it; for I am ever, with great and sincere esteem, dear Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, B. FRANKLIN."

Dr. CALDER to Dr. FRANKLIN.

"MY DEAR DOCTOR, [*Undated.*]

"I trust you will give me due credit for sincerity when I assure you that after a long interruption of our familiarity, your communication gave me cordial pleasure. It brought to my mind the very many hours of social and friendly enjoyment I passed with one whom I shall ever be glad to see or but to hear from — *dum spiritus hos regit artus.* I have read throughout what you sent for my perusal, and much of it has given me pleasure, as being a convincing proof to me that you have expended much of your money, and employed much of your time and meditations, on very serious and interesting subjects, doubtless with the most commendable views and intentions imaginable, though I fear but little to any good effect, or benefit to the welfare of our distressed country. Long have I for my own part declined and relinquished all political study, for which I was never properly qualified or much inclined, from an utter despair of its being in the power of any one in my level, or indeed of any individual in what station soever, by any exertion of thought or publication, to meliorate the deplorable state of the publick, any otherwise than by self-reformation and amendment of whatever I could discover wrong or defective or imperfect in myself. After my utmost consideration on state affairs, with which I felt no great inclination, or any great call to intermeddle, it appears to me that the only wise and practicable course by which any individual in my rank of life, however ingenious or intelligent, can be of any effectual benefit to a country sadly reduced, I venture not to say how, or by whom, or by what means, to a very melancholy and bad state, with still worse and more melancholy prospects, very imminent, and seemingly hardly unavoidable, any

any otherwise than by forwarding a new and better æra in beginning to relinquish whatever is inimical to it, and establish whatever is conducive to its furtherance in himself. Few there are who in some way or other have not been more or less instrumental, by lamentable neglects or unjustifiable practices, to the bringing the public state into this deplorable and tremendous condition. Nor is there any man so bad over all the British Dominions who may not be very serviceable to the best interests of the publick, and the happiest melioration of the state, by sincere study and endeavours to atone for his past guilt and injuries both to himself and his country, and the share he has had in bringing on himself and it, all the ills we feel or fear, by the thorough amendment and improvement and reformation of himself. By every individual's hearty engagement in this blissful study and endeavour, the only new æra of all the good and happiness for which God made us, here or hereafter, would very quickly commence, and our nation and every individual belonging to it, would soon very sensibly perceive that this course persevered in would not only bring on us, not merely a millenium of happiness, but an eternity of 'fulness of joy, and pleasures for evermore.'

"Very bad, and portentous of worse as all things appear to be, over all this earth, and as we of the British Dominions more especially grievously feel, and fear them to be, yet this world, and the universe is still the world, and the universe of God, whose goodness is everlasting and unchangeable, and whose wisdom and power are infinite and omnipotent. He is the creator, preserver, and ruler of all; by Him all things consist, and all things serve Him. His ways are not as our ways, nor His thoughts as our thoughts. Intricate are the measures of his unerring Providence, far beyond our ken, and past finding out by our finite faculties, still the shortest-sighted of our kind can see enough to convince us that the Sovereign of all is ever busy without toil, and ever working without weariness, to make all his creatures rejoice, and all his rational offspring wise and good in order to their being happy here, and happier hereafter for ever. Wonderful are the dispensations of His adorable wisdom by which he brings order out of confusion, and good out of evil!"

From Dr. Franklin.

"Dear Doctor, *Philadelphia, Oct.* 3, 1775.

"I am to set out to-morrow for the Camp, and having but just heard of this opportunity, can only write a line to say that I am well and hearty. Tell our dear good friend Dr. P. who sometimes has doubts and despondencies about our firmness, that America is determined and unanimous, a very few Tories and Placemen excepted, who will probably soon export themselves. Britain at the expence of three millions has killed 150 Yankies this campaign, which is 20,000*l.* a head, and at Bunker's Hill she gained a mile of ground, half of which she lost again by

by our taking post on Ploughed Hill. During the same time 60,000 children have been born in America. From these data his mathematical head will easily calculate the time and expence necessary to kill us all, and conquer the whole of our territory.

"My sincere respects to Lord S. and Col. B.; and to the Club of honest Whigs at the London Coffee-house. Adieu—I am ever

"Yours most affectionately, B. F."

From Dr. Alexander Johnson *.

"My dear Sir, *Dec.* 14, 1787.

"I am not by far so well as when you saw me last. My lungs are so stuffed, that I cannot bear a less warm air than those of my parlours, near 70 degrees of Fahrenheit. In this situation I cannot attend to the reading of the paper you have been so good as to draw, but I hope you will find a better assistant in Mr. Williams, whom I request by the bearer to inform you of the time he can receive you, to settle that part which you say does not please you. I am concerned to hear you are so much plagued with that vile *ism*, but it is some small allay, that you will have but half as far to *crawl* to Mr. Williams as to me.

"I doubt not but you have some where said, that the universal benefit of this useful practice will never be reaped in this country until every individual be incessantly instructed in the few and easy means that are attended with success, and thence considers it his duty instantly to assist his fellow-creature in distress.—Adieu, my dear dear Sir; fare you better, and be assured as well of the gratitude as of the real esteem of

"Your affectionate humble servant, A. Johnson."

From Mrs. Mary Knowles †.

"*April* 18, 1775.

"M. Knowles returns thanks to Dr. Calder for the perusal of this book; she ought to have sent it sooner, but was at a loss for his address.

* A skilful and benevolent Physician, who may be ranked amongst the original inventors of the means since brought to perfection by Doctors Cogan and Hawes, for the recovery of drowned persons. See Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p. 1077.

† This accomplished Quaker was a native of Staffordshire, and the widow of Dr. K. a much esteemed physician in London. By her parents of the Society of Friends, she was carefully educated in substantial and useful knowledge, but this alone could not satisfy her active mind; for she was long distinguished by various works in the polite arts of Poetry, Painting, and more especially the imitation of Nature in needle work. Some specimens of her *futile pictures* (as they are styled by Dr. Johnson) having accidentally fallen under the observation of their Majesties, they expressed a wish to see her. She was accordingly presented in the simplicity of her Quaker dress, and graciously received. This and subsequent interviews led to her grand undertaking, a representation of the King in needle-work, which she completed to the entire satisfaction of their Majesties, though she had never before seen any thing of the kind. She next accompanied her husband in a scientific tour through Holland,

"She thinks Lindsay's sacrifice an ample testimony of his *honesty* at least; but does he do more than substitute one *outward* body of worship, or form of *words*, for another? Is not his Dissenting system founded only upon a *metaphysical* distinction? in which distinction, however wrong the *former*, I think *he* has ventured into an opposite extreme. In the Prayers indeed he has (with the people of whose number I am) delicately directed the petition to the Father only; but in his Preliminary Discourse he seems *too far* to have ventured to derogate from the attributes of the Son. To take upon us to ascertain this high, sacred, and mysterious distinction, is a work we are utterly incapable of; and it appears to me the truest wisdom to steer our course between the two extremes of Athanasius and Arius.

"May this honest well-intending man bring his flock nearer to the substance and *vital* part—to the gift of grace, or spirit of Jesus Christ *in* their hearts, *thereby* to regulate their *lives* in more purity and holiness (which is all Theology is good for), or rather all the Christian Religion is good for, is my anxious wish. Were the *substance* more known in the world, we should soon get to great unity and simplicity of *form*.

"I am Dr. Calder's obliged, &c. M. KNOWLES."

land, Germany, and France, where they obtained introduction to the most distinguished personages. Mrs. K. was admitted to the toilette of the late unfortunate Queen of France, by the particular desire of the latter. The appearance of a Quaker was an extraordinary spectacle to that Princess, who eagerly enquired concerning their tenets, and acknowledged that these hereticks were at least philosophers. Mrs. Knowles wrote on various subjects, philosophical, theological, and poetical. Some of her performances have been published with her name, but more anonymously; and it is said, that she modestly retained in manuscript far more than she submitted to the publick. When urged on these subjects, she would reply: "Even arts and sciences are but evanescent splendid vanities, if unaccompanied by the Christian virtues." Mr. Boswell (vol. III. p. 305) has preserved an appropriate description, by Mrs. Knowles, of Dr. Johnson's mode of reading. "He knows how to read better than any one; he gets at the substance of a book directly; he tears out the heart of it." The same very pleasant Collection of Anecdotes has also favoured the Publick (ibid. pp. 318—320) with a conversation at Mr. Dilly's, between Mrs. Knowles and Dr. Johnson, which evinces the powers of her mind, and the liberality of her religious opinions. The narrative of Boswell, however, not proving satisfactory to *Molly Knowles* (as she was familiarly styled), she gave the Dialogue between herself and the sturdy Moralist, in her own manner, under the signature of "A Child of Candour," in Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 500. Her indignation was thus prettily expressed:

"*Ely Place, April* 20, 1791.

"Mrs. Knowles will ever think herself greatly obliged to Mr. Nichols for his polite attention and kindness to her, who is one illiberally used by the late journalist of Dr. Johnson; but many besides Mrs. K. have complained of his fabricated dialogues. Mr. N. acts with his wonted good nature respecting his Magazine. Mrs. K. perhaps may consider what to do in that respect."—Mrs. Knowles died Feb. 4, 1807, at the age of 80.

From

From JOHN LEE*, Esq.

"DEAR SIR, *Staindrop, Aug. 29, 1776.*

"Though I am long in answering your letter, I was not long in attending to it; for, as soon as I received it, I wrote to a friend who has frequent access to great men, and among the rest to the Lord Chancellor, inclosing your letter to him, and intreating that if he could do you any favour in your present suit, he would for your sake and mine too exert himself in your business. I shall be very happy to hear of your success, and so will Mrs. Lee, who was very much moved (and no wonder) by your letter to me. If any thing further occurs to you upon the subject of it, and you think I can be of any service, do not spare me under any apprehension that I shall think you troublesome, for that will not be the case. I did not write to Mr. Buller, because I had the misfortune to incur the Lord Chancellor's dis-

* This justly-celebrated Counsellor, well-known at the Bar by the name of *Honest Jack Lee*, was sometime the Representative in Parliament for Higham Ferrers. He died Aug. 5, 1793, in his 61st year. He was appointed Solicitor-General to the King, first, upon Mr. Mansfield's promotion in 1782, and, secondly, upon Sir Richard Arden's removal in 1783. In the latter year he was appointed Attorney-General, upon the death of Mr. Wallace. These preferments were given him under the administration of the Marquess of Rockingham and the Duke of Portland. At the time of his death he was Attorney-General of the County Palatine of Lancaster. Of his distinguished professional abilities it is unnecessary to speak; they deservedly gained him a most extensive practice. To an accurate and profound knowledge of the laws of his country, he added a more splendid accomplishment, an uniform integrity of conduct, which peculiarly marked his character. Blessed with a memory uncommonly tenacious, he had diligently cultivated the ornamental parts of general Literature. In his manners he was mild and gentle; in his disposition he was open and ingenuous; in all his demeanour humble and affable, and in the relative duties of society truly amiable. He left a widow and a daughter to lament his loss; and several relations at Leeds in Yorkshire. His memory is thus preserved in Staindrop Church:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of JOHN LEE, esquire, one of his Majesty's counsel at law; attorney-general for the county-palatine of Lancaster, and sometime for this county also; and member of parliament for Higham Ferrers. He died on the fifth day of August, 1793, in the sixty-first year of his age, after having attained, by means equally honourable to his abilities and principles, an eminent rank in his profession, and successively filled the offices of solicitor and attorney general to his Majesty. During the course of an active and useful life, he was distinguished for a natural eloquence singularly adapted to forensic disputation; an indefatigable zeal in promoting, as an advocate, the interest of individuals; and a warm invariable attachment to the Laws and Constitution of his Country. Free from all religious bigotry, he manifested, both in his public and private conduct, a firm belief in the Christian Revelation; and uniformly acted on the persuasion, that an observance of its precepts is its best support. A benevolent cheerfulness of disposition, united with a peculiar pleasantry in conversation, procured him the esteem of numerous friends, whom no change of fortune could induce him to neglect. And by the practice of every social virtue, as well as a steady exertion of his uncommon talents in support of justice and rational liberty, he acquired an indisputable claim to the remembrance of all who admired superior parts, or respect integrity of character."

pleasure

pleasure once by a free animadversion on an instance of his public conduct. I thought therefore I might serve you more effectually by keeping a little out of sight.

"Pray send the inclosed to Mr. Lindsey's lodgings.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, JOHN LEE."

From the Rev. PAUL-HENRY MATY *.

"DEAR DOCTOR, *Monday Morning.*

"I have appointed Michaelis, whose father was Haller's most intimate friend, and who is consequently the man in England who knows most of him, to meet you here this evening at tea. I hope therefore it will suit you to come; if not, I will fix a morning for us to call upon him. Ever sincerely yours, P. H. MATY."

From Lieutenant-General ROBERT MELVILL †.

"DEAR SIR, *Mount Melvill, near St. Andrews, July* 11, 1788.

"I am induced to give you this trouble, from my wish to learn from yourself that you have recovered from the painful and severe illness under which I had the uneasiness to leave you, but if it shall be improper for you to be at the fatigue of writing, do not trouble yourself to answer me on the following points:—Has the Poem of Mrs. F. been inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine?

"Will it be proper, and when, to publish what was proposed in justice to the injured Admiral? Is Mr. Gough still desirous to insert among his Sepulchral Monuments an engraving from a draw-

* See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 259.

† This excellent veteran officer was of an ancient and honourable family of Strathkinness, in the county of Fife, and at the time of his death the oldest General in his Majesty's service. He was an excellent classical scholar, a man of the strictest honour, and a complete gentleman. In the year 1743 he entered into the Army as an ensign in the 25th Regiment; and, after serving with great military reputation in various parts of the world, he was, in the year 1763, appointed Governor-General of the Ceded Islands, comprehending Grenada, with its dependent Islands, Dominica, St. Vincent's, and Tobago; which last, from an uncultivated wilderness, was brought to be a valuable sugar colony under his administration. By his humanity and prudence an alarming insurrection of the Slaves in Grenada was terminated without bloodshed or expence. His kind treatment of the new French subjects attached them to the British Government, and enabled him to obtain, from the Court of France, in the year 1783, an abolition of the *droit d'aubaine* in favour of the inhabitants of Tobago, which had been ceded to that Power at the Peace. This was his last public transaction; and ever after his thoughts and his fortune were employed in works of philanthrophy and beneficence. It is no addition to the honour of this truly good man, that he was descended of an antient and noble family. Born a Gentleman (a character he supported in all its enviable excellencies to the last), and having received a suitable education, tutored with the early habits of industry, he was a scholar, a philosopher, a soldier, and a man of business, with an enlarged and comprehensive mind. Being of a lively disposition, he was, in old age, what he had been in youth and riper years, the desirable companion of men of science, business, and pleasure, both to young and old, and never so happy as when promoting the interest and consequence in society of young men whose principles and talents he thought favourably of; and there are many now living who do honour to his judgment and friendship, both in military

ing of Archbishop Sharp's tomb, if I shall procure one for him? And, lastly, will your friend Mr. Nichols be still glad to receive and publish in the 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica,' some narrative* of the discovery which I made of Jul. Agricola's camps in 1754, which were afterwards inserted in the Government Survey of Scotland? and, if so, how soon it ought to be sent to him? My conversation with Mr. Nichols on this matter happened so long ago, that he may perhaps have forgot it.

"I made a subsequent promise to our friend Mr. Pinkerton on the point of Agricola's camps, which I mean also to keep; but it would be best that you say nothing on the subject until I shall see you. I am ever, my dear Doctor,

"Your most obedient servant, ROBERT MELVILL."

From the Rev. JOHN MOORE.

"DEAR SIR, *Abingdon, Jan. 9,* 1773.

"I thank you heartily for your kind and entertaining letter. My cold was so oppressive, that I could not go to Oxford last week as I intended. I hope to be there in a little time, and will be mindful of the inquiries you have desired; but at present the two gentlemen I peculiarly designed to apply to are absent. I readily subscribe to your opinion of the miserable poverty of many of the Tatlers.

military and civil life. His urbanity was exemplary; his ear was ever open to the cry of the distressed widow and fatherless; and his hand ever ready to bestow liberally to the deserving poor. In the course of the General's office he was blown up by the springing of a mine, and very nearly lost his life. In consequence of the explosion his sight was much injured, and he became entirely blind for many of the last years of his life. He was moreover disabled from walking by an enormous swelling on one of his legs. When reduced to this state, he discontinued his hospitable dinners, at which his guests were always sure, twice a week, to meet with the choicest company, the flow of reason, and a hearty welcome. Nevertheless, he had his levees to the last, and his friends met frequently at proper seasons. But latterly it may be truly said he lived with great œconomy in his own house, that he might be able to give more liberally to the public charities and the needy. He died in Great George-street, Edinburgh, in his eighty-sixth year, Aug. 29, 1809, and was succeeded in his estates and name by his nephew, John-Whyte Melvill, Esq. of Bannoche, in Fifeshire.—Dr. Tytler, in his "Voyage Home from the Cape of Good Hope," speaking of General Melvill, observes that, "After a long course of meritorious services, civil and military, in different countries, during which he was repeatedly wounded; and, by the last wound, in the West Indies, his loss of sight was occasioned, attended with a narrow escape of his life, from an explosion of gunpowder; has thereby been forced to live in retirement for many years past. And, to the peculiar honour of this General and Governor, it is universally known that, with the greatest opportunities of easily enriching himself, no one ever attained to his rank with so little expences to his country; having likewise, it is believed, never, since his retirement, applied for nor enjoyed any of the customary advantages and emoluments allowed in such cases of retirement." See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VIII. p. 11.

* This valuable communication of Lieutenant-General Melvill is printed in No. 36 of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica;" and see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VIII. p. 11.

"Your

"Your information concerning our Petition has given me pleasure. Though I cannot flatter myself with any hopes of carrying our point, no man can be stronger in the doctrine of perseverance than I am. I know that we ought not, and in this case I feel that I cannot, wish for evil that good may come; but I am much inclined to think, that our continued application for redress, and the Bishops' continued rejection, will be of more service to us as a party, than the acquiescence of these opponents. I will not at present enter particularly into this affair, as to which you and I seem to have much the same sentiments. I shall write to Mr. Fuller by this post, and desire him to send you a large frank or two for me, for I shall be extremely glad to receive the Bill as soon as it is formed.

"I read the 'Inquiry into the Principles of Toleration,' &c. at Bath with the greatest satisfaction. It is indeed an admirable pamphlet, and thought so almost universally. I knew the author at Dr. Latham's academy, where he had entered just as I was leaving it. He was then a clever young fellow. I have never seen him since, nor heard much of him, but upon this occasion. I will thank you if you will send me his pamphlet, and Dr. Williams's, which I have not seen: I shall be glad likewise of Dean Tucker's against Dr. Kippis; and of Hitchins's thing, though I am told it is as foolish as it is invidious. When will Dr. Furneaux publish? I want to see his book very much, and have been informed it would be out immediately after the holidays. Will you, at your leisure, send these and any others on the subject you think proper, and which have been published this winter, to Mr. Bouquet's, and desire him to pay you for them. And you will oblige Mrs. Palmer if you will send Mrs. Aikin's Poems with them.—My Sisters will take care to make the enquiries you mention, at St. James's, the first opportunity.

"When you see Mr. Cook, I will beg my respectful and very hearty compliments and good wishes to him and his family. I am sure his company much contributed to make Bath agreeable to me: I often think of him. I shall write about Mr. Pickborne to Mr. Fuller, though as he has never given a hint of the affair since I saw him. I suspect the scheme is lain aside or altered.—I thank God, I continue well, all but my cold, which I doubt I shall not soon get rid of. I am, &c. J. Moore."

From the Rev. Dr. John Ogilvie*.

"Dear Sir, *Midmar, near Aberdeen, Nov.* 22, 1772.

"As I could not see you when I left London, which my engagements with mine Host of the Blue Boar rendered more ab-

* The Rev. Dr. John Ogilvie, a Poet of some eminence, Minister of Midmar, and Author of several Works on Theology and the Belles Lettres. In 1759 (being then M. A.) he published a Third Edition of "The Day of Judgment, a Poem, in Two Books;" to which were then added, 1. An Ode to Melancholy; 2. Ode on Sleep; 3. Ode on Time; 4. To the Memory of Mr. H. M. an Elegy; 5. To the Memory of the late pious and ingenious

rupt than I expected, I embrace with pleasure this opportunity to return you my best acknowledgments for the friendly instances of your obliging concern in my affair when I was in London. I was then only sorry that you had not looked over the MSS. as the Work was probably deprived by that means of some valuable corrections, and the author of a critic, whose judgment of it would have in a great measure determined his own. My cousin writes me that you had spoke of it to Mr. Strachan*, whom I am sorry that I missed seeing. You have, I hope, by this time perused the Essay, as I can add the weight of your own opinion, if favourable, to that of Dr. Kippis, to whom I beg you will make my best compliments and acknowledgments when you see him. As you will easily judge of the uneasiness I suffer from being kept in suspense, I shall look on it as an additional obligation to those already conferred on an old friend, that you will enable Mr. Strachan by your advice and influence to finish the affair as soon and as advantageously as possible. I must likewise recommend that young gentleman to your friendship: I will venture to assure you that he deserves it. I know so well the benevolence of your disposition, that an apology, which upon another occasion I should look on as necessary, I omit on the present, as superfluous. If I can be of service to you in any thing here, it will give me pleasure to testify by doing every thing in my power that real esteem, with which I am, &c. J. Ogilvie."

"Dear Sir, *Aberdeen, May* 24, 1774.

"I know not whether you have received a copy of my remarks on Composition, which I desired your friend Mr. Robinson to give you in my name; but if you have not received it, I beg you will be so good as to call for one handsomely bound, and that you will take it as a sincere, however imperfect, testimony of the author's esteem and friendship. You may believe that it will give me

Mr. Henry; 6. The Third Chapter of Habbakuk paraphrased.—He published also, "Providence, an Allegorical Poem, in Three Books, 1764;" "Solitude, or the Elysium of the Poets, a Vision; to which is subjoined, an Elegy to the Memory of the Earl of Findlater, 1766." In 1767 (when D. D. and Minister of Midmar), "Sermons on several Subjects;" in 1769, "Paradise, a Poem;" and "Poems on several Subjects, in Two Volumes;" "Philosophical and Critical Observations on the Nature, Characters, and Species of Composition, 1774," 2 vols.; "Rona, a Poem in seven Books; illustrated with a correct Map of the Hebrides, and other Engravings, 1777;" "The Theology of Plato compared with the Principles of the Oriental and Grecian Philosophers, by John Ogilvie, D.D. F.R.S.E.1793;" "Britannia, a national Epic Poem in Twenty Books; to which is prefixed a Critical Dissertation on Epic Machinery, 1801;" "An Examination of the Evidence from Prophecy in Behalf of the Christian Religion; preached before the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge; with an Appendix, containing an Account of the Proceedings of the Society from February 1802 to February 1803." In Blacklock's Poems is one addressed "to the Rev. Dr. John Ogilvie." He died in May 1814; and was almost the only survivor of a number of literary characters among the Scottish Clergy, whose fame commenced with the Accession of his late Majesty, and adorned the long course of his Reign.

* Not the eminent Printer, but a Bookseller in the Strand.

pleasure

pleasure to hear of its obtaining your approbation; but as I will venture to say, that few people are more ready to acknowledge faults of whatever kind, when candidly pointed out, or more solicitous to correct them than I am, it will be a favour to let me know your real and unbiassed opinion in the present case. I ought perhaps much sooner to have acknowledged the obliging solicitude you discovered in my behalf when I was last in London; but I was deterred from writing, partly by the expectation you left me to form of having an opportunity to repay some part of your civilities in this country, and partly by the prospect I had of writing to you, with a copy of the piece I now offer to your acceptance, which I thought would have been published at least some months ago. When you see Dr. Kippis, I beg you will make my compliments to him. It is some time since I wrote to him, and asked my cousin Mr. Strachan to present him with a copy of the book. I shall be glad to be informed that he has received it, as I have had no return.

"Pray write me at what time you seriously propose to see your native place, which you will find much improved. You have some friends here who would see you with much pleasure. Are you still as busy as when I saw you? I suppose by this time the greatest part of your Work * will be over.—You may believe that it will always be agreeable to me to hear of your prosperity, and to have an opportunity of expressing the esteem and friendship with which I am, dear Sir, &c. J. OGILVIE."

From Dr. WILLIAM OGILVIE†.

"DEAR SIR. *King's College, Aberdeen, Aug.* 20, 1795.

"It gave me great pleasure to understand from Doctor Dunbar that you retain a remembrance of our former short acquaintance. I can assure you the recollection of it is not less agreeable to me, and on that footing I take the liberty of requesting that when your leisure permits, you will take the trouble of looking at Mr. Shaw's medals, and if you find there any number of those struck by the free cities of Ancient Greece, that you will purchase for me to the amount of four or five guineas. My small collection is meant for the use of our students here, to whose inspection it is occasionally exhibited, so I wish for nothing rare or costly, but rather a good number of coins for the money I can afford, and in tolerable preservation.

"No coins of Greece, properly so called, Ionia, or the Islands, can come amiss to me. As to those of Sicily or Magna Græcia, I am better provided, excepting only the three cities of Agrigentum, Crotona, and Vetia. I could wish likewise to have one or two specimens of the Incusi. I am confident, Sir, that if your convenience may at all permit, you will not decline doing me the

* Dr. Calder was at that time engaged as Editor of the "Cyclopædia."

† William Ogilvie, LL.D. Professor of Humanity *(Literæ Humaniores)* in the King's College, Aberdeen, for more than half a century. He died Feb. 14, 1812, in his 82d year.

favour;

favour; and I beg you to believe with great pleasure I should endeavour to execute any commands of yours in this place. I am with much respect, and the most sincere good wishes,

"Your most obedient humble servant, WILLIAM OGILVIE."

From THOMAS PENNANT*, Esq.

"*South Moulton Street, April* 4, 1780.

"Mr. Pennant presents his compliments to Dr. Calder, and hopes he will excuse the liberty taken by a stranger in enquiring whether Dr. Calder has the Supplement to De Buffon, published in Holland *last year* by Allemand. Mr. Pennant having immediate occasion to examine the account of an antelope, in tom. IV. lib. lx. of that Supplement, described under the name of Gazel a bourse sur le Dos.; in that case Mr. Pennant will beg leave to wait on Dr. Calder."

"SIR, *South Moulton Street, April* 27.

"It gives me great concern to find my time so taken up in the short stay I make here, as to prevent me thanking you in person for your obliging favour; and am sorry that I can be of no use in your design. There have been certainly more volumes published by Allemande; I have caused a friend to write for them, and if I should get them, and think they will be of any service to you, I will take the liberty of informing you. I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant, THO. PENNANT."

From the Rev. Dr. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY†.

"DEAR SIR, *Calne, July* 7, 1775.

"I have read your articles for the Dictionary with much pleasure. My only objection to them is that they are too diffuse for the purpose of such a Work. It is possible however that many readers may be pleased with a few of such articles, and therefore they may recommend the Work. I am sensible, likewise, that it is exceedingly difficult to write just so much as a Dictionary requires, and give any satisfaction to your employers, who will like to see the matter of your reading and industry, which upon my plan would not much appear. There are some repetitions in the article of *Air*, especially in the paper I gave you, and your quotations from Sir John Pringle.

"With this letter I send to the press my *second volume*, and I hope it will be printed soon. When that is done, I will gladly give you a summary of it for your Work, and you may easily find a place for it, or at least subjoin it to the whole Work.

"I depend upon your paying me a visit this summer. At present we are in a good deal of confusion, having the carpenters below stairs, while we dine above. In about a month I hope we shall be in a more complete state.

"Yours most sincerely, J. PRIESTLEY."

* Of this eminent Naturalist and Antiquarian Tourist, see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 316. 647.

† See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 334. 656.

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Calne, July* 17, 1777.

"I thank you for your attention to the passage from the Encyclopedie. I intended to have written to you about it, but forgot. I never saw the passage myself, and only heard of it from you. The meaning of my desiring Mr. Johnson to put it into your hands was, that you would point out to me any thing that you thought exceptionable, and it is not yet too late to do it.

"I have no conception how the late Bill would have been a legal security for Arians or Socinians. I wish you would state to me the ground of that opinion, and send me a copy of the Bill. I suppose they were printed. Inclose it in a cover, directed Lord Shelburne, at Bowood, near Calne. I may perhaps make an Appendix relating to it, retracting or asserting my present opinion, as I shall see occasion. I do not think that the friends of the late Bill will have reason to be dissatisfied with me *upon the whole;* and I am far from apprehending that any thing I have written can do them the least disservice, though they should not change the ground of their application.

"I am just got into my house at Calne, and upon the whole like the situation very well. Could you not make it convenient to spend a few weeks with me here this summer? We shall always have a bed for a friend, and you may depend upon a most hearty welcome. I think you want some such relief from your various pressures. I expect to receive my apparatus the next week, and perhaps some of the experiments I shall be carrying on may contribute to amuse you. The stage-coach will bring you hither in about half a day, and carry you back again in the same time. I hope it will be another inducement to you if I add, that your company will be useful to me in several of my schemes of composition. Let me have as early a notice of your coming as you can give me, that I may take care to be at home, and have things ready for your reception.

"I beg I may hear from you soon, and am, with the greatest esteem and affection, dear Sir, yours sincerely, J. PRIESTLEY."

From the Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY PRIMATT*.

"DEAR SIR, *Higham, near Stratford, Suffolk, June* 16, 1773.

"I take the opportunity by a friend to acknowledge the exceeding great pleasure and improvement I received from our very

* Of Clare Hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1757; M. A. 1765. He was licensed to the Vicarage of Higham, Suffolk, Feb. 27, 1760, on the presentation of Bishop Hayter by lapse; and, April 14, 1766, was instituted to the Vicarage of Swardeston, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Hon. Henry Hobart. He held also the Rectory of Brampton in that County. Oct. 2, 1769, he married Miss Gulliver; and in 1771 resigned both his Norfolk Livings, and Higham also in 1774; in which year (having received the diploma of D. D. from the Marischal College of Aberdeen, and possessing a good private fortune) he retired to Kingston-upon-Thames. In 1776 he published "A Dissertation on the Duty of Mercy to Brute Animals;" which he did not long survive, as his Relict was re-married in January 1780.

short

short acquaintance in town. I know not how it is, but so passible are our natures, that we sometimes admire and love at first sight—*Veni, vidi, tu vicisti.* Physiognomy is my favourite study. I shall be very happy to see you at Higham; your company will be a great favour. It may indeed be lost time to you, but to us it will be great gain: pardon my selfishness. We were much pleased with your excellent and benevolent Sermon on the death of Mr. Whitefield. I have read the 'Letters to the Prelates,' and admire the keenness as well as the pure language of the writer. I have sent you 'The Praise of Folly;' and having said this, I dare add no more, than that I am, &c. H. PRIMATT.

"How fare the good Doctors Price and Amory, and the nervous Chrysostomic Mr. Ratcliff?—I have not the happiness of knowing the corporeal part of Dr. Beattie, but I have *in Truth* his soul locked up in my book-case; and a good soul it is.—I shall be much obliged to you for a key to the signatures in the 'Theological Repository.'—Once more yours, H. P."

"DEAR SIR, *Higham, Nov.* 11, 1773.

"I cannot help expressing to you my concern as well as surprise that I have not been favoured with a line from you since I had the pleasure of seeing you in London.

"I had long pleased myself with the delightful, but, alas, fruitless expectation of your agreeable company at this place, as I hope our tempers and turn of mind are similar; but you are too happy in the superior orb of men of learning, freedom, and genius, to look down upon one who is unfortunately debarred from all rational converse, through the narrow and bigoted notions of his brethren. However, I rejoice in your freedom, which I should be glad to partake of; your silence therefore has been a great discouragement to me in my literary pursuits, as we are naturally averse to walk alone. But it will be some satisfaction to me to hear that you are well, for though I am denied the favour of your presence, I know not why I should be denied the pleasure of the communication of your sentiments.

"I was lately at Norwich, where I heard from my worthy friend the Deputy Chancellor of Norwich, that he had authority to say it, that the Bishop of Norwich* would have sent his proxy to the House of Lords in your favour when your Bill was before them, if he had had the least information that the Bishop of Lincoln† would have supported it. I am much obliged to you for recommending to me Graham on the Atonement, and the excellent and spirited 'Letter to the Prelates,' by the worthy Mr. Ratcliff. I beg my compliments to the worthy Doctors Price and Amory, and Mr. Ratcliff, whom I shall always esteem and respect, though but little known to them. H. PRIMATT."

* Dr. Philip Yonge. † Dr. John Greene.

"DEAR

"Dear Sir, *Higham, Nov. 20, 1773.*

"I am very much obliged to you for sending me my diploma, which I received last night, and particularly for your trouble and fidelity, which I shall ever gratefully remember, not forgetting the other reverend and learned gentlemen, to whom my thanks are due, and whom I shall always esteem as Brethren, dearly beloved in the Lord. I much regret the miscarriage of your former favour to me, which never came to hand. Such losses are irreparable, and to me extremely mortifying. I am very much obliged to you for your quotation from Aristotle relative to the sanguine sweat. When I bind up my 'Theological Repositories,' which I propose to do soon, I will insert a blank leaf at the place, and transcribe your remark upon it. I am sorry for the account you give of Mr. Evanson*: I hope it is not true; but, alas, in these cases I fear the worst. Bigotry has no mercy, and persecution is the grand support of error. Indeed, I always take it for granted, when I hear a man is persecuted for his opinions, that the person so persecuted must be nearer the truth than his tormentors, because St. Paul tells me that, 'if I had all faith, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.'

"The case of Mr. Lindsey is truly deplorable. You mistake in calling him *my* friend, if thereby you suppose that I personally know him. So far from it, I do not where he lives, nor what his preferment is. But as a friend to truth, and liberty of conscience, you are welcome to call him *my friend*, though he dwelt at St. Catherine's in the moon. I am sorry for his resolution to quit the Church. It is absolutely necessary some of our friends should stay in it to help our common cause. If every Officer in an Army were to resign his commission as soon as he is sensible of mal-administration therein, or even of the many intolerable grievances of State, there would never have been any instances of the most glorious and salutary Revolutions. For my own part, I am heartily sick myself, and shall be glad to get out of bondage, and fully purpose to do it; and hope when free I shall be able to help others out, but I would not have all follow my example. I have been blamed for my former *resignations* of my Norfolk Livings. In our Petition to Parliament, I could then have swelled the list with the additions of Rector of Brampton and Vicar of Swardiston; but, alas, they would have been only two great mill-stones about my neck: I am much easier now than I was when I saw you in town; for on *Trinity* Sunday last, I made before my congregation a solemn protest against the Athanasian heresy, and desired them all to take notice of it, and that in my future ministrations, I should consider myself in no other light in certain parts of the Offices of the Church, than as an Officer of the State, exercising ministerially enjoined services, which I would not approve. But, alas, my dear Sir, this is but a temporary salve for a sore in itself incurable.

* See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p. 482.

"Next

"Next Spring I set out in earnest to choose a retreat from all these odious embarrassments. I wish I knew where Mr. Lindsey lives, and I would take the liberty to write to him upon the occasion, to dissuade him from his purpose if I could; for I fear, if all the friends of truth renounce the Church Communion, spiritual tyranny will raise again its Gorgon head, and the fires of Smithfield again be kindled by the flashes of lightning from the Vatican. The Winter is too near at hand to flatter me with the hopes of seeing you, which I am sorry for, as I have a thousand things to say to you, and many papers on the important subject, which I must commit to the flames before I remove.

"It grows late, and I must soon conclude. I beg of you to take care of your health, for the sake of your friends, but above all for the sake of Christ and his Church.

"Dr. Stanton has lately intimated to a gentleman a desire of my acquaintance. It is with great pleasure *you* have now enabled me to treat him as a brother in Christ Jesus; and I purpose shortly to make him a visit. May it please the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ to purify the Church which he hath purchased with *its* own blood. You see I do not forget *your* criticism.—*Dominus tecum.*

"It might seem too selfish in me to desire to see you at Higham in the winter, as a journey of 59 miles at this season of the year might be injurious to your health; but be assured that at all times when agreeable and covenient to yourself, your company will be an exceeding great pleasure as well as obligation to

"Your humble servant, H. PRIMATT."

"DEAR SIR, *Higham, Feb.* 12, 1774.

"I see at length Mr. Lindsey has resigned—a noble testimony of truth and integrity! I have read his 'Apology,' and admire it. May the blessing of God ever attend the Confessors of pure Christianity. I shall be glad to follow his good example, though it will not be in my power to imitate him in all respects.

"You will much oblige me if you would give me a speedy and short account of Cheshunt. Is the place healthy? Is the neighbourhood agreeable? Are they High Church or Low Church, or between both, or no Church at all? Is there a Meeting, and of what denomination? what sort of an Established Minister? Who is the *Christian* Pastor? An answer to these enquiries may perhaps induce me when I go my journey to steer that way first. In truth, I will go any where you please to send me if I can but get away from ignorance and bigotry; but I cannot live in the gay world, therefore not too near to London.

"I wish I knew a proper way of testifying my sense of the honour I have received from the Marischal College: perhaps you can help me out. My choicest books I have bequeathed to them. As long as I live, I shall be unwilling to part with them, for I cannot do without them.

"As soon as Easter is past, I begin my ramble, and about that time shall be in town. Pray let me know when is your yearly meeting or audit for the benefit of the widows of Dissenting Ministers;

Ministers; I desire to be a subscriber.—Pray let me know if the Cracorian Catechism is to be bought in England: I should be glad to have it. I have lately translated a little piece of F. S. S. from the Fratres Poloni, *viz.* 'Examination of the common arguments in favour of the Trinity.' If Mr. Johnson will accept of it after you have given your Imprimatur, he shall be welcome to it. I have another work in hand, the Thirty-nine Articles, with notes and observations *in usum studiosorum.*

"I am, dear Sir, &c. HUM. PRIMATT."

"DEAR SIR, *Higham, March* 16, 1774.

"I am particularly obliged to you for your kind thoughts of me in the multiplicity of your engagements, and am sorry none of your proposals will suit me. I should think myself very happy to be near such worthy and good men as Drs. Kippis and Price; but as to Sydenham, the circumstance of indifferent water is to me a very great objection, besides that it is *too near* to town, and Newington Green is much nearer.

"I acknowledge my defect in not acquainting you with *sundry essential circumstances,* which, as I had applied to you, it was necessary you should know, though I would not have it known to all the world. Relying therefore on your confidence, I will freely unbosom myself. My wife and self are what the world calls two old fashioned folks. We love peace and retirement. The noise and bustle and pomp of the world is to us insipid and nauseous; and though we might live in the world without partaking of its vanities, yet the very sight of them is very disagreeable to us. We have indeed a large income, and if we pleased might make *a figure;* but we have an eye to everlasting habitations, therefore endeavour to make to ourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness. My family at present consists of two men servants and three maids. I keep my chariot, and have five horses. My house is a pretty neat parsonage, but makes no more shew than its owner, therefore we live frugally, but genteelly; and yet we save up no money, nor indeed do we desire to do it; for our hands and hearts are always open to distress, and our highest happiness is to communicate happiness. We have given away more than we shall afterwards be able to do, perhaps to a degree of imprudence. We last year sunk our capital in acts of benevolence *tria millia librarum*; but if we go on so, shall soon spin our noble to nine-pence.

"We at present live in a cheap country, and as I farm my glebe, my bread, and hay, and corn, is the produce of my own culture; but when we remove, we shall find an alteration in this respect. We shall make a little more shew *for the honour of Aberdeen.* We shall keep more company, and perhaps in every respect enlarge our way of living, at the same time that our income will be much reduced by the resignation of a very good living, and the additional purchase of a house, &c. which now I possess rent free. To this I must add, that as we have neither real estate nor trade, and purpose to follow no profession, we have

no

no means of improving our fortunes at all, but shall be fixed to a certain unimproveable income, which may be diminished, but cannot be enlarged. These particulars deserve some consideration. I would not have you think from what I have said, that I am going to draw in my horns, or mean to change my design of resignation of my living, or removing from it; for I fully purpose to do both; and shall set out on that account the week after Easter. The estate I shall be glad to purchase will be such an one as is proper for a gentleman that intends to live upon 500*l.* or 600*l. per annum.* Set the estate or rent at 100*l.* to expend 500*l.* and I shall still have some left for others.—On Sunday last I received a letter from Mr. Lindsey in answer to one I lately sent him to dissuade him from his present scheme of erecting a new Church, lest it should obstruct the Dissenter's cause; but it seems he is determined upon it, and as he is countenanced by the Dissenters, I pray God to prosper his and every attempt to restore the Gospel of Jesus Christ to original purity.

"I think to be in town the beginning of the second week after Easter. I shall be rambling on the first week, and shall with the greatest pleasure wait upon you, whose friendship and esteem I shall always endeavour to deserve and retain.

"Pray present my best respects and unfeigned regard to the learned Dr. Price, and to all the reverend gentlemen of your cloth, who deign me worthy of their notice. HUM. PRIMATT."

"DEAR SIR, *Kingston-upon-Thames.* [*Undated.*]

"It is a matter of great concern to me that I have not had the pleasure of seeing you for a long time. As I live near to town, when business calls me to the city I endeavour to dispatch my affairs in a few hours, that I may return to Kingston by night. This hurry deprives of the opportunity of calling on my friends, as when I used to stay in town some weeks; but I have called upon you twice, and you were not at home. However, give me leave to assure you, that you shall always meet with a kind and friendly reception at Kingston whenever it suits your convenience or health to breathe the country air; and a letter from you, if you come not, will always be acceptable.

"I take the liberty by Mr. Browne to beg the favour of you to send me the Norwich woman's letter, which I lent you when at Kingston, to shew to Dr. Priestley. If you have not taken a copy of it, and desire it, I will take the trouble off your hands, and transcribe it and send it to you.

"Pray let me know whether the *fourth* volume of Dr. Priestley's 'Institutes' is yet published. I thank you much for procuring me 'Epaphras's Gospel Defence,' and the other pamphlets, though the 'Hints and Essays' are not quite to my taste. I have heard our new minister Mr. Moody, and believe he will be a good preacher when mellowed by time. I repeat that a letter will be acceptable, but your company most desirable.—I have lately had at my house a visitor, a Member of Dr. Price's congregation, who informed me that the Doctor is in Wales. H. PRIMATT."

From

From GRANVILLE SHARP*, Esq.

"SIR, *Old Jewry, March* 3, 1777.

"The favourable opinion of my labours, which you was pleased to express in your kind and obliging letter of the 12th of August last, certainly demanded a much earlier acknowledgment; but I was very much engaged at that time, and was obliged to content myself with sending a verbal message by the West Indian mulatto from Dominica in whose behalf you wrote; and I hope he delivered it, together with a book (intituled, 'The Law of Retribution'), of which I then desired your acceptance; and I now request your acceptance also of four more tracts sent herewith as a further acknowledgment of my esteem for a gentleman whose sincere regard for the *natural rights of mankind* is so fully declared in the above-mentioned letter of the 12th of August last. I am, with respect, &c. GRANVILLE SHARP."

From the Rev. Dr. JOSHUA TOULMIN †.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR, *Taunton, Oct.* 5, 1772.

"I return you my sincere thanks for the testimony of your friendship yours of March 14 affords me, and the hints it gives me. I am greatly encouraged to pursue my design by finding it meets with your approbation, and that of some of the gentlemen to whose judgment I owe much deference. Some of my acquaintance, I understand, rather wonder what I propose by a Life of Socinus. A mere account of his sentiments, life and death, &c. they say will be of no service to the literary world, and will not be desired by the generality; an interesting life will require great pains, and needs the use of a large library. I apprehend your opinion, and that of those to whom I have communicated my plan, is very different on this matter; and therefore I am inclined to pursue my design without attempting a work merely calculated for the Literati, and yet something that may to the generality be interesting and new; not so much a *critical* as a *popular* Life of this injured person, with a view to hold him forth to esteem and imitation. I have made some little progress in it, and have read what I have done to our friend Dr. Jeffries. I am so happy as to give him pleasure by it, and to receive his desires that I would go on. My other engagements have much drawn my attention from it; and I have rather been slackened by several charges which lie against him, and which are grounded on his own language—as the severity with which he treats the Semi-Judaizers.

"I am not without the pleasing hope that a more exact examination of the places from whence such quotations are bor-

* Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. I. p. 443.

† Minister of the Gospel at Taunton, in Somersetshire. He published a Volume of "Sermons, principally addressed to Youth, 1770;" and several single Sermons. He was also the Author of the "The Life of John Biddle, 1789;" and of "The History of the Parish of Taunton," 1791; and died July 23, 1815, in his 76th year. See some Memoirs of him in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 473; and see also the General Index to the Magazine, vol. III. p. 412.

rowed,

rowed, and which Mosheim also refers to, will, if not exculpate Socinus, yet soften those apparent improprieties and harshness of sentiments and spirit. I have met with a vindication by Socinus himself, in his Works, of his character from the charge relative to the death and imprisonment of Francis Davidis. It appears a more difficult matter to clear him from being not entirely free from intolerant principles.

"It is easy indeed to observe, that he carried his moderation and sentiments on liberty, as appears from what precedes this quotation, much farther than was usual in those days; that he was but a man, and that his defects in point of liberality of sentiments must be ascribed to the influence and prevailing notions of the times. But your opinion on these points, if your other business will allow you to give it, will greatly oblige me. I acknowledge with gratitude your kind disposition to assist me with the inspection and use of the proper books; and regret my distance from you, and the difficulty of coming at them in my situation. I have particularly sent for the 'Dictionaire de Heresies,' and 'Dictionaire Antiphilosophique,' but without success. If you could direct my brother Mr. Smith to procure them for me, I should be glad. The other books you refer to, I suppose, are too voluminous and expensive to purchase merely for the sake of consulting them on *one article;* and perhaps a journey to London will give me an opportunity to look into them, and transcribe from them. What is the size of the 'Bibliotheque des Ecrivans Antitrinitaires?' If it is one volume, 12mo or 8vo, I could wish it was in your power to assist my worthy Brother to get it for me with the rest. I have by me 'Bibliotheca Antitrinitarionem a Sandio,' lent me by Mr. Merivale, in which there is an abridged History of the Socinians. I suppose the French is a translation of this, and I want to number either that or the original amongst my books. The Unitarian Tracts were lent me by the same gentleman. I find these books difficult to be procured, as they are very scarce. I have received the 'Life of Socinus,' with which you have indulged me: it is a translation of Pzircovius's Life of this great man. Since your book came to hand, I have been so fortunate as to meet with the Cracovian Catechism in Latin, a neat copy and good Edition. I think it would make a useful publication by itself, and has no immediate connection with the Life of Socinus. It would, in my opinion, prove a very serviceable manual of polemical divinity to common readers, if printed so as to be sold and dispersed at a low price. I could prepare an Edition for the press soon, whilst my other work stood still, to which I would wish to give time. I have requested Dr. Jeffries to take your's and Dr. Kippis's sentiments on this head. Your's indeed I hope to have from your own pen. You can also direct me where I can meet with the clearest and justest 'Account of Sabellianism.'

"But it is time to release you from this long scroll, and these tedious

tedious questions. In my situation there are few with whom I can converse on these points, or from whom I can receive much intelligence. This makes me more desirous to engage the assistance and benefit of Dr. Calder's extensive enquiries and communicative temper; and more so, as your friendship here flatters my vanity: my pride is gratified by the connexion; and I hope the indulgence is not so vicious but you may contribute to it. I am, with greatest esteem for your character and learning, and with warmest wishes that Divine Providence may assist and succeed all your useful labours to, dear Sir, &c. J. TOULMIN."

"REV. AND DEAR SIR, *Taunton, Aug. 7*, 1773.

"Mr. Smith acquaints me that you had seen on a stall a book which you apprehended would be very proper for my use in drawing up the Life of Socinus. He searched for it, but in vain, as he was greatly hurried before he left town, and had not taken the directions for it with sufficient accuracy. Give me leave therefore to request the favour of you to buy it if it is not gone, and will not interfere with your time, or draw you too far from your usual walks. I am afraid to risk the waiting the opportunity of my brother-in-law's return to London, least it should be laid hold of in the mean time. It would greatly oblige me if you meet any time with the single pieces of Socinus, or any thing that you apprehend would be materially serviceable to me, and the price does not run above twenty shillings, if you would not lose the opportunity of purchasing it on my behalf.

"I wish I could indulge the hope of a line in answer to the queries I was so free to trouble you with. In the expectation of being favoured with your's and Dr. Kippis's sentiments, I have purposely kept back my Work for some months, and done scarcely any thing to it; but I am not insensible to your engagements. The above book, or any future purchase will reach me if committed to Mr. S.'s care. I confide in your benevolent temper to execute my repeated freedoms; and am, with great esteem and respect, dear Sir, your humble servant, JOSHUA TOULMIN."

From the Rev. DAVID WILLIAMS *.

"DEAR SIR, *Great Russel Street, Bloomsbury, Feb.* 4, 1789.

"I am very unfortunate in being so much indisposed by an inflamed throat, as not to be permitted to leave the house. Going to the Club† yesterday after a series of engagements which have distressed me, quite laid me up. I hope I shall soon have it in my power to pay Mrs. Calder and you a visit, and to congratulate you on your prospect of happiness. In the mean time, if you should come to town, I hope you will not forbear calling on me. I have a guinea of your money, which I want to return to you. I beg my compliments to Mrs. Calder, and to the cheerful and agreeable party which will visit you. D. WILLIAMS."

* The well-known benevolent Founder of the Literary Fund. He died July 29, 1816. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXVI. ii. p. 86.

† A select Literary Society, established in 1779; out of which emanated in 1790 the Literary Fund.

Dr.

Dr. Calder to Mr. Nichols.

"My dear Friend, *Lisson Grove, July* 12, 1814.

"During my confinement to the fire-side, and an illness for more than nine months, I am indebted to you for much relief, information, and entertainment, which I have had from your rich treasure of pleasing knowledge, 'The Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century.' Now that the weather gets warmer, I get better, but very slowly, and now that I could venture into the open air, I am so weak that I cannot take the benefit of it by walking out, as usual, and can only amuse myself a little in my garden. I am very deaf, which greatly unfits me for conversation, but I lament much more the failure of my memory, by which I soon lose the intelligence I would fain retain, and am become so forgetful, that with all the recollection in my power, I have but little remembrance of things with which I had taken pains to become acquainted. After all, I cannot be sufficiently thankful to the Gracious Giver of all Good, that I still enjoy my sight unimpaired, and a pretty copious collection of books on all branches of science, which I can use from morning to night, so that my life is not uncomfortable. I am constrained by the importunity of my Brother to give you, who are ever busy, this trouble. He has fallen in love with your 'Anecdotes,' and is going out of town, and requested me to apply for a copy.

"Reluctant as I am to write letters, I complied with his request to me, the rather as I have been for some time desirous to apply to you for a favour to myself. It would be a great addition to my many obligations to you, if you could conveniently indulge me with a sight of the interleaved copy of the Sacred Scriptures with MS notes, for ever so short a time, which I learned from your invaluable work you gave to Mr. Pridden.

"Very many of Mr. Jones of Welwyn's MS papers were safe in Dr. Williams's Library when I had the care of it. They were all sealed up carefully, and under the stipulation when deposited of not being inspected for *twenty* years, long since expired. The reason commonly alledged for this restriction, was that they related to many in the Established Church who were writers in the 'Candid Disquisitions,' and desirous of alterations and reforms in it, who were stlll alive and adherents to it, whose desire and temporal interest it was, that nothing of such inconsistency should be publicly known till after their deaths. Whether this was precisely as I have stated it to have been the case, I cannot inform you, having never inspected any of these MSS. since the time of their concealment expired, and they have been unsealed and open to examination. I wish to know whether you have ever seen them, or inserted in your 'Literary Anecdotes' any thing from them. It is more than thirty years that they have been open to public and general inspection.

"Mrs. Calder joins cordially with me in the best wishes for your healths and prosperity here and hereafter. Your kindness to me I shall never forget as long as I have any memory. I am, my dear friend, yours affectionately, John Calder."

Rev.

Letters to the Rev. William Green *.

From the Rev. W. Warburton (afterwards Bishop of Gloucester.)

"Sir, *Newark, Sept.* 26, 1738.

"I received yours of the 23d instant. You need make no apology for it; for you can engage my esteem no way so certainly as by manifesting your inclination to learning, your disposition to seek for truth, and your desire of qualifying yourself for the profession you are designed for.

"The Hebrew will be extremely useful to you for a critical knowledge of the Old Testament, and of advantage for understanding the language of the New. I should recommend to you Leusden's Hebrew Bible as the most commodious for you. If you propose to set upon the language while you reside in Cambridge, I suppose you will have a Master who will give you directions in the elements of the tongue: if you do not, but intend to study it without, you will find the best directions in Le Clerc's 'Ars Critica;' but a Grammar of Buxtorf, and Bythner's Lyra will be sufficient.

"In reading the New Testament, you would do well to read the Gospels with Toinard's Harmony, and the Epistles of St. Paul with Locke, the Revelations with Mede and Sir Isaac Newton, and use Grotius and Hammond quite through. For a Lexicon, Leigh's 'Critica Sacra' you will find very useful.

"In reading modern theological writers you would do well to begin with Burnet's 'De Fide et Offic. Christ.' and Locke's 'Reasonableness of Christianity;' then Limborg's Theology, and Episcopius's Institutions. When you have got this view of the general body of theology, you may enter upon controversy. Against the Atheists, the best books in their several kinds, are Cudworth's 'Int. System,' and Mr. Baxter's 'Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul.' Against the Deists you may read the present Bishop of Durham's two 'Answers to Collins's Grounds and Reasons,' and Dean Connibere's 'Answer to Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation.' Those two books of Collins and Tindal being the very fort and strength of infidelity, you will come at once into the grand principles of the controversy. Against the Jews you may read Limborg's 'Amica collatio cum erudito Judæo,' where you will see the two greatest champions of the two religions engaged. Against the Papists I need recommend no other to you than Chillingworth, and against the Presbyterians than Hooker, both of which are finished master-pieces.

* Of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VIII. p. 516; vol. IX. p. 716. Mr. Green was Rector of Hardingham, Norfolk, in 1759; and died in October 1794, at a very advanced age (see Gent. Mag. LXIV. 1060). That he was well versed in the Hebrew language appears from his translation of various parts of the Old Testament, and from several complimentary letters written to him by Archbishop Secker, Bishop Bagot, Bishop Newton, the Rev. William Gilpin, and those eminent Hebrew Scholars, Archbishop Newcome, Dr. Richard Grey, and Dr. Blayney, and others, several of which may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXIX. pp. 3, 100, 212, 320, 414, 503, 606; vol. XCII. p. 125.

"When you have gone thus far, if you would still enlarge your mind, and put your foregoing studies to their utmost use, it would be proper for you to read those books that treat of the Laws of Nature and Nations, and those which tell you what a State is, and what a Church; what are the Privileges of Citizens, and of the Members of Religious Communities. To begin at the foundation, you may read Wollaston and Cumberland de Legibus Naturæ. Then proceed on to Grotius, 'De Jure Bel. et Pac.' and Puffendorff, 'De Jure Naturæ et Gentium,' and Puffendorf's 'Jus feciale Divinum.' After that, Locke on Government, and Stillingfleet's 'Irenicum,' and Puffendorf, 'De habitu Religionis Christianæ ad Vitam Civilem.' Then Locke's 'Letters of Toleration,' Bayle's 'Commentaire Philosophique,' and Taylor's 'Liberty of Prophesying.' You will be now qualified to go on with profit to the remaining part of your theological studies, and that is Ecclesiastical History. For that of the Catholic Church of the first ages you may read Mr. Le Clerc's 'Hist. Eccles.;' and for our own Reformation, Burnet. I imagined it was your desire to have your course of studies comprised in as narrow a compass as possible: I have done so; and when you have well studied these, I think you will need few more on the same subject. All I have here recommended to you are masterpieces in their several kinds, so that it would be worth your while to buy them. They alone will make an excellent Library. You see I have confined myself only to your questions which concern your theological studies, and that the general principles of them. But there are many other studies that it is necessary not to be ignorant of to judge soundly, in all points, of this. Be assured I shall be always ready to serve you, being with much esteem, Sir, your very humble servant, W. Warburton.

"I would not have you shew this letter to any one."

"Sir, *Newark, Oct. 6*, 1738.

"I received yours of the 3d instant. I am far from having a worse opinion of you for your modesty and ingenuity in owning those deficiencies that are common to young people. Only some have not the sense to see it, and others are too proud to own it, which makes them blockheads for their whole life.

"I am sorry you leave College, because I apprehend that if you could get a Fellowship and a Curacy in the neighbourhood, it would be advantageous to you on many accounts to reside some years in the University. But this perhaps you may contrive hereafter. Your apprehensions as to your sermons are rightly grounded. This is the method I would advise you to:—Take some of the best approved writers on particular points of morality and divinity, whether in the form of sermons or no. If in that form, then abridge them; if not in that form, cast them into it. This is easily done, and very usefully done, for it will enter you into the method of composing. At the same time buy a book of Beveridge's, in 4 vols. octavo, which is a synopsis of a great number of sermons, the skeleton of sermons, in which only the heads

heads of the discourse are methodically given in order to be filled up. It was published, I think, for the use of young clergymen. This will further instruct you, as you may apprehend, in the method of composing. When you have used these two ways, alternately, as occasion serves for some time, you will have, of course, acquired some notion of composition. Then begin now and then, though but seldom, to make a sermon entirely your own; and to give you a true taste of these compositions, you cannot do better than read over often Swift's 'Letter to a Young Clergyman lately entered into Holy Orders:' you will see by this what a good sermon should be. But the difficulty still remains how to make one. It consists of three parts, the language, the art or method of the discourse, and the subject matter. As to the last, it is the product of much knowledge and reflection. For the language, the three best writers we have to form a style upon, are Addison, Tillotson, and Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion.' And as to the art and method of a discourse, I know no book so good as Quintilian; and he who would compose masterly, should perpetually read his Institutes.

"Leigh's 'Critica Sacra,' is a small book in 4to, of about 4*s.* price. It is a kind of Lexicon to the New Testament. I did not mean the 'Collection of Critics,' which is not for your use at present. Only I would have you observe, it is in vain to think of making any real progress in letters without books, and a prudent scholar would always contrive to moderate his expences of other kinds, in order to support this. You would save much in buying your books at the best hand; and, I believe, you can have them no where so cheap, as at Mr. Gyles, against Gray's Inn, a great bookseller in Holborn. If you think fit to employ him, who is my particular friend, the mentioning me as recommending you to him, will, I am sure, engage him to treat you in the best manner; and a letter to him, when you want any books, will be sufficient.

"I think the study of the New Testament, and of Theology, should be carried on together, as I marked out to you. Classical learning is .....* Hebrew necessary for understanding the Scriptures; but it is a large extensive study. You must make yourself well acquainted with the best Greek and Latin writers, as Homer, Plato, Xenophon, Herodotus, Thucydides, Plutarch, Lucian, Aristophanes, Sophocles, Euripides, Tully, Livy, Tacitus, Quintilian, Plautus, Terence, Horace, Virgil, Juvenal, and Pliny. These should be studied with the best Lexicons and Dictionaries, as Stephens' Greek and Latin Thesaurus's, Constantine's Lexicon, Budæus's 'Commentary on the Greek Tongue,' Nizolius, Brisonius de Verb. Sign. Suidas; and likewise with the best grammarians, as Caninius's Hellenisms, Sanctius's Minerva, with Perizonius's Notes, Scaliger de causis linguæ Latinæ, Linacre De emandata Structura Latini Sermonis, and Popma de Differentiis Verborum. Then you may read Le

* Here two or three words are obliterated.

Clerc's

Clerc's 'Ars Critica,' and go to the study of the best critics; such as Jos. Scaliger, J. Casaubon, Lipsius, Turnebus, &c.; but above all, Dr. Bentley and Bishop Hare, who are the greatest men, in this way, that ever were. But more of this as you proceed in your studies. A common-place book is useful, when one knows what to common-place, but that cannot be till after one has considerably improved one's knowledge; and to write down trite or trifling passages is but loss of time.

"You should never let a day pass without reading something in Latin and Greek, more or less. I do not know whether you understand French. No language can be more useful to a scholar, nay, more necessary; the best books in all arts and sciences being wrote in that tongue. You may easily learn it yourself without a master, for you do not want to speak, but to understand it. I am your assured Friend, W. Warburton."

From Dr. William Newcome, Bishop of Waterford *.

"Rev. Sir, *Waterford, Sept.* 4, 1786.

"I was very happy at receiving so very candid and so very instructive a Letter from a Brother Clergyman, and a Brother Commentator on the Hebrew Scriptures. Immediately after transcribing your remarks into the margin of my own copy, or into the blank leaves prefixed, that I might preserve them from the accidents to which loose papers are subject, I sit down to make you my best acknowledgments for them. They show the hand of a master throughout; and, if God continues to me the present state of my health and of my eyes, the publick, through me, may receive the benefit of them, after I have dispatched my present task, which is no other than an Exposition of Ezekiel, on the plan of the work which I have ventured to publish. I have already transcribed for the press as far as the xxxvith chapter. Allow me the liberty of saying, that any observations which you may have made on that Prophet will be highly acceptable to me. I am, Rev. Sir,

"Your very faithful and obliged servant, W. Waterford."

From Archbishop Secker.

"Sir, *Lambeth, Aug.* 23, 1761.

"I beg your pardon for not acknowledging the favour of your Letter sooner: but I received it upon a journey, and was obliged to begin another the next week, and have had a more than ordinary quantity and variety of business ever since. I am extremely far from being a master of Hebrew Literature: but in such degree as my leisure will permit, I am very desirous of being a learner from whomsoever I can, and willing to communicate my thoughts upon what is mentioned to me, in hopes of fuller information. I write in much haste just what suggests itself to me; and can only add, that, that I am, with the best wishes,

"Your loving Brother, Tho. Cant."

* Afterwards Archbishop of Armagh.

"Sir,

"SIR, *Lambeth, Sept.* 28, 1761.

"I thank you for the Letter with which you have favoured me; but can give you my thoughts upon it no otherwise than briefly. I dare neither add nor strike out, nor alter words, nor even the order of words, on little or no ancient authority, merely to make the Sacred Text appear what seems to me more beautiful or methodical, or less exceptionable, where it is already fairly defensible. If you determine I heartily wish you success. For I am fully persuaded of your good intentions in your undertaking; and hope you will think favourably concerning those of

"Your loving Brother, THO. CANT."

"SIR, *Lambeth, Jan.* 3, 1763.

"I intended to have thanked you long before this time for the present of your Book, and favour of your Letter. I intended also to have carried my observations upon it further; but I have not found leisure, and know not when I shall. Therefore I send you these hasty notes, to shew you that I have looked a little way into it with some attention *. To specify the places where I agree with you, as I do in many, I thought would be of no use.

"I am, with much regard, your loving Brother, THO. CANT."

From Dr. JOHN POTTER, Bishop of OXFORD †.

To FREVILE LAMETON [of Bedick], Esq. Duresm ‡.

"SIR, *Cuddesdon, Oxford, April* 24, 1724.

"I had sooner acknowledged the favour of your Letter, but that it just found me removing with my family into this country. As to the citations of our Writers out of the Fathers, it is very possible there may be found in them, as in all other books, mistakes arising from the negligence of printers and amanuenses; but you may entirely depend on their care and fidelity in the general; and if it be insisted on, I shall at any time be ready to appoint one, who shall justify them to any friend of yours, or to any person of the opposite side, and this out of the Editions of the Fathers printed by those of the Roman Communion, being very well content to be tried by them. As to Bishop Cosin in particular, it is now near twenty years since I looked into his book of the Canon of Scripture, but about that time I carefully compared his citations with the authors from whom he took them, and found them to be very exact; so that if it be true, that one of his domesticks went over to the Church of Rome, I am certain it could not be on the account pretended.

"As to the objections to our Orders made by Harding or others soon after Queen Elizabeth's Reformation, I doubt not

* See this information in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXIX. ii. pp. 414—417.

† Afterwards Abp. of Canterbury. See "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 332. 655.

‡ A Gentleman of considerable literary acquirements; and in his Library, which was only lately sold (the property of his Neice Mrs. Mary Lambton), contained a great many books of sterling value.

but

but upon enquiry you will find them to be trifling exceptions against our Ordinal, and no way to relate to the fact of Parker's Consecration, which was not disputed till a long time after. Beside the Writers mentioned in my last Letter, you may see a faithful account of all the steps of this Consecration, and other things relating thereto, in Archbishop Parker's Life published by Mr. Strype. I hear also a good character of the book lately published at Paris in defence of our Orders. The author of it is said to be a Benedictine, and Keeper of the Library at St. Genevieve's, but it is no wonder if he hath concealed his name in a Popish Country. Those who have wrote the Civil History of England, are so very inaccurate, and indeed knew so little of Ecclesiastical affairs, that I should not in the least wonder if any of them hath mistaken the day or any other circumstance of Parker's Election; but the very original Letters Patents of Queen Elizabeth for the Confirmation, Consecration, &c. are still preserved, and you may see copies of them in Rymer's Fœdera, lately published. The account in short is this:—The *Conge d'Elire* for Parker's Election was made Aug. 1; he yielded his assent to his Election, Aug. 6; had the Queen's Letters for Confirmation and Consecration, dated at Redgrave, Sept. 9th: but these not taking effect by reason of some accidents, the Queen issued second Letters Patent for the same purpose, Dec. 6th, in obedience to which he was confirmed at St. Mary-le-Bow, Dec. 9, and consecrated in the Chapel at Lambeth, Dec. 17. It is very possible, that Stow or others might be led to say that Parker was elected on Sept. 9, because the Queen's first Letters for Consecration were dated on that day; neither is it to be wondered, that those who are unacquainted with our forms of electing, confirming, consecrating, &c. might mistake the one for the other. But whatever becomes of these or the like disagreements as to small circumstances, if there really be any such, for I have looked into Stow, &c. I doubt not but that whenever you have leisure to read all, or but some of the authors now and before mentioned, you will find the fact of Parker's Consecration so well attested and proved from undoubted records, as that you will never entertain the least suspicion about it. I shall therefore no farther trouble you at this time in replying to the little exceptions mentioned in your letter, because the matter-of-fact once being fully established, they must all of course fall to the ground; and the forementioned books will afford plain and full answers to them. I am sorry your Convert or any other person should be induced to remain in the Communion of Papists, because they are so uncharitable as to condemn all those who are not of their own mind: but the unreasonableness of this practice hath been so fully exposed in one of Archbishop Tillotson's Sermons (to say nothing of other Writers), that I hope it would be needless for me to add any thing farther about it, and therefore shall conclude, with my hearty wishes for the divine blessing on your endeavours; who am, Sir,

"Your affectionate friend and servant, Jo. Oxford."

Rev.

Rev. John Whitaker* to Dr. Ducarel.

"My worthy Friend, *Manchester, June* 13, 1772.

"I am much obliged to you for both your kind letters. They both found me at this place, after a long journey of nearly three weeks from London; and I have been so busily employed ever since my arrival at this place, that I have not been able till this week to write a single letter. Had I, your kindness would have merited, and my friendship would have given, the preference to you before all my London friends.

"When I left London, my first object was Coway-stakes, you know, and Cæsar's passage over the Thames there. I saw the place where the stakes were, gleaned all the information I could concerning them, and then rode to St. George's Hill, to see the supposed camp of Cæsar. I viewed it round, rode down for Shepperton Ferry, and, meeting with a sensible intelligent waterman, sent my horses and servant over the river, but took myself a second walk with my conductor to the Coway stakes. This completed my first scheme. My second was, to fix the place of Boadicea's famous battle with the Romans. This I had done in my own mind, from reasonings upon the history, and I wanted to see if the nature of the ground would justify my opinion. It does, and I think that I have satisfactorily settled this historical point. I shall, however, next summer pay the place one more visit, in order to perfect my acquaintance with it.

"Another great object was, to see the two famous hills near Dorchester, commonly called Mother Dunch's Buttocks, and the celebrated Dyke-hills. And here I was remarkably happy in finding my notions of both so coincident with the nature of both, and both so finely taking the place which I had assigned them. In the 'History of the Roman Conquests,' Dr. Stukeley has made the Dyke-hills into a British race-ground; but the very site of them directly refutes the supposition, and they are evidently military entrenchments. Here, at Dorchester, I met with a very surprising person in the clerk of the parish, a man that, in the low occupation of a joiner, shews a wonderful genius for Antiquities, pointed out to me many curious notices relating to this Roman town, and has even collected six or seven hundred Roman coins. Amongst these he has two or three that are certainly British, and one or two more that are conjecturally so; and he shewed me a small Roman curiosity, in copper, which he called an ink-horn, but which I found to be a lamp.

"Abury, in Wiltshire, I rode into, in full expectation of being highly gratified; and I was. I expected the Bath road to have gone through it; so it did in Stukeley's time; but it now goes a mile to the South of it. I turned off, therefore, to the right, rode along what I immediately found to be one of Stukeley's avenues to the Temple, and remarked with pleasure the obvious

* The very learned Historian of Manchester; of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. p. 101; vol. VII. pp. 464, 710.

serpentine

serpentine turn of it. When I reached the village, the whole Temple burst upon me at once, but all in confusion. I immediately enquired for the little inn at which Stukeley continued during his residence here; but, alas! it had been long since shut up, and no other had succeeded in its room. There was none nearer than Beckhampton, above a mile distant, and in the Bath road. Uncertain how to act, as I had rode 45 miles that day, and had not much of the afternoon remaining, I enquired for Reuben Horsall, or any of his family, the honest parish clerk here in Stukeley's time, and his great companion and *ciceroni* in these parts. Reuben, I found, had been long dead; and even John, his successor in the Clerkship, was also dead; but I was referred to the Schoolmaster, as the properest person to inform me of every thing I wanted to know. To him I went, and he proved a very useful man. He remembered Dr. Stukeley's visits here. He had got his book; and he told me that the wooden cut of Reuben was a very great likeness. Tom Robinson, the Herostratus of Abury (as Stukeley calls him), was, it seems, a silly ideotish Dissenter, and was dead before Stukeley gave the profile of him. I was a little curious to pick up some accounts of these two worthies, whose faces, as well as memories, Dr. Stukeley has thought proper to perpetuate. The Doctor laments the destruction made in his time; but there has been still greater destruction since: and yet, after all, there remains enough to justify the Doctor's account, and to prove it, however extraordinary, to be generally correct.

"I was greatly delighted with the sight of Old Sarum; and, as I staid near four days at Salisbury, I had an opportunity of examining it with great attention. Since my return, I have drawn up an account of the town, its size, and the reasons of the migration from it, which will make a much fuller account than has hitherto appeared. But one of the four days I spent in an excursion to Stonehenge. This is exactly in the condition in which Stukeley described it. The colony of rabbits, from which he apprehended ruin to these venerable remains, is totally extirpated, I believe, as I saw no appearances of them; and his plans and descriptions, I believe, are the only just ones. They are obviously just and right, as far as the eye can determine, only he has omitted one or two remarkable particulars, which struck me.

"My journey to Salisbury was luckily timed, as it enabled me to retrieve the memorials of a remarkable battle that was fought near it betwixt the Britons and the Saxons. I wanted to fix the scene of that battle; but I enquired in vain. One evening, however, the Hon. Mr. Howard, in answer to a lady's enquiry, gave an account of some discoveries that had been lately found, and I immediately saw they were the very memorials I wanted. I waited the next morning upon Penruddock Wyndham, Esq. who was the person that had made the discoveries, and had the helmets, swords, &c. in his possession. From the likeness of the helmets

helmets to an helmet of Rufus in Speed, he had fixed the remains to the reign of that monarch; and, having wrote his opinion, and inserted it in the Salisbury paper, I found great difficulty in convincing him to the contrary; and should certainly have failed, had he not incidentally mentioned a coin of Constantine, as discovered with the other things; and had not he produced at last, as equally discovered with all, what he called a *latch*, but what was in reality the stock of a Roman ..... *(word torn)*.

"I thank you for your recommendation to Mr. Barrett, of Bristol. He is really a more respectable man than you and I apprehended. He is but young yet in the pursuit of Antiquities; and his business allows not much application to the study. He shewed me some of Rowley's MS. and particularly a part which exhibited, in Rowley's drawing, several Roman and inscribed stones, that Rowley says were found in and about Bristol. But the very inspection of them was sufficient to me, to prove them errant forgeries. Three or four of them were plainly Roman altars by their shape, and were inscribed CAER BRITTO, meaning Bristol; as if Bristol was in being during the time of the Romans, or as if the Romans would call it *Caer Britto*, if it was; and one of them had below this inscription, these letters, 'Vict. P. Ostor.' to import that Ostorius reduced Caer Brito. If Rowley was an honest man, he was very ignorant to be so imposed upon; and, if he was a knave (which I suspect, for who would be at the trouble to fabricate monuments for him?), he was but a poor one. I saw the representation of the *twapenny* in the same company, and I suppose it was of the same original. Mr. Barrett kindly rode to St. Vincent's rocks, to shew me what he called three Roman camps, all together. That, I told him, was impossible; and, on inspection, I found them to be one Roman camp, and a Roman town. They are what I went to Bristol to find, the Abone of the Romans, and the Mother of Bristol; and I am now able to clear up that confused part in Richard's and Atonine's Itineraries, which relates to this point of the country. I intend to write to Mr. Barrett in a few days, and hope to get some fresh matter from him.

"I am much obliged, my good friend, by your friendly letter relating to the *Secretaryship* of our Society. It is a place, that, if it could be properly gained, I could not, in my present unpreferred situation, but willingly accept; and I could wish that, as occasions offer, you would try such of the Council as you are acquainted with, but without any notice that I am privy to it. I know not who the Council are at present, and therefore I must leave it entirely in your hands: I could not leave it in better.—I am glad to hear that your health is much better: you must be careful of your eyes. I hope they will still grow better; and your excursion to Canterbury, I hope, will be of service to you. I am, my dear Friend, with great regard,

"Yours affectionately, J. WHITAKER."

Rev.

Rev. Joseph White, D. D.

This very eminent Orientalist (whom, during nearly forty years of his chequered life, I was in habits of great personal friendship), was born at Stroud in Gloucestershire; baptized Feb. 19, 1745-6. His parents were in low circumstances near Gloucester, where his father was a journeyman-weaver, and brought up his son to the same business. Being, however, a sensible man, he gave him what little learning was in his power at one of the Charty-Schools in Gloucester. This excited a thirst for greater acquisitions in the young man, who employed all the time he could spare in the study of such books as fell in his way.

His attainments at length attracted the notice of a neighbouring gentleman of fortune, who sent him to the University of Oxford, where he was admitted Commoner of Wadham College, June 6, 1765. He was elected Scholar of that College on the 30th of the same month; and he very soon afterwards wrote the following pathetic Letter:

"To my worthy Patrons and Benefactors, the following lines are with all humility addressed, by their most obliged humble servant,

"Gentlemen, *Wadham College, Nov.* 5, 1765.

"I think it is my indispensible duty, as well as the highest pleasure and satisfaction, to return that debt of gratitude on my entrance at the University, due for the many favours received at school; and to solicit the continuance of that generosity in the prosecution of more important studies at Oxford, which you so kindly shewed me during my stay at Gloucester. You know, Gentlemen, the immediate transition from the apron to the gown (even supposing it not wholly impracticable) would have been too great a change to have been experienced with pleasure; and excellent truly was the expedient your sagacity suggested—an expedient which at once initiated into life, to which I was before a stranger, refined my grammatical speculations, and in short, opened the way to all classical attainments.

"At Ruscomb I commenced a dry application, but it was at Gloucester I first tasted the sweets of literature, under the direction of a gentleman whose profound knowledge and penetration, accompanied with the warmest affection, will ever claim my admiration and gratitude. There, likewise, I saw how ill-founded were my former sentiments of life, and what prejudices my situation and retirement had led me to embrace. Letters were guarded by no frightful thorns, and humanity widely extended its acts of benevolence. Every thing was calm and serene; the business of the school my greatest pleasure; and the satisfaction of my friends my highest wishes. What farther improvement then was my happiness capable of receiving? that which arises from solid academic pursuits, and those studies which corroborate the judgment, expand the faculties, and exalt the nature of man. Logic, Mathematics, and the other arts subservient to Theology, afford both the greatest utility, and the sublimest pleasure.

pleasure. These, therefore, are the important studies which demand our attention; and in these I hope my endeavours may be attended with some degree of success; for now, Gentlemen, I look on myself as stationed in a place dedicated to the most refined parts of Literature, and in particular to the cultivation of the Sciences; nor can I reflect without pleasure on that happy combination of circumstances which enjoins the strictest regard to morals and œconomy in it; and the most agreeable task of diligence and gratitude. A neglect of the two former would (in me at least) be a point of the greatest impiety and madness; and the latter are so nearly connected, that either of them in its degree could never atone for a defect of the other. But can I ever violate such sacred ties? I, whom a thousand motives conspire to rouse to industry? I, whom the most disinterested generosity of benefactors,—whether I look on time past, present, or to come—must fill with the most grateful sensations?

"No;—sacred ties as they are, as such must they be discharged. Pardon, Gentlemen, my tedious reflections; and still may your bounty add a spur to my diligence; still may my conduct (as I humbly hope it has hitherto) give you satisfaction; still may a proper use of your liberality encourage you to continue it. JOSEPH WHITE."

At Wadham College that excellent "Seminary of sound learning and religious education," his industry was great, and his improvements rapid. He took the degree of B. A. in March 1769; was elected Fellow, June 30, 1771; proceeded M. A. Feb. 19, 1773; and about that time engaged in the study of the Oriental languages, to which he was induced by the particular recommendation of Dr Moore, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He had before acquired a tolerable share of Hebrew learning, by which his progress in the other Oriental languages was greatly facilitated.

In 1774 he was elected Fellow of his College; and in 1775, he was appointed Archbishop Laud's Professor of Arabic; on entering upon which office he pronounced a masterly Oration, which was soon afterwards printed with the title of "De Utilitate Linguæ Arabicæ in Studiis Theologicis, Oratio habita Oxoniis in Scholâ Linguarum, vii Id. Aprilis, 1775," 4to.

In 1778, he printed, at the expence of the Delegates of the Press, the Syriac Philoxenian version of the Four Gospels (the MS. of which Dr. Gloster Ridley had given to New College), entitled, "Sacrorum Evangeliorum Versio Syriaca Philoxeniana, ex Codd. MSS. Ridleianis in Bibl. Coll. Nov. Oxon. repositis, nunc primùm edita, cum Interpretatione et Annotationibus Josephi White," &c. 2 vols, 4to.

In May 1779, he took the degree of B. D.; and in the same year published "A Letter to the Bishop of London, suggesting a Plan for a new Edition of the Septuagint; to which are added, Specimens of some inedited versions made from the Greek, and a Sketch of a Chart of Greek MSS." About the same time also he was appointed one of the Preachers at Whitehall Chapel.

He

Mr. White preached, Nov. 17, a very ingenious and elegant Sermon before the University, which was soon afterwards printed, under the title of "A Revisal of the English Translation of the Old Testament recommended. To which is added, some account of an antient Syriac Translation of great part of Origen's Hexaplar Edition of the LXX. lately discovered in the Ambrosian Library at Milan," 4to.

In 1780, he also published, in 4to, "A Specimen of the Civil and Military Institutes of Timon, or Tamerlane: a Work written originally by that celebrated Conqueror in the Mogul language, and since translated into Persian; now first rendered from the Persian into English, from a MS. in the possession of William Hunter, M. D. with other Pieces," 4to. The whole of this Work appeared in 1783, translated into English by Major Davy, with Prefaces, Indexes, Geographical Notes, &c. by Mr. White.

In Easter Term 1783, he was appointed to preach the Bampton Lecture for the following year. As soon as he was nominated, he sketched out the plan; and finding assistance necessary to the completion of it in such a manner as he wished, called to his aid the Rev. Samuel Badcock and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parr. Though his own share of these labours was sufficient to entitle him to the celebrity which they procured him, he had afterwards to lament that he had not acknowledged his obligations to those eminent scholars, in a preface to the volume, when it was published.

As soon as the Lectures were delivered, the applause with which they were received was general throughout the University. They were printed the same year, and met with universal approbation *. A Second Edition appeared in 1785; to which the Author added a Sermon which he had recently preached before the University, on the necessity of propagating Christianity in the East Indies.

Mr. White's reputation was now established, and he was considered as one of the ablest vindicators of the Christian doctrines which modern times had witnessed. In this year he was an unsuccessful Candidate for the Camden Professorship of History.

In May 1787, through the interest of Archbishop Moore, he was presented, by the Dean and Chapter of Ely, to the Rectory of Melton in Suffolk, where he some time resided. He now resigned his Fellowship, and in the same year, Dec. 17, he took the degree of D. D. and was looked up to with the greatest respect in the University, as one of its ablest Members.

* Whilst that Volume was in the press, so little was Mr. White's expectation of pecuniary gain from it, that he strongly urged me to take the copyright of it for 100*l.*; but readily accepted my advice to try the opinion of the Publick by one Edition, at his own risque, and then to sell the Copyright to that liberal and public-spirited Bookseller, the late George Robinson, whom the Professor considered to be one of his best Friends.—"I have but Three Patrons," he more than once jocosely said, when dining in Red Lion Passage, "the Archbishop of Canterbury, George Robinson, and John Nichols."

Early

Early in 1788, on the death of the Rev. John Sleech *, Lord Thurlow, then Lord Chancellor, without any solicitation, gave Dr. White a Prebend in the Cathedral of Gloucester, which at once placed him in easy and independent circumstances.

That at this period he was indefatigable in his Oriental studies, and in compiling "Abdollatiph," will appear from the following Letter, which I at that time received from him:

"DEAR SIR, *Oxford, Jan.* 30, 1788.

"I write to ask of you the greatest possible favour, and if it be in your power and inclination to grant it me, you will do me the most essential kindness, and make me the happiest of men.

"The inclosed is a sheet of my Abdollatiph. I send it as a specimen of the Arabic and Latin types, and as exhibiting the exact form of the page, &c. The press has gone as far as page 134, but is now at a stand, on account of the great multiplicity of business (such as the Strabo, the Polybius, Toup's Emendations of Suidas, &c. &c.) in which it is employed by the Delegates. In short, I find that it will be impossible for me to proceed much farther in my Work at the Clarendon during the rest of the Winter. My Arabic and Latin copy is *entirely prepared*, so that I have nothing to do but merely to correct the errors of the press. My paper is all ready; and it is a matter of perfect indifference to me whether I reside for two or three months at Oxford or in London. Till 'Abdollatiph' is given to the Publick, all my prospect must be dark and cheerless; whether they will brighten up afterwards, is more than can be known. At all events, however, this obstacle ought to be removed. Now, my most earnest request to you is (if the thing be possible), that you would give me leave to finish 'Abdollatiph' at your press, and that you would allow me the sole use of one compositor for two or three months. It is immaterial whether he knows the Arabic letters at present or not. My copy (as I said before) is quite ready. I shall find full employment for one compositor, and shall pay him regularly myself.—If the Work were printed off in half-sheets instead of sheets, I apprehend you have by you a sufficient quantity of Arabic types for our purpose †. I am, dear Sir, your most obliged and sincerely affectionate friend, J. WHITE."

The following short billet attests that Dr. White was feelingly alive to the interest of those whom he esteemed:

"DEAR SIR, *Wadham College, March* 18, 1788.

"The bearer is a Friend of mine, and a learned and ingenious man. If in your various literary engagements, you should want

* Of this learned Divine, who was Archdeacon of Cornwall, a Canon Residentiary of Exeter, and a Prebendary of Gloucester, see Gent. Mag. vol. LVIII. pp. 157, 180, 269.

† From an extraordinary press of business, I was reluctantly compelled to decline the undertaking. The volume, however, was not long after published; and was dedicated to Archbishop Moore. It had been preceded by a small octavo Edition of the Arabic only. See p. 863.

any

any assistance, he would be glad to confer with you on the subject. I most heartily sympathize with you in the loss you have sustained*, and remain, very sincerely, yours, J. WHITE."

"DEAR SIR, *Wadham College, July* 8, 1788.

"I am collecting all my bills in order to pay them next week, but cannot charge my memory exactly with what I am indebted to you. If you would please to favour me with your account by return of post, I should esteem it as a particular favour.

"I am, dear Sir, with great respect, yours faithfully, J. WHITE."

"DEAR SIR, *Oxford, Sept.* 9, 1788.

"As you have always treated me with the greatest kindness and friendship, and have on various occasions done me very essential services, I take the liberty of requesting your advice in an important matter I have now under consideration. I know you are always full of business, and therefore I shall be brief.

"Though I have at present a good income, I labour under some pecuniary embarrassments, which I wish to get rid of as soon as possible. My Abdollatiph will certainly be printed off about the end of October, and then I see no obstacle to my publishing again by subscription. I have by me Sermons enough to make two moderate octavo volumes. I have drawn them up with care, and shall polish them as highly as I can. These I propose to offer to the Publick for 10*s.* 6*d.* in boards; the money to be paid on the delivery of the books.

"Now, the questions I wish to ask you are these:—1. Do you see any impropriety in my publishing such a Work by subscription? 2. What do you think, with great diligence on my part, such a subscription would be likely to amount to? 3. What would the copyright be likely to sell for after the subscription copies are printed? A line in answer to these questions would much oblige, dear Sir, yours most sincerely, J. WHITE.

"I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you next month in London. Is there any chance of our seeing you here this summer?"

"DEAR MR. DEPUTY, *Stroud, Easter Morning,* 1791.

"I have received your elegant and friendly letter with a grateful heart; and feel in the most sensible manner the high distinction with which you have been pleased to honour me. Such a request from YOU, on such an occasion, is the most flattering compliment that could possibly be paid me. It gives me the most sincere concern, that I cannot gratify yours and my own wishes. The very ill state of health of a dear Relation, and some engagements I have entered since I came into the country, prevent the possibility of my making this small return for the thousand favours you have kindly conferred on me.

"May you long live, the Friend of Literature, and the Benefactor of Society! May you share the reward of the Howards here, and enjoy all the happiness which Heaven can bestow on active virtue hereafter! I remain, dear Sir, with great esteem,

"Your faithful humble servant, J. WHITE."

* By the death of an excellent Wife.

In

In 1790, Dr. White married, in the parish of St. Nicholas, Gloucester, Miss Mary Turner, Sister of Captain Turner, Author of the "History of Thibet." She died Aug. 25, 1811.

In 1800, appeared his "Diatessaron, sive integra historia Domini nostri Jesu Christi, Græce," &c. 8vo. This was founded on the "Harmony" of Archbishop Newcome, and is elegantly printed on a type cast originally under the direction of the Professor.

In the same year Dr. White published "Abdollatiphi Historiæ Ægypti compendium, Arabice et Latinè; partim ipse vertit, partim à Pocockio, versum edendum curavit notisque illustravit J. White, S. T. P. Eccles. Glocestriensis Prebendarius, & Ling. Arab. in Academia Oxoniensi Professor. Ox. 1800." The learned and indefatigable Professor had published an Edition of this Work, with the same title, at Oxford in 1788, 4to, inscribed to Archbishop Moore, as the present was to Sir William Scott. The four first paragraphs of the original Preface are retained, with the additional account of Dr. Pococke's translation, which he left unfinished *. This rare and valuable Work forms an important link in the chain which connects the history of antient and modern Egypt †.

* About the year 1784 Dr. White printed an Octavo Edition of the original Work, intending afterwards to subjoin to it his version and notes, but, not being quite satisfied with the correctness of the text, he presented all the copies of this Edition to M. Paulus, a learned Professor in the University of Jena, who was then on a visit at Oxford. Professor Paulus was anxious to communicate the valuable gift which he had thus received to the Orientalists of Germany; and immediately after his return to that country, he printed Dr. White's 8vo Edition of the text of Abdollatiph, with the addition only of a Preface, explanatory of the nature and circumstances of the publication. This Preface Dr. White copied and subjoined it to his own. Not long after the appearance of this 8vo Edition of the text of Abdollatiph, a German version of the Work was published at Halle in Saxony, by M. Günther Wahl, an eminent Orientalist of that place; and of this, as well as of a rude unfinished Latin version, found among the papers of the younger Pococke, Dr. White added a considerable portion, in the form of an Appendix, for the more perfect information and satisfaction of his readers respecting one of the most interesting, and at the same time most difficult chapters of the volume.

† A good idea of this Work may be formed from the Review in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXII. p. 649; which concludes with the following just tribute of applause: "We now take our leave, for the present, of an author whose talents we admire, whose virtues we venerate, whose erudition we respect, and whose industry we applaud; we sincerely wish him the merited remuneration of his laborious exertions in the cause of Oriental literature; and we fervently hope that new efforts, on *his* part, will speedily give him a new claim to the repetition of just commendations on *ours*."—An ampler and more elaborate critique may also be seen in the Monthly Review for April 1802; which thus concludes: "We cannot take our leave of Abdollatiph without sincerely congratulating the editor and translator on his successful completion of this edition of a Work, which we confidently pronounce to be one of the most curious and valuable that has yet been imported from the East; a work which has been so long expected by the learned world, and which, by one fatality or another, appears so many years since to have fruitlessly exercised the labour and ingenuity of two of the ablest Oriental scholars which this country ever produced."

In

In 1804, on the death of Dr. Benjamin Blayney*, Dr. White resigned his Prebendal Stall at Gloucester, and was honoured by the appointment of Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, and a Canonry of Christ Church.—In the same year he published his "Ægyptiaca; or Observations on certain Antiquities of Egypt. In two parts: 1. The History of Pompey's Pillar elucidated. 2. Abdollatiph's Account of the Antiquities of Egypt, written in Arabic, A. D. 1206. Translated into Latin, and illustrated with Notes." 4to. This is perhaps, as to research and learning, the most profound of his Works on the subject of Antiquity.

"In 1809 he thus introduced to me a vindication of one of his learned Friends:

"My dear Sir, *Headington, near Oxford, Sept.* 13, 1809.

"A very severe, and in many respects groundless, attack on the Oxford Strabo, having appeared in the last Edinburgh Review, a Friend of mine is desirous of shewing without delay that some of the principal charges are utterly false†. This he has done shortly, and with great moderation, in the letter which accompanies this. By inserting it in your next Magazine, you would particularly oblige me, and I hope to hear that you will. In that case, I would farther take the liberty of requesting that the proof might be sent to me to be corrected by the author, who would return it without delay. I remain, &c. Joseph White."

He published "Novum Testamentum, Græce, Lectiones variantes, Griesbachii judicio, iis quas Textus receptus exhibet, antetponendas vel æquiparandas, adjecit Josephus White," &c. 2 vols. cr. 8vo, 1808. This Edition is particularly valuable for the ready and intelligible view it affords, first, of all the texts which in Griesbach's opinion ought either certainly or probably to be removed from the received text; secondly, of those various readings which the same Editor judged either preferable or equal to those of the received text; thirdly, of those additions which, on the authority of Manuscripts Griesbach considers as fit to be admitted into the text. From this Dr. White observes, that it may be seen at once by every one how very little, after all the labours of learned men, and the collation of so many manuscripts, is liable to just objection in the received text. As a kind of sequel, and printed in the same form, he published in 1811, "Crisæ Griesbachianæ in Novum Testamentum Synopsis," partly with a view to familiarize the results of Griesbach's laborious Work, by removing from them the obscurity of abbreviations, but principally, as he says himself, to demonstrate, by a short and easy proof, how safe and pure the text of the New Testament is, in received Editions, in all things that affect our faith or duty, and how few alterations it either requires or will admit, on any sound principles of criticism.

* Who died Sept. 20, 1801; and of whom see the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 569.

† See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXIX. pp. 508, 923.

He

This was the last of Dr. White's publications. His constitution had now suffered much by a paralytic attack, which interrupted his favourite researches. He died at his Canonry Residence at Christ Church, where his monument is thus inscribed:

" Juxta Conjugis Dilectissimæ Reliquias
H. S. E.
Josephus White, S. T. P.
Linguæ Arabicæ Prælector Laudianus,
Ædis hujusce Canonicus,
et Linguæ Hebraicæ Professor Regius.
Obiit die Maii xxiii. A. D. mdcccxiv.
Ætatis suæ lxviii.
Maria White,
Obiit die Augusti xxv. A. D. m.dccc.xi.
Ætatis suæ lxvi.

From the number of Works Dr. White published, and the assiduity with which he cultivated most branches of learning, particularly Oriental languages and antiquities, it may be thought improbable that there was a considerable portion of indolence in his habit. Yet this certainly was the case, and, in the opinion of his friends, must account for his needing assistance in the composition of his Bampton Lectures. Even in the composition of a single sermon, he was glad to accept of aid, if it was wanted at a time when he felt a repugnance to study. In his private character, he united a degree of roughness with great simplicity of manners; few men were ever more deficient in what is called knowledge of the world. Yet he was friendly, liberal, and of great integrity. He owed all he had to his talents and fame, and however grateful he might be for favours, he never knew or practised the arts of solicitation. To his parents, after he attained promotion, he was a most dutiful son; and it is yet remembered at Gloucester, with what eagerness he left his dignified friends on the day he was installed Prebendary, to embrace his aged father, who stood looking on among the crowd.

*** Epitaph at St. Martin's, Coney-street, York:

" M. S.
Valentine Nalson, M. A.
Hujus Ecclesiæ Pastoris verè Evangelici, Cathedralis Chori succentoris sacræ musices peritissimi, et Riponensis ecclesiæ canonici. Parentes habuit Johannem Nalson*, LL. D. et Aliciam ortam ex equestri familiâ Peytonorum, de Doddington, in Eliensi Insulâ. Imbuit sacrâ fide, bonis literis instruxit, collegium divi Johannis apud Cantabrigienses.

" Quam eximius fuit pietatis prædicator, testantur conciones, quas Christiano orbi moriens legavit.

" At suavissimus heu! vocis flexus, actioque in concionando perquam decora, non actione neque voce alterius exprimenda, cum ipso perierunt iii cal. Martii 1722, ætatis 40."

* Of whom see before, p. 68.

Rev. Henry Michell, M. A.

Of this excellent Divine, the intimate Friend of Markland, Clarke, and Bowyer, a brief Memoir has been given in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IV. p. 447; to which I shall now add an extract from the late Mr. Wilmot's Life of his own highly distinguished Father, Sir John Eardley Wilmot.

Speaking of that truly worthy Father, Mr. Wilmot says, "Amongst his Friends, he corresponded with the learned and Reverend Henry Michell, Vicar of Brighton, who wrote remarkably elegant Latin, and sent him, on his retirement, the following votive inscription:

'Johanni Eardleio Wilmot,
in Jurisdictione Inter Cives Nvper Jvdicvm Praefecto
Otium Divtinvm Lactvm et Sine Morbo,
et Cvm Amicis Jvcvndvm,
Senescenti Senescens
Henricus Michell.'

"Mr. Michell," adds the benevolent Biographer, "had a large family. His second son John Henry (afterwards Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and now Rector of Buckland and Kelsall, Herts) often spent his holidays, when at Eton, with Sir Eardley, who frequently heard from and wrote to him when at Cambridge*."

In Mr. Wilmot's "Notes of Opinions and Judgments of Sir Eardley," 1802, a Letter is preserved, written by the Judge to Mr. Michell; and in Lee's "History of Lewes and Brighthelmston," 1790, that exemplary Divine is thus noticed:

"The next Vicar of Brighthelmston [in 1744] was the Rev. Henry Michell. This gentleman was born of a respectable family in the Borough of Lewes, in the year 1714; and after receiving the rudiments of a learned education in his native town, completed his studies at the University of Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by the purest classical taste and erudition. After having obtained a Fellowship in Clare Hall, Cambridge, at an early period, he was inducted in the twenty-fifth year of his age to the Rectory of Maresfield, on the presentation of Sir William Gage, of Firle, Bart.; and in five years after, the Bishop of Chichester collated him to the Rectory of West Blachington, and the Vicarage of Brighthelmston. In 1747, he married the only daughter of the Rev. Francis Reade, of Bedford, by whom he had sixteen children. Now the increasing cares of the parent and pastor engaged too much of his time, for the prosecution of any extensive literary plan, for which, in every other respect, he was peculiarly qualified. But in the hour of collo-

* Life of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, 1811, 8vo. p. 187, where several of those Instructive Letters may be seen, with a beautiful Poem written in 1782, an Address to Sir Eardley Wilmot, under the title of "A Farewell to Wickham." In a short Appendix added to that pleasing Poem in 1813, is a pathetic Letter from the same gentleman, describing the manner in which Sir Eardley passed his retirement at Wickham.—In January 1782, at the age of 73, Sir Eardley left that sweet spot, where he enjoyed, with such dignity and comfort—"Sollicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ."

quial

quial relaxation with his friends, he would discover the attic treasures of a capacious mind; and this occasional disclosure of his talents, though transient and circumscribed, soon procured him friendship among the learned, and patronage among the great. The most distinguished personages that visited Brighthelmston, courted his acquaintance, and not unfrequently gave him considerable proofs of their munificence* and esteem. Yet amidst so pleasing and profitable an intercourse with men of the highest rank or science, the plainness of his dress might have conveyed an idea of parsimony to those unacquainted with the sterling dignity of his mind†.

"Sensibility, the common satellite of genius, also disposed his temper to irritability when he encountered the low vices and contumacy of the great or little vulgar: but the heart thus easily roused by honest indignation, was more ready to glow with the benign feelings of the husband, the father, and the friend. Of the Greek, his knowledge was so extensive and profound, that he could, with critical accuracy, translate from or into that language without hesitation or study ‡.—In 1777 he published, in Latin, a political tract of considerable merit, entitled, 'De Jure Colonias inter et Metropolin:' and in his epistolary treatise, 'De Arte Medendi apud Priscos Musices ope atque Carminum,'

* This more especially alludes to two of Mr. Michell's sons being sent out as Writers to Madras (see p. 868.) Both returned under 40 with moderate fortunes fairly acquired. The eldest son was twelve years resident of Nagore and Negapatam; and since his return in 1794 has resided near Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight.

† This circumstance should not be stated without some qualification. At home with his pupils and his family, Mr. Michell dressed plainly, but when he appeared in public, whether at the Rooms, or on the Steyne, he never forgot his cassock and gold-headed cane, the gift of Lord Eardley, whose education, as well as that of Mr. Wilmot, the brother of Lady Eardley, he occasionally assisted in forming.

‡ "His first employment before breakfasting was, like that of the venerable Sir Eardley Wilmot, to read and study the Greek Testament, and there is scarcely a chapter of that sacred volume, which when read in English, he could not translate orally into its original language. Before he was 50, a paralytic affection rendered him incapable of writing. His works therefore were from dictation, and his children, including his two daughters, were his amanuenses.—During the long protracted period of his incumbency, he never advanced his tithes.—His memory is still revered by his surviving parishioners. He first raised the consequence of that now Royal and populous town, and at the time Nobility who visited it, were content with the huts of fishermen, "the Rooms" were nightly the resort of all, and there the Company assembled to drink tea, and play a pool of quadrille, departing at eleven o'clock. I remember, when, except the Inns, my Father's house contained the largest room in the town, 20 feet square, the dormitory of the Priory of St. Bartholomew: the kitchen had been the Refectory. In the former I have seen Garrick, Foote, and Dr. Johnson. He occasionally received pupils into his house, with whom he educated his sons, and at a late period of his life, the Hero of Waterloo for a short time was placed under his tuition, and became a resident within the Vicarage-house of Brighthelmston. This house upon my Father's death was taken down, and a modern edifice erected on its scite, by the Rev. Mr. Hudson, his successor. J. C. M."

we have a more brilliant specimen of his Latin composition. Whoever has perused these ingenious productions, will regret with me that they are the only ones with which his modesty or avocations permitted him to favour the world. The second Edition of the latter work, which was published in 1783, is dedicated to the Earl of Shelburne, now Marquis of Lansdowne; and the author's judgment is not less conspicuous than his gratitude and philology, in the tribute he pays to the virtues of that illustrious statesman and patriot, at the gloomy conjuncture of his unpopularity.

"The character of Mr. Michell is briefly and faithfully delineated in the following classical inscription on a marble tablet in the parish Church of Brighthelmston:

"Henrico Michell, A. M.
Aulæ Clarensis apud Cantabrigiam olim Socio,
Ecclesiæ apud Maresfield plus 50 annos Rectori,
apud Blachington Rectori,
et hujus Ecclesiæ Vicario plus 45 annos,
qui obiit pridie Cal. Nov. 1789,
Annum agens 75;
ingenio, literis, pietate præstantissimo:
Filiis etiam et Filiabus suis novem,
immature abreptis.
Hoc marmor amoris et desiderii ergo,
P. C.
Conjux (cum quâ vixit 42 annos)
et liberi septem superstites.
1790."

The neat Portrait of the good Vicar of Brighton, which fronts this page, is a tribute of filial affection from his youngest son, whose "veneration for the memory of his Father is but increased with the years that are passed since Death deprived him of a Parent when most he required one."—"The great and good Sir Eardley (I use the words of Mr. J. C. Michell) was the Friend of my Father during a series of years, and did not long survive him. I have often when a boy listened with awe and admiration to the conversation of Sir E. and my Father. The dignity, yet mildness of Sir Eardley, will never be forgotten by me. The late Mr. Wilmot continued his friendship to my Family to the day of his death. I could relate much of my Father, but my memory attaches only to his private, not to his literary character."

The following very admirable Letter from Mr. Michell, to William his eldest Son (then in his 13th year), on his embarking for India, as a Guinea-pig on board the Latham, Captain James Moffatt *, is an appropriate companion to that of the pious Mr. Nelson to his two Cousins, George and Gabriel Hanger †.

* Mr. Andrew Moffatt (Brother to Captain James Moffat), who was an East India Director, procured for Mr. Michell a Writership at Madras in 1773; and in 1777 sent another of the good Vicar's Sons Writer to the same Settlement.

† Preserved in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IV. p. 200.

"My

"My dear Son, *Nov.* 13, 1766.

"This very name, containing the strongest argument of all for affection in me, and duty in you, is therefore a reason that I should give you the best advice and directions I am able, and that you should diligently attend to them. Lay the foundation of all in the fear of God; that is, let your duty to Him be the principle to govern all your actions. You will see a great diversity of Religions; but be assured, that the Christian is the only true one, having the Seal of the living God. It becomes not us to determine the rule by which they shall be judged, but we must be judged by the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Far from being a bigot, I never condemned any Christian Church; but as you had the happiness to be educated in the Church of England, continue stedfastly in it, as the best-constituted Church (I speak from cool reasoning) in the Christian World. It is the best for society and the private man; it makes him happy in himself, and beneficial to others. Practise conscientiously your religion; but never dispute about it, for this produces not conviction, but quarrels, and those of the worst sort. You will therefore embrace every opportunity of joining with the devotion of the Church of England; and where it cannot be had, with any other Protestant Church, your private devotions you will not wholly forsake. It is impossible to prescribe the time and manner and length of them, but the Lord's prayer, the principal and sum of all, you cannot want opportunity or leisure often to present to the Infinite Majesty. In your duty to man, let honesty and good nature be the ground-work of all. Honesty with me is of very large extent; it excludes injustice, and every act of meanness; for the latter is nearly allied, and often the parent of the former. When a man is resolved to do every thing that is selfish, so it be not dishonest, he will soon lose sight of the distinction.

"Let no consideration whatever tempt you to swerve the least tittle from the strictest rules of gratitude. We are bound under indissoluble ties to please and serve our benefactors. One would be sorry to be under such subjection to an haughty or a bad man, and therefore we should take care not to receive an obligation from him. 'The King of Sodom (speaks the Patriarch) shall not say, that I have made Abraham rich.' Hence your obligations should always have a greater weight upon you than your expectations. If two men want your service, and you cannot oblige them both, serve him from whom you have already received, before him from whom you expect, an obligation. I have always endeavoured to stick close to this rule. It has been supposed that I have missed preferment by it: but it has given me peace of mind, and may entail a blessing upon my posterity. Besides, how many friends, and those of the most valuable of all, has Providence raised up to me without my labor, or even expectations. These I need not point out to you.

"Good-breeding is such an ornament and advantage to a man, that I could wish you possessed it without the least tincture of rudeness

rudeness or rusticity. Perhaps I may not be thought qualified to give directions in this case, and therefore I will relate to you the advice I had from the best judge of good-breeding in his age. He said it was nothing but imitation, and that to be well bred yourself, you must carefully observe in what manner a well-bred person behaves upon every occasion. You have patterns enough among the gentlemen of the India Company, whom in general I have found (to speak without a compliment) to be as well-bred men as any in Europe. The two extremes to be avoided here are a troublesome ceremony on the one hand, and a rude bluntness on the other. Observation only can teach you this.

"I need not mention to you how much it is your duty and interest to oblige our worthy friend your Commander, Captain Moffatt. Supposing you have an inclination to do this (and without it I should detest you), express it rather by what you do than what you say. Any thing like servility or flattering, his generous mind will abhor; but where he sees you pleased and active in doing whatever he likes, it will endear you to him. Let me enjoin you by all the Parental authority with which God and Nature have invested me, to obey from principle his commands, to follow his advice, and submit thankfully to his reproof. God's good Providence has raised you up such a friend as I am sorry to say you could not find in your own family; if by your own fault you lose him, you must expect to be for ever friendless. In the article of dress, I would not wish you a fop; but give rather more attention than I have done. It has been a disadvantage to me, and it is now too late to reform. This leads me to speak upon your expences in general. Don't give the reins to your inclination, without considering the fund that is to support it. You can judge in some measure what this is. Let us come to an agreement:—I will afford you as much as I am able, and do you manage it as thriftily as you can, without committing any act of meanness. The best rule in these cases is to avoid the occasions of expence; for when you are in them, to be thrifty is generally to be mean. If you engage in them but seldom, you will be able to appear genteelly without spending more than you can afford. The ties of blood, I pray God you may never violate or disregard. These offences, more than any other, are punished by Divine judgments in the present world. Other offences may be reserved to the last day; but if these by temporal punishments are not restrained, the great bands which keep together the present world, and the principal springs of its motion would be destroyed.—Be punctual.—Never game.

"I had much to say, but my love and affection will now alone be heard, and break forth in giving you my solemn blessing in commending you to a better, that is our Heavenly Father, that He would graciously bestow upon you his merciful gifts, both in this world and in that which is to come. H. M."

Rev.

T. D. Whitaker LL.D. F.S.A.

Born 1759. Died 1821.

Published by J. Nichols & Son March 1 1822.

Rev. Tho. Dunham Whitaker, LL.D.F.R.S.F.S.A.

This exemplary Divine and very able Topographical Antiquary was the descendant, in a direct line, from a family which have been seated at the Holme in Lancashire, almost as early as the middle of the fifteenth century*.

He was born June 8, 1759, at the parsonage-house of Rainham, Norfolk, of which his father was then Curate; but the next year succeeded his brother in the paternal estate of Holme, which the family had possessed from about 1431. He received the rudiments of education from the Rev. John Shaw, of Rochdale; and after an interval of weakly health, was placed under the Rev. William Sheepshanks, at Grasington in Craven, and in 1775, at St. John's College, Cambridge. He proceeded LL. B. in 1780, intending at that time to follow the Civil Law as a profession; but in 1782 the death of his father transferred his residence to the Holme, and three years after he was ordained Deacon by Dr. Law, Bishop of Clonfert, who also admitted him to the order of priesthood in the year following. In 1797 he became perpetual Curate of Holme, a Chapel founded by his ancestors, but rebuilt and re-endowed chiefly at his own cost: took the degree of LL. D. in 1801, was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Vicarage of Whalley in 1809, and to that of Blackburn in 1818. Previous to this last presentation, he had for some years held the Rectory of Heysham, which he resigned.

He married Lucy, daughter of Thomas Thoresby, Esq. of Leeds, a kinsman of the celebrated Antiquary of that name, who survives him, and by whom he has left three sons and one daughter, having lost a daughter in 1816, and his eldest son in

* The Whitakers were not only connected by marriage with the first families of Lancashire, the Sherburnes, the Townleys, Stanleys, Harringtons, and Nowells, but allied to a constellation of ecclesiastics, whose erudition and talents were superior to their stations: among whom may be enumerated, Alexander and Laurence Nowell, respectively Deans of St. Paul's and Lichfield; and Woolton, Bishop of Exeter, whose daughter married Francis Godwyn, Bishop of Hereford (son of Thomas Godwyn, Bishop of Bath and Wells), the learned Commentator "De Præsulibus Angliæ." Amongst these celebrated Divines shone conspicuously, perhaps the most eminent man of his family, Dr. William Whitaker, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, who was born (saith Fuller) "in the first year of that pious Prince, Edward VI. at the manor of Holme, in the parish of Burnley, co Lancaster." In the same house, after an interval of more than 250 years, did the descendant of his elder brother write the elegant Life of him which appears in the "History of Whalley." The Master of St. John's died at the early age of 48. "He was a man of acute and strong understanding, exercised in the most difficult questions of theology; he was also celebrated for the mildness of his controversial style." Bishop Hall thus panegyrises him: "That honour of our schools, and angel of our Church, learned Whitaker, than whom our age saw nothing more memorable. What clearness of judgment; what sweetness of style; what gravity of person, what grace of carriage; was in the man. Whoever saw him without reverence, or heard him without wonder?"

August 1817, in consequence of a fall from horseback, the shock of whose melancholy death he never fully recovered.

As a literary man, in which character he is most generally, though perhaps not most deservedly known, he was distinguished not less for industry and acuteness in research, accuracy of reasoning, and extent of knowledge, than warmth of imagination and vigour of style. To the study of English Antiquities, which the lovers of Greek and Roman lore too often affect to despise as barbarous and uninteresting, he brought a rich store of classical information, and what is of much rarer occurrence, a correct and classical taste; and when to these we add the knowledge of such modern languages as throw most light on the subject, an intimate acquaintance with the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic dialects, on which our own is chiefly founded, and the habit of close attention to those numerous traces they have left in the rude tongue of the people around him, it may be admitted that few champions have appeared in the arena of antiquarian warfare more completely armed for the field. He must, indeed, be considered as having mainly contributed to the revival of a school in topography, which had well nigh become extinct. In the days of Leland and Camden, the fathers of this delightful study, it was thought no sin for an antiquary to be a man of genius and letters, and we find this ground occupied by the very first scholars of the age: but in succeeding times, the race had greatly degenerated, and a fell array of county and local historians might be produced, the heaviness of whose matter is only exceeded by the dulness of their manner, and whose dense folios will be found to contain little beside transcripts of parish registers, title-deeds, public records, and monumental inscriptions, not often possessing even the merit of accurately representing their originals. Did an erratic antiquary now and then forsake the beaten track, making ever so slight pretensions to brilliancy of imagination, or warmth of feeling, he was looked upon by his brethren as one whose levity was altogether inconsistent with the gravity of the corps, and whose light weapons were calculated to injure rather than benefit the cause; like a young divine, who should exhibit symptoms of wit before the Convocation, or a knight errant who would break the ranks of a regular army to tilt and be slain for the honour of his lady. The natural consequence was, that the dulness of the whole brotherhood became proverbial: they were supposed to occupy the humblest place in the scale of literary existence, a step, perhaps, above the penman of the counting-house, but very far below the lowest pretenders to literature in any other department. The possible utility of their pursuits in the illustration of History, Manners, and the Arts, was quite overlooked by themselves and others. If they were ever praised, it was for patience and industry: but even this scanty tribute was often withheld by those who did not hesitate to profit by their pains.

From this degraded state it is not too much to say that the Historian

Historian of Whalley, Craven, and Richmondshire, has redeemed his favourite study, and to him we are chiefly indebted, if it has, in modern times, been discovered, that topography may be united with the keenest relish for natural beauty, with the most devoted attachment to the Fine Arts, with the grave contemplation of the Moralist, the edifying labours of the Biographer, and the loftiest flights of the Bard. Nor will this merit be denied him, though the advocates of the old system may now and then triumph in a trifling inaccuracy, or raise the hue and cry against the inordinate ambition that would pant after higher honours than that of having compiled an index to a Record Office—that would aspire to the distinction of being *read*, and be but ill content with the immortality of resting in a library, to be produced only on the transfer of a manor, the proof of a pedigree, or the sale of an advowson. But Topography, though the favourite, was by no means the only station he occupied; and in addition to the acknowledged works by which these minor claims on public regard are supported, the Quarterly Review owed some of its most distinguished articles to his pen; and his Speech on the public distresses, delivered at a meeting in Blackburn, may be instanced as a specimen of sound reasoning, calculated long to survive the particular occasion that called it *.

In the fields of verse he never rambled, though no man could better appreciate the merits of poetry, or more readily transfuse its chief graces into his own compositions. His style was nervous, yet elegant; concise, yet fluent; averse to the modern barbarisms and affectation which degrade the English tongue, but never hesitating to naturalize a foreign word, so it were of respectable origin, and would conform to the usages of its adopted country. In the use of simile and quotation he was remarkably happy; but, above all, excelled in the faculty of painting (if it may be so called) the object before him—of seizing at once the chief features, whether of scenery, architecture, or human character, and by a few well-chosen epithets, or by one masterly stroke, conveying a rapid but finished picture to the mind. In this respect, he strongly resembled Camden; and, had the custom of publishing in a learned language prevailed now, as it did in the Elizabethan age, we have reason to suppose, from his little work, "De Motu per Britanniam civico, &c." that he would not have fallen short of that great Master in his Latin style. To his characteristic warmth, however, the defects as well as the merits of his works may be mainly ascribed; nor is it to be wondered, that though for the most part no less accurate than vivid in his ideas, his rapidity should now and then have overlooked an object worthy of notice, or represented it in a manner which a second glance would infallibly have corrected; that in his opposition to principle, he should occasionally have appeared somewhat too unsparing of persons; and that his zeal, when counteracted by those with whom reason and authority had about

* See it printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXXVII. i. 213.

equal

equal weight, should sometimes have defeated its own object, where partial concession, and a more conciliatory tone, might have prevailed.

His Theological Works were confined to the publication of occasional Sermons, but he had the enviable art of making every literary undertaking subservient to the great interests of religion and morality, without violating the proprieties of the subject in hand; an object which certainly no Clergyman should ever suffer to escape his view, whatever be the lighter studies or amusements he may think proper to indulge.

In this character, indeed, Dr. Whitaker was most exemplary. Placed in situations which gave him a sort of episcopal superintendance over a district no less than thirty miles in extreme length, nearly the same in breadth, containing twenty-four dependant chapelries, and occupied by more than 100,000 inhabitants, he exercised this important influence in a manner which might well have become a still wider sphere of labour. In his appointments to the chapels which came under his own immediate patronage, he was ever actuated by the purest and most disinterested motives; nor could any practicable scheme for promoting the temporal or spiritual welfare of his parishioners be proposed to him, which did not meet his ready concurrence, and active co-operation. More frequently, indeed, these plans originated with himself; and while he was thus enabled to place around him a body of zealous and useful clergy, his own conduct in the discharge of his more personal functions furnished an excellent model to all. To this part of his character such ample justice was done him by one of the correspondents to the Gentleman's Magazine*, during his life-time, that I need not dwell on it in this work.

His discourses partook largely of the peculiarities already noticed in his other works: they had the same fire, the same strength and fluency of language, the same acuteness of reasoning and originality of illustration, the same happy use of ornament; but they were also so perfectly simple, and intelligible to the humblest of his auditors, and delivered with eloquence so natural and impressive, that though far from courting popularity, he never failed to attract overflowing congregations.

But the principles which regulated his whole conduct as a Clergyman cannot be better expressed than in his own words: "The dispensation of the Gospel has been committed to me within a certain district, and under certain forms and limitations. I owe, under the most solemn obligations, obedience to my immediate superiors in the church, and conformity to all its established rules: here I have no option; I eat my bread on that condition; if I transgress it, I am a dishonest man. I see, indeed, the genuine doctrines of my own church entirely neglected by some of its ministers, and mingled with fanaticism, democracy, and other poisonous combinations, by others; never-

* See the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XC. part ii. p. 402.

theless,

theless, I know them to be the word of truth. I will, by God's grace, not reject, but separate them from these admixtures; preach them boldly, yet rationally; and if in so doing, my motives are mistaken, my principles decried, and myself am classed with a sect to which I do not belong, I will bear my cross in patience." These observations occur in a note to the History of Whalley, p. 389, the whole of which is well deserving the attention of all friends of the Establishment, and merits a more general circulation than the particular object of the work is likely to afford. It has, I believe, seldom happened, that men so gifted for the pulpit and the press, have as successfully interchanged the retirement of the study for the more active walks of life; but with all the aversion to minute calculation, and the detail of mechanical arrangement, which the most abstracted student could have expressed, no man could more practically weigh the merits of an extended plan; and with nerves that shrunk at the very shadow of trivial and imaginary danger, none could more firmly encounter its real form, when duty led the way. Composition, also, with him required little or no effort; and while he could dictate his most finished descriptions on the spot, or lay up in the solitude of a morning walk abundant employment for the too tardy pen, many a track was recovered from the encroachments of time, which his activity never allowed to remain long uncultured. Hence he was no less busily employed in the preservation of old, and the erection of new churches, throughout his parishes, than in providing for the furtherance of the great objects to which they were dedicated; nor could the trustees of the parliamentary fund, lately applied to those purposes, have selected a more active and useful associate. Blessed early in life with the possession of a patrimonial estate, to which he was ever enthusiastically attached, he became a planter and improver on no narrow scale, and in this profitable and patriotic pursuit, received the gold medal of the Society of Arts, while more than half a million of trees, rising gradually beneath his hand, gave grace and dignity to the rugged scenery around him. To watch their growth and beauty was the frequent solace of his lighter hours; and when at his last visit to the Holme, declining health admonished him that he should see them no more, he calmly selected one of the comeliest of his own planting to be the depositary of his mortal remains.

In a district where the non-residence or extinction of the ancient gentry had much weakened the civilizing influence of polished manners on the humbler classes of society, and even the restraints of law were but feebly exerted, the office of a magistrate, for which his education and pursuits had so well qualified him, was accepted as a duty, and at Holme might have been exercised with unmixed pleasure to himself, and advantage to others; but, transplanted into the midst of a manufacturing population, at a time when sedition and blasphemy were unusually

usually prevalent, and the poison of a system, whose evils he had from the first foretold and resisted, was fermented to its utmost height of malignity, the conscientious discharge of his duty, rewarded as it was by the approbation of his sovereign, and the warm thanks* of his neighbours and countrymen, was attended with sacrifices which his friends and the lovers of literature may be excused for thinking almost too great even in the best of causes—the suspension of those calmer studies in which he delighted; and, as it may be feared, the introduction of that distressing disorder to which he fell a victim.

Adorned with these accomplishments, as an author, a clergyman, a subject, a man, and endowed by nature and age with a commanding person, a venerable and expressive countenance, and a peculiarly animated eye, he seemed to possess the faculty of impressing his own image on the mind no less vividly than the features of landscape were depicted by his pen. An image which no one who has once beheld him in the pulpit, amidst the trophies of antiquity, or the peaceful seclusion of domestic life, will ever be able to efface from recollection.

To this faithful account (originally communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine by the Rev. S. J. Allen), I shall add a character of Dr. Whitaker, which first appeared in the "Leeds Intelligencer," under the signature of P. W.

"Having read, in your Intelligencer, the death of Dr. Whitaker, I fully expected that you would have given, in a subsequent paper, a more copious obituary of that profound and learned divine. Though I detest gross panegyric, or posthumous undeserved praise, I think that a just and honourable remembrance of the abilities and virtuous exertions of those who have gone before us, tends to stimulate the survivors. I have been more particularly disappointed by this silence, knowing that the Doctor resided some time in the parish of Leeds. On that account I concluded that some of his learned acquaintance, resident there, who had enjoyed his conversation, and had been instructed by his ecclesiastical labours, or by the numerous productions of his pen in divinity, in politics, in history, and in antiquities, would have favoured your readers with a more detailed account. Not only his own parish, but probably the whole kingdom, is, in some measure indebted to his exertions, through Providence, for the peace, domestic comforts, and national security, which we now have the happiness to enjoy. Though possessing a delicate frame, no violence of the jacobinical mob, however malignant; no threatenings, however diabolical, excited his fears, or prevented him from discharging the most laborious and the most dangerous office of a magistrate in the disaffected district of Lancashire, where he resided. Among strangers he was silent and reserved. His eloquence was rarely

* A magnificent service of plate was given to him by the inhabitants of Blackburn, in testimony of their gratitude and respect, on the 23d of April, 1821.

exerted

exerted on political occasions. A friend of mine expressed his utmost astonishment, when Dr. Whitaker addressed the meeting at Blackburn, convened by the magistrates, in order to support the arm of government, and to check the nefarious designs of the lower ranks. The hall was crowded to excess, particularly by the radicals. When the Doctor unexpectedly rose to address the meeting, he instantly poured forth such a torrent of eloquence, that the higher ranks were completely *electrified*, and the disaffected *sneaked out one by one*, overpowered by his arguments, or convicted by their consciences.

"He was sometimes accused of severity, But morose, indeed, must he be, who will not make allowance for delicate health, and a highly nervous constitution, which times of insubordination, of turbulence, and disaffection, constantly kept in a state of irritation. Piety and modest worth ever found in him a protector and a friend. The vanity of ignorance, or the presumption of the upstart, he held in equal contempt. If he *were* severe, he was, to use his own words, "Sola in vitia asper." In the company of a few select friends, his conversation was of a very superior cast; full of acute remarks, of argument, or of anecdote. *Modo tristi, sæpe jocoso.*

"To affectation, to disguise, or to hypocrisy, his heart was an utter stranger. His knowledge of the Scriptures, of the Fathers, of History, and of Antiquities, was most profound. His extempore eloquence in the pulpit was rapid, energetic and impressive. His language was so terse, so correct, and, at the same time, so elegant, that the most learned and polished audience could not but admire it.

'Nec fecundia deserit hunc, nec lucidus ordo.'"

The following interesting anecdote has been communicated by a Friend: "In the year 1809, on the occasion of the consecration of Grindleton Chapel, a party consisting of the Rev. Thomas Starkie, the Rev. T. Wilson, Dr. Watson, Bishop of Landaff, and Dr. Whitaker, met at Browsholme Hall, the hospitable seat of Thomas Lister Parker, Esq. The Bishop, whose powers of conversation and retentive memory were conspicuous on all occasions, was so forcibly struck with Dr. Whitaker's profound learning in divinity, that he afterwards observed to Mr. Parker: "Though I have so long filled the Professor's chair, yet I was obliged yesterday to go to my fourth, nay even to my fifth shelf, to cope with the Doctor's knowledge of the old and learned Authors in Divinity."

Dr. Whitaker had never recovered the attack of paralysis he had in 1820, brought on by constant alarm and fatigue during the Radical disturbances: it terminated in a nervous asthma, from which, after experiencing incessant sufferings for some months, he was relieved by dropsy, the sure harbinger of dissolution. His mind had also suffered; and the fine imagination, retentive memory, and other faculties, were indeed in ruins before

fore the body decayed; though intervals also occurred to the last, in which, like the remains of those venerable structures he has so nobly described, his former brilliance seemed to return, as an arch or column erect amidst desolation, to tell how magnificent the structure had been. He was himself long conscious of the manner in which his disorder must terminate; and before he left the Holme for the last time, he who had shivered to cross a stream, or descend a hill, for fear of death, walked calmly into his woods, and setting his back against a master-tree of his own planting, compared its bulk with his own, and ordered it to be cut down and hollowed to form his coffin, which was done accordingly. In this he lies interred in the Holme Chapel, attended to the grave by all the Clergy, and most of the Gentry, of Blackburn, Whalley, and the neighbourhood.

I shall now subjoin in Dr. Whitaker's own words an account of his seat at Holme, a very appropriate habitation for a contemplative Antiquary, and also of the appendant chapel, re-founded chiefly at his own cost:

"The house at Holme, like most of the ancient structures in the neighbourhood, was built of wood: the centre and eastern wing were built in 1603, or before. The West end remained of wood till 1717, and had one or more private closets for the concealment of priests, the family having continued Recusants to the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, if not later. The house became, by successive alterations, though an irregular, not an inconvenient habitation. Appendant to this demesne was a chantry founded after the dissolution of Whalley Abbey, and dissolved 1 Edward VI. The chantry lands were sold to Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, gent. (the supposed founder.) After the dissolution, it was considered as the property of the family; and, by a singular fate, though never reduced to a ruin, continued without a minister 200 years, when Anthony Wetherhead, A. M. was licensed to it, 1742, on the nomination of Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, gent. He died in 1760, aged 80. His successor was William Halliwell, who died in 1796, and he was succeeded by Dr. Whitaker, on his own petition. The first step towards a re-endowment of this poor neglected foundation was a rent-charge of 1*l. per annum*, left by Mr. Henry Wood, a native of this place, who had been clerk of the works under Sir Christopher Wren during the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral*. This was followed by several successive benefactions from Queen Anne's Bounty, which, with a donation of 400*l.* from Dr. Whitaker, making in the whole 1600*l.* are all vested in lands, amounting to a glebe of 130 acres. The old chantry was a rude but picturesque little building, only 42 feet by 18 within. It was built of irregular, but very deep courses of masonry, of which there were only six from the foundation to the roof. The walls were filled with grout-work, and the lime with which they were filled had been

* Mr. Wood's curious accounts of that great work were in Dr. Whitaker's possession.

burnt

burnt with a mixture of hazle-roots and coal, gathered as it might seem in the neighbouring cloughs. The quire is remembered to have been adorned with Gothic carved work and inscriptions. The curious perforated old pulpit of Henry the Eighth's time, only remains, together with some relicks of a library, consisting principally of controversial divinity, and once reposited in an 'aumery' at the East end."

The three following elegant Latin Epitaphs by Dr. Whitaker, on his Parents, his Daughter, and his eldest most lamented Son, are on marble tablets in the Chapel at Holme.

1. "JUXTA DORMIUNT IN CHRISTO
WILHELMUS WHITAKER,
ECCLESIÆ ANGLICANÆ PRESBYTER,
ET LUCIA CONJUX.
OBIIT ILLE
CAL. JUN. A. D. M.DCC.LXXXII.
ANNUM ÆTATIS AGENS LII.
HÆC VERO
ID. JUL. M.DCC.LXXXVIII.
ÆTATIS LXIV.
H. M. P.
FILIUS UNICUS."

2. "MARIA . CAROLOTA . WHITAKER .
VIRGO . DECORA . PUDICA . FRUGI .
NATA . PIENTISSIMA .
ELEGANTI . INGENIO . INDOLE
FOELICI . VIXIT . ANNIS . XXII . MENS . VI.
IN . VIVIS . ESSE . DESIIT . XIII . KAL.
M. A. A. S. MDCCCXVI . UTROQUE .
PARENTE . CONTRA . VOTUM .
SUPERSTITE."

3. A. ☧ Ω.
THOMAE . THORESBEIO . WHITAKERO . A.M.
ECCLESIAE . ANGLICANAE . PRESBYTERO
NEC . INDOCTO . NEC . INDESERTO . NEC . IN . INFIRMOS
INOPESVE . OFFICII . SUI . VNQVAM . IMMEMORI
GNATO . CONIVGI . PARENTI . HAVD POENITENDO
LITERARVM . GRAECARVM . ADPRIME . GNARO
MORIBVS . SOCIIS . STVDIISQVE . LIBERALIBVS
ORE. ETIAM . EXTINCTO . SPIRITV . VENVSTO . AC . BENIGNO
INGENIO . CAETERA . MITISSIMO . SOLA . IN . VITIA . ASPERO
DISCIPLINA . DENIQVE . CHRISTIANA . PENITVS . IMBVTO
CVIVS . INTER . NOVISSIMOS . CRUCIATVS
SOLATIA . PARVM . INCERTA . EXPERIEBATVR.

PARENTVM . SPES . ET . DELICIAE
ANTE . DIEM . XI . EQVO . LAPSVS . MORTEM . OBIIT
IV . CAL . SEPT . A. S. MDCCCXVII.
ANNOS . NATVS . HEV . PAVCOS . XXXI . MENSES . VII . DIES . XXVIII.
RELICTA . CONIVGE . MOESTISSIMA
CVM . FILIOLO . VNICO . MOERORIS . EXPERTE
PROPE . GERMANAM . CARISSIMAM
ITA . ENIM . MORIENS . IPSE . IUSSERAT
FRATERNO . CORPORE . DEPONENDO.

HAEC . CITRA . SESQVIANNI . SPATIVM . BIS . ORBVS
IN . IMMENSI . DESIDERII . SOLAMEN . QVALECVNQVE
SCRIPSI . PATER."

This

This able writer and excellent man died at the Vicarage, Blackburn, Dec. 18, 1821, aged 63; and was buried in the family vault at Holme on the 24th; the attendance at his grave bearing ample testimony to the veneration his character had commanded where his influence was more immediately felt.

The titles and dates of Dr. Whitaker's principal Works are:

A Fast Sermon, Feb. 28, 1794. (See Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 834.)—"A Sermon on the Consecration of the Chapel of Holme, July 19, 1794." (LXIV. 1116.)—A second Fast Sermon, Feb. 22, 1795. (LXV. 761).—"A Sermon preached at Leeds, for the benefit of the General Infirmary," 1796, 8vo. (LXVII. 139.)—"A History of the Original Parish of Whalley, and Honor of Clitheroe, in the Counties of Lancaster and York," 1801, 4to (LXXII. 44.) This Work has passed through three Editions; the second in 1806; the last, with very considerable additions, in 1818.—"History of the Deanery of Craven," 1805, royal 4to. Second Edition, 1812. (LXXV. 1129. LXXXVI. ii. 140).—"A Sermon preached at the Consecration of the Chapel of Salesbury in Lancashire, 1807," 8vo. (LXXVII. 1133.)—"De Motu per Britanniam Civico Annis 1745 et 1746," 1809, 12mo. (LXXIX. 335.)—"The Life and Original Correspondence of Sir George Radcliffe, Knt." 1810, 4to. (LXXX. ii. 151.)—An edition of "Piers Plowman," 4to.—"The Sermons of Dr. Edwin Sandys, formerly Archbishop of York, with a Life of the Author," 1812, 8vo.—"Sermon preached at the Primary Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Chester," 1814, 4to.—"A new Edition of Thoresby's "Ducatus Leodinensis; or, the Topograpy of Leeds," &c. fol. 1816.—"Loidis and Elmete; or an Attempt to illustrate the Districts described in those Works by Bede, and supposed to embrace the lower Portions of Aredale and Wharfdale; together with the entire Vale of Calder, co. York," fol. 1816. (LXXXIV. ii. 32.)—"Substance of a Speech at Blackburn, Feb. 20, 1817." (LXXXVII. i. 213.)—"The History of Yorkshire," fol. 1821. The MS. for "Richmondshire," and "Lunedale," was completed by Dr. Whitaker, previous to his death. These two Portions will be comprized in Twelve Numbers, forming two Volumes.

*** The following Epitaph is at Bexford, Suffolk (see p. 265.)

"Underneath are the remains of Susan Church, the wife of John Church, Rector of this Parish, by whom she left a daughter named Elizabeth. She was daughter to Mr. Thomas Carew, of Little Waldingfield, by his 2d wife, Elizabeth Buddle, of Hadleigh. In her intercourse with the world, she was obliging and inoffensive; to the poor she was constantly good; and in great sincerity of heart was cheerfully religious. In her own family for above 24 years she was a continual blessing. But it pleased God that she died Aug. 13, 1769, aged 43 years.

"Here also lie the remains of the above-named John Church, who died Oct. 27, 1785, aged 80 years."

James

James Edwards, Esq.

This worthy and intelligent gentleman was the eldest son of Mr. William Edwards, Bookseller, of Halifax; who was for many years eminent in his profession, and of no common estimation for the energies of his mind; and whose skill in collecting rare books, not less than his exquisite taste in rich and expensive bindings, will long be recollected in the annals of Bibliography. The Catalogues which he occasionally published abounded in rare and valuable books, many of them most ornamentally and superbly bound, in a manner peculiar to himself. He brought up four sons to his own profession, all of whom acquired high celebrity.

In 1784, when he was 64 years of age, he settled his son James, with a younger brother (John), in Pall Mall; where, under the firm of *Edwards and Sons*, they published a Catalogue which astonished, not only the purchasers of books, but the most experienced and intelligent Booksellers in the Metropolis. Never, perhaps, was a collection more splendid, or more truly valuable, presented to the curious; and its success was proportionate to its merits. It was formed principally from the Libraries of N. Wilson, Esq. of Pontefract; two eminent Antiquaries, deceased; and H. Bradshaw, Esq. of Maple Hall, Cheshire.

This was followed, in 1787, by the Library of Peter Mainwaring, M. D.; with that of an eminent Civilian, and others.

Mr. John Edwards died in early life.

Mr. Richard Edwards, another brother, settled in Bond-street; but retired in a few years from trade, having obtained a respectable appointment under Government in the Island of Minorca, which after a short time he relinquished.

In 1788, Mr. James Edwards accompanied his friend James Robson, Esq. in a journey to Venice, on purpose to examine the far-famed Pinelli Library, the Catalogue of which filled six octavo volumes. This Library, by a bold and successful speculation, they secured, by offering a price for it which the executors and trustees found it their interest to accept; and, during the severe winter which followed, the books were, not without much hazard from the sea, brought safely to London; and sold by auction in the following year in Conduit-street.

In 1790 Mr. Edwards published a Catalogue of the Libraries of Salichelli of Rome, and Zanetti of Venice; and in 1793 he was the purchaser of that singular bibliographical treasure which Mr. Gough has so well described in his "Account of a rich illuminated Missal, executed for John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France under Henry VI.; and afterwards the Duchess of Portland's." This Missal executed under the eye, and for the immediate use of the famous John Duke of Bedford (Regent of France) and Jane (the daughter of the Duke of Burgundy) his wife, was, at the beginning of the 18th century, in the magnificent Library of Harley Earl of Oxford. It afterwards came into the possession of his daughter, the well-known Duchess of Portland, at whose

sale, in 1786, it was purchased by Mr. Edwards for 215 guineas. Among the pictures in it, there are whole-length portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Bedford; the head of the former of which has been enlarged and engraved by Vertue, for his portraits to illustrate the History of England. The Missal frequently displays the arms of these noble personages; and also affords a pleasing testimony to the affectionate gallantry of the pair; the motto of the former being "A vous entier," that of the latter "J'en suis contente." There is a formal attestation in the volume, of its having been given by the Duke to his nephew, Henry VI. as a most suitable present. But the Reader should consult (if he can procure it) Mr. Gough's curious volume, written expressly upon the subject; or Mr. Dibdin's "Bibliographical Decameron," vol. I. p. cxxxvi—cxxxix.

In this purchase the purse or the spirit of Mr. Edwards exceeded that even of Crowned Heads; and to him Mr. Gough's publication was thus addressed: "To whom, with greater propriety, can be inscribed an Illustration of the Bedford Missal, than to him, who, with the spirit to purchase it, unites the taste to possess it? Preserve, Sir, this splendid monument of the Arts in the Fifteenth Century, and precious memorial of one of the most illustrious in the Catalogue of English Worthies; to remain either as an heir-loom in your own family, or as a deposit in some of our National Collections. And may it survive to the latest posterity, secure from the ravages of time, or the far worse havock of political frenzy. Believe me, Sir, your obliged humble servant, R. Gough."

His fame as a Bibliographer was now completely established: and some fortunate purchases on the Continent soon filled up the measure of fortune which, his unambitious mind and strong natural sense informed him, was sufficient for all the rational enjoyments of polished life. He now began to enjoy the calm retirement of the country, in the neighbourhood of Old Verulam; and, in 1805, on the 10th of September, completed his happiness, by a matrimonial union with Katharine, the accomplished and only daughter* of the Rev. Edward Bromhead, M. A. Rector of Reepham, Norfolk; and uncle to Sir George Bromhead, Bart.

About the same time he purchased the manor-house at Harrow, which had formerly been the residence of several Archbishops of Canterbury: a delightful residence, commanding the most extensive prospects †. There he continued, during the remainder of his life, in the exercise of elegant hospitality, in the full enjoyment of domestic felicity, and the social intercouse of many of his old literary friends. In this romantic, but classical retreat, is laid the scene of a very considerable part of Mr. Dibdin's "Bibliomania:" Mr. Edwards being the generous Rinaldo of that justly-celebrated "Bibliographical Romance."

* Mr. Edwards was re-married, in November 1820, to the Rev. Thomas Butt, Rector of Kynnersley, Shropshire.

† An *Alcove* in the garden is well described in "Bibliomania," p. 246.

Mr.

Mr. Dibdin, after describing an amiable and well-known Book-collector, concludes the character by observing that, while Menalcas sees his oblong cabinet decorated with a tall, well-dressed, and perhaps matchless regiment of Variorum Classics, he has little or no occasion to regret his unavoidable absence from the field of battle in the Strand or Pall Mall. And yet, although he is environed with a body-guard, of which the great Frederick's father might have envied him the possession, he cannot help casting a wistful eye, now and then, upon still choicer and taller troops which he sees in the territories of his rivals. I do not know whether he would not sacrifice the right wing of his army, for the securing of some magnificent treasures in the empire of his neighbour *Rinaldo;* for there he sees and adores, with the rapture-speaking of a classical bibliomaniac, the tall, wide, thick, clean, brilliant, and illuminated copy of the first LIVY UPON VELLUM *, enshrined in an impenetrable oaken case, covered with choice Morocco! "There he often witnesses the adoration paid to this glorious object by some bookish pilgrim, who, as the evening sun reposes softly upon the hill, pushes onward, through copse, wood, moor, heath, bramble, and thicket, to feast his eyes upon the mellow lustre of its leaves, and upon the nice execution of its typography. Menalcas sees all this, and yet has too noble a heart to envy Rinaldo his treasures! These Bibliomaniacs often meet, and view their respective forces; but never with hostile eyes. They know their relative strength; and wisely console themselves by being each eminent in his degree. Like Corregio, they are 'also Painters' in their way."

Mr. Dibdin has also enlarged on Mr. Edwards's character, in his "Bibliographical Decameron," vol. III. p. 14.

To return to the elder Mr. Edwards. Frugal and temperate in his ordinary habits, plain and unaffected in his manners, the even tenor of his life was extended to the age of 86; when he calmly resigned his breath, June 10, 1808, highly beloved and respected, having long before had the satisfaction of seeing two of his sons retired from business, to enjoy the comforts of well-earned competence; and a third, Mr. Thomas Edwards, established in his own respectable and extensive concerns at Halifax.

In the summer of 1814 Mr. James Edwards embraced the opportunity of visiting Paris; which he had frequently done in the earlier part of his life, and even during the reign of the late Emperor, who (with all his many failings) was not indifferent to literature, or literary men. Here, accompanied by Mrs. Edwards, and some select friends, he passed a few delightful weeks; but returned still more satisfied with his native country, and his mansion at Harrow. His health, however, having become precarious, and his constitution undermined by symptoms of paralysis; he was advised, by some medical friends, to forbear for the future any close application to study. He followed their advice; and adopted the heroic resolution of selling his valuable Library,

* This magnificent article was purchased at Mr. Edwards's Sale by Sir Mark Sykes, for 903*l.* See Dibdin's "Decameron," III. 117.

which

which he actually accomplished in 1815 *. This was indeed a prime treat to the amateurs of first editions and vellum copies. It consisted of only 330 articles, and produced 8432*l.*; upwards of 10*l. per* article, a result unprecedented in the annals of book-sales! At this sale the far-famed Bedford Missal passed, April 11, 1815, by the hammer of Mr. Evans, from his possession, to that of the Marquis of Blandford, for 687*l.* 15*s.* This important event was a very great relief to himself and his friends, who fondly hoped that some years might still be added to his life. But his disorder had taken too firm a root; and, though he lived several months after in great apparent tranquillity, the thread of life was fatally cut on the 2d of January, 1816, at the age of 59. His firm mind being wholly unappalled at the prospect of death, which he knew was fast approaching, he gave the necessary directions for his funeral, desiring that his coffin might be made out of some of the strong shelves of his Library; and breathed his last sigh with the true fortitude of a Christian, leaving a widow and five children, the eldest little more than six years old, to lament their irreparable loss. Three nights only before his death, he expressed a desire that his youngest boy (then only four years old) might be a Bookseller; and named Mr. Payne as the person and friend to whom he wished to confide him.

His monument in Harrow Church is thus inscribed:

"In memory of James Edwards, Esquire, of London, well known to the learned and ingenious of the age in which he lived, as one of the most eminent Collectors and Booksellers in Europe. To his skilful research and liberal spirit of enterprise, his country is indebted for the rarest specimens, Biblical and Classical, of the Typographic Art. By his zealous activity in his profession, he exhausted the treasures of Foreign Cabinets to enrich the stores of the Scholar and the Man of Taste in his native Land. He was a most affectionate Husband and Father; a kind, sincere, and useful Friend; and in all the transactions and relations of life, a man of unblemished integrity. Happy in a temper always serene and cheerful, his manners were frank, courteous, and benevolent: His faith in the Gospel was firm: His piety ardent and uniform: His resignation perfect: His life was Praise, and his death Peace.—*Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace.* Psalm *xxxvii. verse xxxvii.*"

* See a full account of this Sale in Mr. Dibdin's "Bibliographical Decameron," vol. III. pp. 111—126; also, Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXV. part. I. pp. 135, 254, 349.

*** In the Memoirs of the Wollastons,

"Illustrations," vol. I. pp. iv, and 169, *r.* "Henry-John Wollaston."

In the Plate, and p. 169, *r.* "Rev. W. Wollaston," not "Esq."

P. 834. Col. William Wollaston's epitaph, and that of Dr. Frederick Wollaston's first wife, are at Finborough, not Shenton.

Ibid. l. 30, *r.* "Peakirk with Glinton;" and l. 44, *r.* "assiduos."

P. 835. l. 29. F. W. Wollaston was Colonel in the 22d Light Dragoons, not the 2d.—L. 38, *r.* "Rector of Paston."

George Simon Earl of Harcourt* to Mr. Gough.

"Sir, *Nuneham Courtenay, Dec.* 31 1805.

"Will you have the goodness to pardon the liberty I am going to take in applying to you for information, which cannot be so satisfactorily obtained from any other person? at least, I shall never think what I wish to have done will be done correctly, unless I can be favoured with your directions. In a word then, Sir, I am desirous to place an Inscription upon the monument of my ancestor, Sir William de Harcourt, who died an. 1209, and is buried in the Cathedral of Worcester, which monument is now repairing, with the assistance of the Dean, who is so obliging as to superintend that work, and he informs me, that the figure having been sponged with water only, the colour of the surcoat appears so visible, that the whole may be restored to its original state; which I have directed to be done. The figure lies upon a low base of brick-work, *now* faced with free-stone, and the former having decayed, on examination it was found to be hollow, and the Dean informs me that the body was inclosed therein; but whether any bones or other substance were discovered, he does not say. Upon the face of this tomb I wish to have inscribed the following words, 'Sir William de Harcourt, son of Sir Robert de Harcourt, and Isabel de Camville, an. 1209;' but I cannot be reconciled to the idea of a modern English inscription, upon so antient a monument; and although I have consulted your magnificent, elaborate, and instructive work, I cannot satisfy myself whether the inscription ought to be in Latin, or in French, in the Saxon, or in the Gothic character, nor how the several words ought to be spelt, nor whether the name of Camville ought to be written with the double *lle*, or in the more ancient manner, with a single *l* only.

"Though ashamed to add to the length of this letter, I will, notwithstanding, take the liberty of informing you, that with the assistance of the MS. notes of A. Wood, I have been enabled to restore a monument in Stanton Harcourt Church, of the 14th century, which, although by tradition, I knew it to be one of my ancestors, I should not have been able to ascertain to which of them it belonged, had he not preserved the blazoning upon the shields, which I directed should be restored, and that the figure upon the monument should be merely cleaned, not imagining that any colours remained beneath the coat of dirt, which, by time and damps had collected upon it; but, to my surprise and satisfaction, I learned that the colours beneath were so little impaired (as appeared after the simple application of wet sponges), that there would not be the least difficulty to renew them. The figure lies on a low altar-tomb, beneath a low arch, on the North side of the chancel, in the above-mentioned Church. The inside of the arch is damasked with a sort of crimson, on a white ground. On the front of the tomb are four shields, bearing

* See the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p. 323.

Harcourt

Harcourt impaling Grey of Rotherfield, Grey single, Harcourt single, and Marmion. The figure which represents Maud, daughter of Robert Lord Grey of Rotherfield, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of John Lord Marmion, and wife of Sir Thomas Harcourt, who died anno 1417, is in a scarlet mantle, with three rows of ermine at the top; the same round the top of the kirtle, and upon the cuffs; mantle lined with ermine likewise; mitten sleeves, and reticulated head-dress. I have omitted to add, that the arms of Harcourt impaling Grey, are upon this lady's kirtle, and that the blue part of the latter coat only is damasked.

"I fear this description is miserably unscientific, but as I know not how to send a better, you must excuse my ignorance, as I flatter myself you also will the trouble I have given, and the liberty I have taken. I shall be in London the end of this week, where, if you should be so obliging as to attend to my troublesome request, a letter will find me. I am, Sir,

"Your most faithful humble servant, HARCOURT."

To the Earl of HARCOURT.

"MY LORD, *Enfield, Jan.* 16, 1806.

"Though my reading does not furnish me with many instances of monuments which have retained their original inscriptions in the short and obscure period of the 13th century; yet presuming them all to have been couched in the Lombardic capitals, like that of Sir Robert de Vere in Essex; Humez the last Norman Abbot of Westminster; Sir William de Tracy, at Morthoe, Devon, the second patronage of which belonged to Sir *William de Camville*, and rather, according to the conjecture of the late Dean Milles, to a Rector (of the name of Tracy) of this Church in King Henry III.; Bishop Gravesend, &c. The French language may have been for the Laity, and Latin for the Clergy. Under these impressions, I submit the inclosed Inscription to your Lordship, as appropriate for the monument of your Ancestor in Worcester Cathedral, which I had the satisfaction of viewing last summer. I am, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's obedient humble servant, R. GOUGH."

ICY GYST SYR GUILLAUM DE HARCOURT FYS ROBART DE HARCOURT ET DE ISABELL DE CAMPAILE.

*** A Letter from Thomas Kirke, Esq. [see p. 72] to Henry Davenant, Esq. the English Minister at Ratisbon, is preserved in the British Museum (Ayscough's Catalogue, p. 216); one to Sir Hans Sloane in 1694 (p. 776); and "A Diaolgue between the Ghost of Thomas Kirke, de Cookridge, Esq. and the Rev. Milo Gale, Rector de Kighley, July 4, 1706." (p. 844.)

Epitaph in the chancel of Barrow Church, Suffolk:

" Near this place is interred the body of
the Rev. GEORGE ASHBY *, B. D. and F. S. A.
Rector of this Parish,
Son of Edmund Ashby (by Elizabeth Judith, daughter
of Robert Lock of Dinton, in Wiltshire),
of an ancient Leicestershire Family,
who was born 5 Dec. 1724,
and died 12 June, 1808.
He was for many years President of St. John's College, Cambridge,
by which Society he was presented to this Living in 1774,
and in 1780 attained, by the friendship of Dr. Ross, Bp. of Exeter,
the Rectory of Stansfield in Suffolk.
For some years previous to his death he had the misfortune to
become blind, but, as a Critical Scholar and an Antiquary, he
left many lasting testimonials of superior abilities.
Mrs. HANNAH ASHBY, Sister of the Rev. G. A.
died 1 May, 1805, aged 79.

" Thomas Lyns, of Barrow, the constant companion and amanuensis of the Rev. G. Ashby, for the space of 28 years, and at last his testamentary heir, with all respect and gratitude inscribes this marble to his memory."

P. 242. The Rev. Balthazar Gardeman was presented to the Vicarage of Coddenham, Suffolk, in 1689-90, by Nicholas Bacon, Esq. whose widow he married.—His tomb is thus inscribed:

" Near this place, behind the altar, lies interred
the body of the Reverend BALTHAZAR GARDEMAN,
who was near fifty years Minister of this Parish.
He was born at Poitiers in France;
but chose to reside in England on account
of the great persecution of the Protestants
in that Country.
He married the Lady Catherine Bacon, Relict of
Nicholas Bacon, of Shrubland Hall, Esq.
and daughter of the first Earl of Sandwich.
God blessed him with an ample fortune,
with which he did very considerable acts
of charity and beneficence.
He made very large donations to this parish,
buying the great tithes, and giving them to the Living;
And also two great farms, which amount
in all to the value of above 170*l.* per ann.
He was learned, pious, and charitable;
exemplary in his life and conversation;
dear to the clergy, to the poor, and to his friends;
but to his wife an inexpressible loss,
with whom he had lived many years
in the utmost love and harmony.

* See the " Literary Anecdotes," vol. VII. pp. 13. 105.

He

He dyed in his 84th year, December the 19th, 1739.
Near the same place lies interred
the said LADY CATHERINE GARDEMAN,
who departed this life Jan. 17, 1757,
aged 95 years, 4 months.
She built a School-house,
and founded a School in this parish,
for 15 poor boys and 15 poor girls,
endowing it with a salary of 20*l.* per annum,
payable for ever out of the rents of lands in Mendlesham;
the remainder to be distributed amongst the poor
of this parish by trustees appointed for that purpose."

P. 333. Mr. Potter is thus noticed by Lady Harvey, in a Letter to the Rev. Edward Marsh, dated Nov. 21, 1747: "Mr. Potter the Lawyer is a second Pitt, I hear, for fluency of words: he spoke well and bitterly, but with so perfect an assurance, so unconcerned, so much master of himself, though the first session of his being in parliament, and the first time of his opening his mouth there, that it disgusted more than it pleased.

"Mr. Potter was Secretary to Frederick Prince of Wales, who was then in the most decided opposition to his Father's Government; and Mr. Potter's speech was, for those days, extremely violent. Mr. Pelham, offended by a portrait of a Minister which Potter was drawing, called the young gentleman to order; but the interruption, as usual, only made the matter worse, for Mr. Potter turned the interruption into an appropriation of the picture, and acknowledgment of the likeness. Potter was afterwards, I believe, Secretary in Ireland; and was mixed in the ministerial intrigues of 1756-7, in the course of which he obtained the office of Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; but held it only for a year or two."

P. 354. "The Rev. William Smith, of Mendham, near Harkston, Norfolk, Reader of the Chapel in that town, and Rector of Homersfield and St. Cross, in Suffolk, communicated notes to Dr. Grey, the learned Editor of Butler's Hudibras. This ingenious gentleman assisted Sir Thomas Hanmer also in his Edition of Shakspeare.—The Rev. John Smith, his youngest son, the late worthy Rector of Mattishall, Norfolk, died in April 1803."

Gillingwater's Bury St. Edmund's, p. 195.

In St. Cross Church is the following Epitaph:

"WILLIAM SMITH, A. M. formerly Fellow
of St. John's College, Cambridge;
afterwards Rector of this Church, and Homersfield.
He departed this life April 22, 1767, in his 77th year,
Four infant sons are deposited in the same grave."

END OF VOLUME IV.

Printed by John Nichols and Son, 25, Parliament street.